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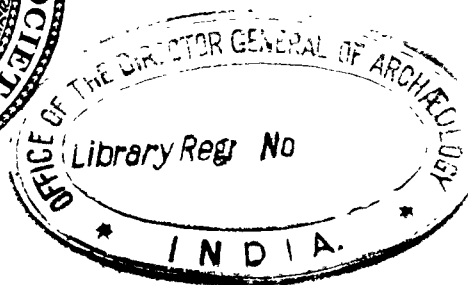
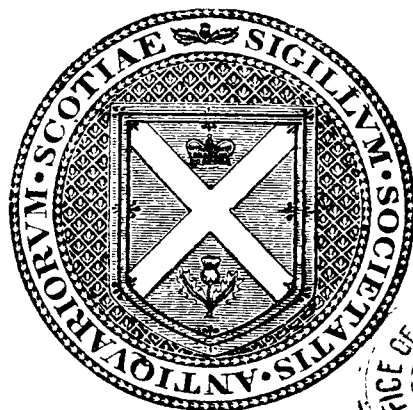
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

SESSION
MDCCCCIX.-MDCCCCX.



VOL. XLIV.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY BY NEILL AND COMPANY LTD.

MDCCCCX.

PROCEEDINGS

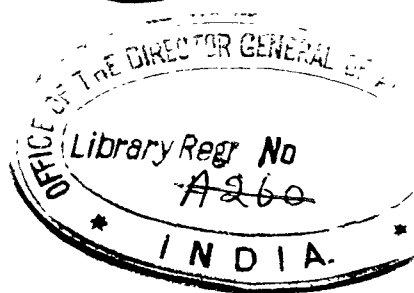
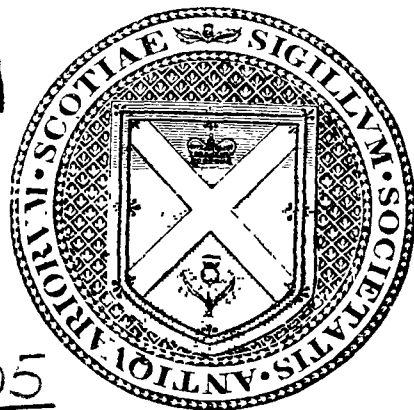
OF THE

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH SESSION

1909-1910

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VOL. VIII.—FOURTH SERIES

Edinburgh

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(Instituted 1874, in terms of a Bequest for its endowment by the late

ALEXANDER HENRY RHIND of Sibster, Hon. Mem. S.A. Scot.)

SESSION 1909-1910.

RHIND LECTURER IN ARCHÆOLOGY—J. MAITLAND THOMSON, LL.D.

L A W S
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
INSTITUTED NOVEMBER 1780 AND
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 6TH MAY 1783.

(Revised and adopted November 30, 1901.)

1. The purpose of the Society shall be the promotion of ARCHÆOLOGY, especially as connected with the investigation of the ANTIQUITIES AND HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

2. The Society shall consist of Fellows, Honorary Fellows, Corresponding Members, and Lady Associates.

3. Candidates for admission as Fellows must sign the Form of Application prescribed by the Council, and must be proposed by a Fellow and seconded by two Members of the Council. Admission shall be by ballot.

4. The Secretaries shall cause the names of the Candidates and of their Proposers to be inserted in the billet calling the Meeting at which they are to be balloted for. The Ballot may be taken for all the Candidates named in the billet at once ; but if three or more black balls appear, the Chairman of the Meeting shall cause the Candidates to be balloted for singly. Any Candidate receiving less than two-thirds of the votes given shall not be admitted.

5. Honorary Fellows shall consist of persons eminent in Archæology, who must be recommended by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows; and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions. The number of Honorary Fellows shall not exceed twenty-five.

6. Corresponding Members must be recommended by the Council and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and they shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

7. Ladies who have done valuable work in the field of Archæology may be admitted as Lady Associates. The number of Lady Associates shall not exceed twenty-five. They shall be proposed by the Council, and balloted for in the same way as Fellows, and shall not be liable for any fees of admission or annual subscriptions.

8. Before the name of any person is added to the List of Fellows, such person shall pay to the funds of the Society Two Guineas as an entrance fee and One Guinea for the current year's subscription, or may compound for the entrance fee and all annual subscriptions by the payment of Twenty Guineas at the time of admission. Fellows may compound for future annual subscriptions by a single payment of Fifteen Guineas after having paid five annual subscriptions; or of Ten Guineas after having paid ten annual subscriptions.

9. The subscription of One Guinea shall become due on the 30th November in each year for the year then commencing; and if any Fellow who has not compounded shall fail to pay the subscription for three successive years, due application having been made for payment, the Treasurer shall report the same to the Council, by whose authority the name of the defaulter may be erased from the List of Fellows.

10. Every Fellow not being in arrears of the annual subscription shall be entitled to receive the printed Proceedings of the Society from the date of election.

11. None but Fellows shall vote or hold any office in the Society.

12. Subject to the Laws and to the control of the Society in General Meetings, the affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council elected and appointed as hereinafter set forth. Five Members of the Council shall be a quorum.

13. The Office-Bearers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries for general purposes, two Secretaries for Foreign Correspondence, a Treasurer, two Curators of the Museum, a Curator of Coins, and a Librarian. The President shall be elected for a period of five years, and the Vice-Presidents for a period of three years. One of the Vice-Presidents shall retire annually by rotation and shall not again be eligible for the same office until after the lapse of one year. All the other Office-Bearers shall be elected for one year and shall be eligible for re-election.

14. In accordance with the agreements subsisting between the Society and the Government, the Board of Manufactures (now the Board of Trustees) shall be represented on the Council by two of its Members (being Fellows of the Society) elected annually by the Society. The Treasury shall be represented on the Council by the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (being a Fellow of the Society).

15. The Council shall consist of the Office-Bearers, the three representative Members above specified, and nine Fellows, elected by the Society.

16. Three of the nine elected Members of Council shall retire annually by rotation, and shall not again be eligible till after the lapse of one year. Vacancies among the elected Members of Council and Office-Bearers occurring by completion of term of office, by retirement on rotation, by resignation, by death or otherwise, shall be filled by election at the Annual General Meeting. The election shall be by Ballot, upon a list issued by the Council for that purpose to the Fellows at least fourteen days before the Meeting.

17. The Council may appoint committees or individuals to take charge of particular departments of the Society's business.

18. The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall take place on St Andrew's Day, the 30th of November, or on the following day if the 30th be a Sunday.

19. The Council shall have power to call Extraordinary General Meetings when they see cause.

20. The Ordinary Meetings of the Society shall be held on the second Monday of each month, from December to May inclusive.

21. Every proposal for altering the Laws must be made through the Council; and the Secretaries, on instructions from the Council, shall cause intimation thereof to be made to all the Fellows at least one month before the General Meeting at which it is to be determined on.

Form of Special Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, my collection of _____, and I direct that the same shall be delivered to the said Society on the receipt of the Secretary or Treasurer thereof.

General Form of Bequest.

I, A. B., do hereby leave and bequeath to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland incorporated by Royal Charter, the sum of £ _____ sterling [*to be used for the general purposes of the Society*] [*or, to be used for the special purpose, or object, of _____*], and I direct that the said sum may be paid to the said Society on the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being.

LIST OF THE FELLOWS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

NOVEMBER 30, 1910.

PATRON.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1879. ABERCROMBY, The Hon. JOHN, 62 Palmerston Place. | 1908. ALLINGHAM, HUGH, M.R.I.A., Provincial Bank House, Ballyshannon, Co Donegal, Ireland. |
| 1896.*ADAM, FRANK, c/o The Straits Trading Co., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements. | 1864.*ANDERSON, ARCHIBALD, 30 Oxford Square, London, W. |
| 1899. AGNEW, Sir ANDREW N., Bart., Lochnaw Castle, Stranraer. | 1884. ANDERSON, CHARLES M., Gardenhurst, Sedgeley Park, Prestwich, Manchester. |
| 1884. AGNEW, Sir STAIR, K.C.B., M.A., 22 Buckingham Terrace. | 1907. ANDERSON, JAMES LAWSON, Secretary of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, 45 Northumberland Street. |
| 1892. AILSA, The Most Hon. The Marquis of, Culzean Castle, Maybole. | 1897. ANDERSON, Major JOHN HAMILTON, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, c/o Messrs Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, London. |
| 1906. AITKEN, JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S., Ardenlea, Falkirk. | 1902.*ANDERSON, Major ROBERT DOUGLAS, c/o The Manager, Lloyd's Bank, Paignton, Devon. |
| 1905. ALEXANDER, R. S., Grant Lodge, 18 Lomond Road, Trinity. | 1871.*ANDERSON, Sir ROBERT ROWAND, LL.D., H.R.S.A., Architect, 16 Rutland Square. |
| 1886. ALEXANDER, W. LINDSAY, Pinkieburn, Musselburgh. | 1887. ANDERSON - BERRY, DAVID, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., West Brow, St Leonard-on-Sea. |
| 1909. ALISON, JAMES PEARSON, F.R.I.B.A., Ladylaw, Hawick. | 1894. ANGUS, ROBERT, Ladykirk, Monkton, Ayrshire. |
| 1897. ALLAN, Rev. ARCHIBALD, Channelkirk Manse, Oxtou, Berwickshire. | |
| 1909. ALLAN, JAMES, Redtower, Helenaburgh. | |

An asterisk (*) denotes Life Members who have compounded for their Annual Contributions.

1910. ANNAN, J. CRAIG, Photographer, Glenbank, Lenzie.
1900. ANSTRUTHER, Sir RALPH W., Bart., of Balcaskie, Pittenweem.
1897. ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, WILLIAM, M.P., Major, Royal Horse Guards, Kilmany, Fife.
1885. ARDWALL, The Hon. Lord, LL.D., 14 Moray Place.
1901. ARGYLL, His Grace The Duke of, K.T., LL.D., Rosneath, Dumbartonshire.
1910. ARMSTRONG, A. LESLIE, 12 Dragon Avenue, Harrogate.
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- 1874.*HOPE, HENRY W., of Luffness, Aberlady.
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1891. HUNTER, Rev. JAMES, Fala Manse, Blackshiels.
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1893. KAYE, WALTER JENKINSON, B.A., Pembroke College, Harrogate.
- 1870.*KELTIE, JOHN S., LL.D., Secretary, Royal Geographical Society, 30 Campden House Chambers, Sheffield Terrace, London, W.
- 1880.*KENNEDY, JOHN, M.A., 25 Abingdon Street, Westminster.
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1910. KERR, CHARLES, M.A., C.A., Easterton, Milngavie, Stirlingshire.
- 1889.*KERMODE, PHILIP M. C., Advocate, Cloughbane, Ramsey, Isle of Man.

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- 1900.*KINTORE, The Right Hon. The Earl of, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Keith Hall, Inverurie.
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- 1901.*LAMONT, NORMAN, M.P., of Knockdow, Toward, Argyllshire.
1900. LANG, ANDREW, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., 1 Marloes Road, Kensington, London.
- 1892.*LANG, Lieut.-Col. JAMES, 9 Crown Gardens, Dowanhill, Glasgow.
1893. LANGWILL, ROBERT B., 7 St Leonard's Bank, Perth.
- 1882.*LEADBETTER, THOMAS GREENSHIELDS, of Stobieside, Strathaven.
- 1910.*LEIGH, JAMES HAMILTON, Matcham, Ringwood, Hampshire.
1907. LEIGHTON, JOSEPH MACKENZIE, Librarian, Public Library, Greenock.
1904. LEITCH, COLIN, Ardriahag.
1907. LENNOX, DAVID, M.D., F.R.A.S., Tay-side House, 162 Nethergate, Dundee.
- 1884.*LENNOX, JAMES, Eden Bank, Dumfries.
- 1857.*LESLIE, CHARLES STEPHEN, of Balquhain, 11 Chanonry, Aberdeen.
- 1902.*LEVESON-GOWER, F. S., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, London.
1907. LIND, GEORGE JAMES, 121 Rua do Golgotha, Oporto, Portugal.
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- 1873.*LINDSAY, Rev. THOMAS M., D.D., Professor of Divinity, U.F. Church College, Glasgow.
1892. LINTON, SIMON, Oakwood, Selkirk.
- 1881.*LITTLE, ROBERT, Ardenlea, Northwood, Middlesex.
1898. LIVINGSTONE, DUNCAN PAUL, Newbank, Giffnock.
1904. LOCKHART, Sir SIMON MACDONALD, Bart., of Lee and Carnwath, The Lee, Lanark.
1908. LOGAN, GEORGE, 9 Calton Road.
1901. LONEY, JOHN W. M., 6 Carlton Street.
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- 1873.*LUMSDEN, HUGH GORDON, of Clova, Lumsden, Aberdeenshire.
- 1880.*LUMSDEN, JAMES, Arden House, Arden, Dumbartonshire.
1905. LUSK, DAVID COLVILLE, Dunavon, Strathaven, Lanarkshire.
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1904. MACBRIDE, MACKENZIE (no address).

1908. M'CONACHIE, Rev. WILLIAM, The Manse, Lauder.
1889. MACCORMICK, Rev. FRDERICK H. J., Wrockwarline Wood Rectory, Wellington, Salop.
1904. MACDONALD, CHARLES, Dunglass Castle, Bowling.
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- 1900.*MACDONALD, GEORGE, M.A., LL.D., 17 North Learmonth Gardens,—*Curator of Coins*.
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- 1890.*MACDONALD, JOHN MATHESON, Moor Hill, Farnham, Surrey.
1882. MACDONALD, KENNETH, Town Clerk of Inverness.
1890. MACDONALD, WILLIAM RAE, Neidpath, Wester Coates Avenue.
1896. MACDOUGALL, JAMES PATTEN, C.B., Keeper of the Records of Scotland and Registrar - General, 39 Heriot Row, and Gallanach, Oban.
- 1872.*M'DOWALL, THOMAS W., M.D., East Cottingwood, Morpeth.
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1860. MACEWEN, JOHN COCHRANE, Trafford Bank, Inverness.
1892. M'EWEN, Rev. JOHN, Dyke, Forres.
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- 1898.*M'GILLIVRAY, ANGUS, C.M., M.D., 23 Tay Street, Dundee.
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- 1906 M'INNES, JOHN A., M.A., F.E.I.S. (no address).
1898. MACINTOSH, Rev. CHARLES DOUGLAS, M.A., Minister of St Oran's Church, Connel, Argyllshire.
- 1897.*MACINTYRE, P. M., Advocate, Belvidere, Callander.
- 1909 MACINTYRE, PETER, New Town, Inveraray.
1907. MACKAIN, Rev. WILLIAM JAMES of Aidnamurchan, The Priory, Litch Waddingfield, Sudbury, Suffolk.
- 1876.*MACKAY, ENEAS J. G., LL.D., K.C., 7 Albion Place.
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1882. MACKAY, WILLIAM, Solicitor, Inverness.
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- 1891.*MACKENZIE, JAMES, 2 Rillbank Cres.
- 1872.*MACKENZIE, Rev. JAMES B., Kenmore, Abertfeldy.
1900. MACKENZIE, Sir KENNETH J., Bart., King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, 10 Moray Place.
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- 1870.*MACKENZIE, THOMAS, Sheriff-Substitute, Tain.
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- 1896.*MACLEAN, J. A., Union Bank House, Forfar.
1903. M'LEAN, Rev. JOHN, Pitilie, Aberfeldy.
- 1885.*MACLEHOSE, JAMES, M.A., 7 University Gardens, Glasgow.
1910. MACLEOD, FREDERICK THOMAS, 18 Mentone Terrace.
- 1890.*MACLEOD, Sir REGINALD. K.C.B., Vinters, Maidstone, Kent.
1909. MACLEOD, ROBERT CRAWFURD, 19 Scotland Street.
1907. MACLEOD, Rev. WILLIAM H., B.A. Cantab., Manse of Buchanan, Drymen.
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- 1882.*MACRITCHIE, DAVID, C.A., 4 Archibald Place.
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1896. MALLOCH, JAMES, M.A., Dudhope Villa, Dundee.
1899. MANN, JOHN, C.A., Hillside, Bridge of Weir.
1901. MANN, LUDOVIC M'LELLAN, Garth, Bridge of Weir.
1909. MANSON, WILLIAM, Searcher of Records, 18 Esslemont Road.
1906. MARSHALL, HENRY B., of Rachan, Broughton, Peeblesshire.
1885. MARSHALL, WILLIAM HUNTER, of Callander, Perthshire.
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1884. MAXWELL, The Right Hon. Sir HERBERT EUSTACE, Bart., LL.D., D.C.L., of Monreith, Wigtownshire,—*President*.
- 1892.*MAXWELL, Sir JOHN STIRLING, Bart., LL.D., Pollok House, Pollokshaw.
1904. MAY, THOMAS, F.E.I.S., Lonmay, Lower Walton, Warrington.
1887. MELDRUM, Rev. A., M.A., Logierait, Ballinluig.
1900. MENZIES, W. D. GRAHAM, of Pitcur, Hallyburton House, Coupar-Angus.
1878. MERCER, Major WILLIAM LINDSAY, of Huntingtower, Perth.
1885. METCALFE, Rev. W. M., D.D., South Manse, Paisley.
1882. MILLAR, ALEXANDER H., LL.D., Roslynn House, Clepington Road, Dundee.
1909. MILLAR, Rev. DAVID ALEXANDER (no address).
1896. MILLER, ALEXANDER C., M.D., Craig Linne, Fort-William.
- 1878.*MILLER, GEORGE ANDERSON, W.S., Knowehead, Perth.
- 1910.*MILLER, JAMES, Headmaster, Fern Public School, Brechin.
1904. MILLER, JOHN CHARLES, Agent, Commercial Bank, 133 West George Street, Glasgow.
- 1907.*MILLER, ROBERT SCHAW, W.S., 14 Rosebery Crescent.
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- 1884 MITCHELL, HUGH, Solicitor, Pitlochry.
- 1886.*MITCHELL, RICHARD BLUNT, of Polmood, 17 Regent Terrace.
- 1890.*MITCHELL, SYDNEY, Architect, The Pleasance, Gullane.
- 1882.*MITCHELL-THOMSON, Sir MITCHELL, Bart., 6 Charlotte Square.
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1907. MOFFATT, ALEXANDER, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of Stirlingshire, Arnotdale, Falkirk.
1908. MONTGOMERIE, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, of Dalmore, Stair, Ayrshire.
1895. MORAY, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Kinfauns Castle, Perth.
1903. MORAY, ANNA, Countess Dowager of, Tarbat House, Kildary, Ross-shire.
1882. MORRIS, JAMES ARCHIBALD, Architect, Wellington Chambers, Ayr.
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1882. MORRISON, HEW, LL.D., Librarian, Edinburgh Public Library.
1908. MORRISON, Rev. WILLIAM, M.A., 7 East Mayfield.
- 1887.*MOUBRAY, JOHN J, Naemoor, Rumbling Bridge.
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1899. MUNRO-FERGUSON, The Right Hon. RONALD CRAUFURD, of Novar, M.P., Raith, Kirkcaldy.
1897. MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., Dun Righ, Oban.
- 1879.*MUNRO, ROBERT, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Elmbank, Largs, Ayrshire.
- 1890.*MUNRO, Rev. W. M., Edgecliffe East, St Andrews.
1906. MURRAY, ANDREW ERNEST, W.S., 7 Eton Terrace.
- 1878.*MURRAY, DAVID, M.A., LL.D., 169 West George Street, Glasgow.
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1905. MURRAY, P. KEITH, W.S., 1 Douglas Gardens.
- 1905.*NAISMITH, WILLIAM W., C.A., 57 Hamilton Drive, Glasgow.
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1896. NAPIER, THEODORE, 7 West Castle Road, Merchiston.
- 1891.*NEILSON, GEORGE, LL.D., Wellfield, 76 Partickhill Road, Glasgow.
1905. NEISH, WILLIAM, of The Laws, Kingennie, Dundee.
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1900. NEWLANDS, The Right Hon. Lord, LL.D., Mauldshe Castle, Carlisle.
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- 1877.*NIVEN, ALEXANDER T., C.A., 28 Fountainhall Road.
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1905. NORRIE, JAMES A., Craigtay, Ferry Road, Dundee.
1898. NOTMAN, JOHN, F.F.A., 176 Newhaven Road,—*Treasurer*.

1910. OGILVY, Mrs M. G. C. NISBET - HAMILTON, of Belhaven, Dirleton, and Winton, Biel House, Prestonkirk.
- 1907.*OKE, ALFRED WILLIAM, B.A., F.L.S., 32 Denmark Villas, Hove, Sussex.
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1906. PATERSON, Miss OCTAVIA G., Ashmore, Helensburgh.
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- 1902.*PAULIN, Sir DAVID, F.F.A., 6 Forbes Street.
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- 1901.*PORTLAND, His Grace The Duke of, K.G., Welbeck Abbey, Notts.
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1907. PULLAR, HERBERT S., Dunbarnie Cottage, Bridge of Earn.
1906. RAIT, ROBERT SANGSTER, 98 Woodstock Road, Oxford.
1891. RAMSAY, WILLIAM, of Bowland, Stow.
1903. RANKIN, HUGH F., Principal of the Anglo-Chinese College, Amoy.
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1906. RAVEN, ALEXANDER JAMES, Conifer Hill, Starston, Harleston, Norfolk.
1899. REA, ALEXANDER, M.R.A.S., Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of South India, Madras.
1901. REID, ALAN, F.E.I.S., The Loaning, Merchiston Bank Gardens.
1909. REID, ALPHONSO STODART, 16 Hawthorn Avenue, Monton, Manchester.
- 1897.*REID, Rev. EDWARD T. S., M.A., The Rectory, Hawick.
- 1888.*REID, Sir GEORGE, R.S.A., LL.D., 22 Royal Terrace.
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1891. RHIND, W. BIRNIE, R.S.A., Sculptor, St Helen's, Cambridge Street.
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1905. RIDGWAY, MONTAGU LEIGHTON, Architect (no address).
- 1886.*RITCHIE, CHARLES, S.S.C., 20 Hill Street.

1902. RITCHIE, G. DEANS, Chapelgill, Broughton, Peeblesshire.
1907. ROBB, Rev. JAMES, M.A., B.D., 7 Alvanley Terrace.
- 1898.*ROBERTS, ALEXANDER F., Fairnilee, Selkirk.
1905. ROBERTS, JOHN, C.M.G., Littlebourne House, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1901.*ROBERTS, THOMAS J. S., of Drygrange, Melrose.
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- 1886.*ROBERTSON, ROBERT, Huntly House, Dollar.
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- 1880.*ROBSON, WILLIAM S.S.C., Marchholm, Gill-land Road.
- 1871.*ROLLO, The Right Hon. Lord, Duncrub House, Dunning.
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1910. ROMANUS, CHARLES S., C.A., 3 Abbotsford Crescent.
- 1872.*ROSEBURY, The Right Hon. The Earl of, K.G., K.T., LL.D., Dalmeny Park.
1876. ROSS, ALEXANDER, LL.D., Architect, Queensgate Chambers, Inverness.
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- 1903.*SAYCE, Rev. A. H., M.A., LL.D., D.D., Professor of Assyriology, Oxford, 8 Chalmers Crescent, Edinburgh,—*Foreign Secretary*.
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1901. SCOTT, J. H. F. KINNAIRD, of Gala, Gala House, Galashiels.
1904. SCOTT, Rev. JAMES HAY, The North Manse, Sanquhar.
1903. SCOTT, JOHN, W.S., 13 Hill Street.
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1889. SCOTT - MONCRIEFF, W. G., M.A., Sheriff - Substitute, Edgemoor, Lanark.
1908. SHEARER, JOHN E., 6 King Street, Stirling.
1907. SHEPPARD, THOMAS, F.G.S., Curator of the Municipal Museum, Hull.
1892. SHIELLS, HENRY K., C.A., 141 George Street.
- 1871.*SIMPSON, Sir ALEX. R., M.D., LL.D., 52 Queen Street.
- 1880.*SIMPSON, ROBERT R., W.S., 23 Douglas Crescent.
1908. SINCLAIR, COLIN, M.A., Architect, 10 Gower Street, Ibrox, Glasgow.
1907. SKERRINGTON, The Hon. Lord, 12 Randolph Crescent.
1909. SKINNER, ROBERT TAYLOR, M.A., F.R.S.E., House Governor, Donaldson's Hospital.
1904. SMEATON, OLIPHANT, 37 Mansion-house Road.
1902. SMITH, A. DUNCAN, Advocate, Rosehill, Banchoy.
1910. SMITH, DAVID BAIRD, LL.B., 6 Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow.

1898. SMITH, DAVID CRAWFORD, 4 Queen Street, Craigie, Perth.
1892. SMITH, G. GREGORY, Professor of English Literature, Queen's College, 26 Windsor Park, Belfast.
1898. SMITH, Rev. JAMES, M.A., B.D., Minister of St George's-in-the-West, 13 Albert Street, Aberdeen.
1889. SMITH, ROBERT, Solicitor, 9 Ward Road, Dundee.
1902. SMITH, WILLIAM B., 34 Newark Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.
1892. *SMYTHE, Colonel DAVID M., Methven Castle, Perth.
1892. SOMERVILLE, Rev. J. E., B.D., Castellar, Crieff.
1910. *SPENCER, CHARLES LOUIS, Edgehill, Kelvin-side, Glasgow.
1910. *SPENCER, JOHN JAMES, Edgehill, Kelvin-side, Glasgow.
1882. SPRAGUE, THOMAS B., M.A., LL.D., 29 Buckingham Terrace.
1903. STARK, Rev. WILLIAM A., Minister of Kirkpatrick-Durham, Dalbeattie.
1904. STEEL, Rev. JAMES, D.D., Vicar of Heworth, Gateshead, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1909. *STEEL, WILLIAM STRANG, of Philiphaugh, Selkirk.
1891. STEELE, WILLIAM, Inland Revenue Office, Kelso.
1901. STEUART, A. FRANCIS, Advocate, 79 Great King Street.
1902. STEUART, JAMES, W.S., 10 Rothesay Terrace.
1895. STEVENSON, JOHN HORNE, M.A., Advocate, 9 Oxford Terrace.
1904. STEVENSON, Major-General T. R., C.B., of Sunnyside, Lanark.
1879. STEWART, CHARLES POYNTZ, Chestfield Park, Stevenage.
1901. STEWART, Sir HUGH SHAW, Bart., Ardgowan, Greenock.
1901. STEWART, Sir MARK J. M'TAGGART, Bart., Ardwell, Stranraer.
1885. STEWART, ROBERT KING, Murdostoun Castle, Newmans, Lanarkshire.
1908. STIRTON, Rev. JOHN, B.D., The Manse, Glamis, Forfarshire.
1907. STONESTREET, Rev. WILLIAM T., D.D., Arnside, Prestwich Park, near Manchester.
1903. *STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, The Right Hon. Lord, G.C.M.G., 28 Grosvenor Square, London, and Invercoe, Argyllshire.
1889. STRATHERN, ROBERT, W.S., 13 Eglinton Crescent.
1910. STRUTHERS, Sir JOHN, K.C.B., LL.D., 16 Hereford Square, London.
1904. STUART, Rev. JOHN, B.D., Kirkton Manse, Hawick.
1907. STUART, WILLIAM, of Burnhouse, Stow, Midlothian.
1897. SULLEY, PHILIP, Briarbank, Galashiels.
1899. *SUTHERLAND, ROBERT M., Solsgirth, Dollar.
1887. SUTHERLAND, J. B., S.S.C., 10 Royal Terrace.
1897. SUTTIE, GEORGE C., J.P., of Lalathan, Lalathan Lodge, St Cyrus, by Montrose.
1884. SWALLOW, Rev. H. J., M.A., Hawthorn Rectory, Murton S.O., County Durham.
1900. SWINTON, Capt. GEORGE S. C., 2 Hyde Park Street, London.
1901. TAYLOR, Rev. WILLIAM M.A., Minister of Melville Parish, Montrose.
1910. TERRY, Rev. GEORGE FREDERICK, F.S.A., Rector of St John's Episcopal Church, 10 Learmonth Terrace.
1896. THIN, JAMES, 22 Lauder Road.
1902. THIN, ROBERT, M.A., M.B., C.M., 25 Abercromby Place.
1905. THIRKELL, ROBERT A. C., Roope Street, New Town, Tasmania.
1910. THOMAS, H. D., M.A. Oxon., Joint Headmaster of Cargilfield School, Clamond Bridge.
1900. THOMSON, ANDREW, Glendinning Terrace, Galashiels.
1906. *THOMSON, DAVID COUPER, J.P., D.L., Inveravon, Broughty Ferry.
1894. THOMSON, EDWARD DOUGLAS, Chief Clerk, General Post Office, 7 Walker Street.

1896. THOMSON, J. MAITLAND, LL.D., Advocate, 3 Grosvenor Gardens,—*Foreign Secretary*.
1910. THOMSON, WILLIAM M., Architect, 60 Castle Street.
1898. THORBURN, MICHAEL GRIEVE, of Glenormiston, Innerleithen.
1907. THORP, JOHN THOMAS, LL.D., 57 Regent Road, Leicester.
1910. TODD, HENRY GUICHARDE, Architect, 3 Adelaide Villas, New Barnet, Herts.
1902. TRAILL, H. LIONEL NORTON, F.R.G.S., Capt. 4th Highland Light Infantry, Grattan Lodge, Vicarstown, Stradbally, Queen's County, Ireland.
1877. TUKE, Sir JOHN BATTY, M.D., LL.D., M.P., 20 Charlotte Square.
1899. TULLOCH, Major-Gen. Sir ALEXANDER BRUCE, K.C.B., C.M.G., Llanwysk, Crickhowell, S. Wales.
- 1887.*TURNBULL, WILLIAM J., 16 Grange Terrace.
1901. TURNBULL, W. S., Aikenshaw, Roseneath.
- 1865.*TURNER, Sir WILLIAM, K.C.B., M.B., LL.D., D.C.L., Principal of the University of Edinburgh, 6 Eton Terrace.
1881. TWEEDDALE, The Most Honourable The Marquess of, K.T., Yester House, Haddington.
1907. URQUHART, ANDREW, M.A., J.P., Headmaster, Rosehall Public School, Invershin, Sutherlandshire.
- 1878.*URQUHART, JAMES, N.P., Assistant Keeper, General Register of Sasines, 13 Danube Street.
- 1905.*USHER, Sir ROBERT, of Norton and Wells, Bart., 37 Drumheugh Gardens.
- 1882.*USHER, Rev. W. NEVILLE, Wellingore Vicarage, Lincoln.
1895. VALLANCE, DAVID J., Curator, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street.
1904. WADDELL, JAMES ALEXANDER, of Leadloch, 12 Kew Terrace, Glasgow.
1909. WALKER, JOHN, M.A., Solicitor, 16 Euclid Crescent, Dundee.
1884. WALKER, R. C., Wingate Place, Newport, Fife.
1879. WALLACE, THOMAS, Ellerslie, Inverness.
1876. WATERSTON, GEORGE, 10 Claremont Crescent.
1904. WATLING, H. STEWARD, Architect, White Gables, Dovercourt, Essex.
- 1891.*WATSON, Rev. ALEXANDER DUFF, B.D., U.F.C. Manse, Bourtneebush, Stonehaven.
1907. WATSON, CHARLES B. BOOG, F.R.S.E., Huntly Lodge, 1 Napier Road.
1904. WATSON, JOHN, Architect, 27 Rutland Street.
1908. WATSON, JOHN PARKER, W.S., 14 Magdala Crescent.
- 1895.*WATSON, ROBERT F., Briery Yards, Hawick.
1904. WATSON, WALTER CRUM, B.A. Oxon., 50 Queen Street.
1893. WATSON, WILLIAM, Dep.-Surgeon-General, The Lea, Corstorphine.
- 1907.*WATT, JAMES, W.S., F.F.A., 24 Rothesay Terrace.
1908. WATT, Rev. LAUCHLAN MACLEAN, M.A., B.D., The Manse, Alloa.
1879. WEDDERBURN, J. R. M., M.A., W.S., 3 Glencairn Crescent.
- 1907.*WEIR, WILLIAM, of Kildonan, Adamton, Monkton, Ayrshire.
- 1872.*WEMYSS AND MARCH, The Right Hon. The Earl of, LL.D., Gosford, Longmiddy.
- 1884.*WHITE, CECIL, 23 Drummond Place.
1904. WHITE, JAMES, St Winnin's, Bearsden, Dunbartonshire.
- 1869.*WHITE, Col. THOMAS PILKINGTON, R.E., 3 Hesketh Crescent, Torquay.
1903. WHITELAW, ALEXANDER, of Gartshore, Kirkintilloch.
1902. WHITELAW, CHARLES EDWARD, Architect, 219 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.

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| <p>1835. WHITELAW, DAVID, Linkfield House,
Musselburgh.</p> <p>1907. WHITELAW, HARRY VINCENT, 29
Kingsborough Gardens, Glasgow.</p> <p>1909. WHITTAKER, CHARLES RICHARD,
F.R.C.S., 12 Fountainhall Road.</p> <p>1908. WILKIE, JAMES, B.L., S.S.C., 103
George Street.</p> <p>1894. WILLIAMS, FREDERICK BESSANT, 3
Essex Grove, Upper Norwood, Lon-
don, S.E.</p> <p>1895. WILLIAMS. Rev. GEORGE, Minister of
Norrieston U.F. Church, Thornhill,
Stirling.</p> <p>1897. WILLIAMS, HARRY M., Tilehurst,
Priory Park, Kew, Surrey.</p> <p>1884. WILLIAMSON, Rev. ALEXANDER, D.D.,
39 Lauder Road.</p> | <p>1908. WILSON. ANDREW ROBERTSON, M.A..
M.D., Trafford House, Liscard.
Cheshire.</p> <p>1888. WILSON. Rev. Canon W. HAY, The
Parsonage, Dingwall.</p> <p>1907. WOOD, WILLIAM JAMES, 266 George
Street, Glasgow.</p> <p>1892.*WORDIE, JOHN, 52 Montgomery Drive,
Glasgow.</p> <p>1903. WRIGHT, Rev. FREDERICK G., Chap-
lain to the Forces, Cranecrook, Lon-
don Road, Portsmouth.</p> <p>1891. YOUNG, WILLIAM LAURENCE, Belvi-
dere, Auchterarder.</p> |
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LIST OF THE CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

Elected since 1851.

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| <p>1874.*ANDERSON, JOHN, M.D., Curator of the Imperial Museum, Calcutta.</p> <p>1866. ANDERSON, JOSEPH, Wick.</p> <p>1876. ARNOLD, THOMAS, Architect, London.</p> <p>1865.*BARNWELL, Rev. EDWARD L., Ruthin, Wales</p> <p>1865. BELL, ALLAN, of Abbot's Haugh.</p> <p>1853.†BRUCE, Rev. JOHN COLLINGWOOD, M.A.</p> <p>1900. BUCHANAN, MUNGO, Falkirk.</p> <p>1873.†BUGGE, SOPHUS, Prof. of Icelandic, Royal University of Christiania.</p> <p>1870. CARMICHAEL, ALEXANDER A., Lochmaddy, South Uist.</p> <p>1908. CASH, C. G., Teacher, Edinburgh Academy.</p> <p>1875. CLEUZIQU, M. HENRI DU, Commissioner for Public Monuments, Paris.</p> <p>1892. COLES, FREDERICK R., Tongland, Kirkcubright.</p> <p>1868. COOKE, EDWARD WILLIAM, R.A., London.</p> <p>1857. CURRY, EUGENE, M.R.I.A., Dublin.</p> <p>1874. DALGARNO, JAMES, Slains, Aberdeenshire.</p> <p>1888. DFLORME, M. EMMANUEL, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Toulouse.</p> <p>1864.*DICKSON, ROBERT, L.R.C.S.E., Carnoustie.</p> <p>1901.*EELES, F. C., Munross, Stonehaven.</p> | <p>1851. FENWICK, JOHN, Newcastle.</p> <p>1878. FINDLAY, Col. the Hon. J. B., LL.D., D.C.L., Kittanning, Pennsylvania.</p> <p>1892. FLAVY, C. BARRIERE, Avocat, Toulouse.</p> <p>1851. FRENCH, GILBERT J., Bolton.</p> <p>1877. GALLOWAY, WILLIAM, Architect.</p> <p>1864. GAUCHARD, M. LOUIS PROSPER, Keeper of the Belgian Archives</p> <p>1873. GEEKIE, A. C., D.D., Bathurst, New South Wales.</p> <p>1864. GERGERES, M. J. B., Keeper of the Library, Bordeaux.</p> <p>1875. GILLESPIE, Rev. JAMES E., Kikgunzeon.</p> <p>1865.†GRFENWELL, Rev. Canon W., Durham.</p> <p>1866. GRIERSON, THOMAS B., Surgeon, Thornhill, Dumfriesshire.</p> <p>1864. HAGEMANS, GUSTAVE, Brussels.</p> <p>1889. HAIRBY, Captain EDWARD, F.R.C.S.</p> <p>1876.*HAY, GEORGE, Arbroath.</p> <p>1867. HERBST, ARCHIVARY, Copenhagen.</p> <p>1865.*IRVINE, JAMES T., Architect.</p> <p>1855.*JERVISE, ANDREW, Brechin.</p> <p>1860. KELLER, Dr FERDINAND, Zurich.</p> <p>1859. KLEMMING, G. R., Stockholm.</p> <p>1877. LAING, HENRY, Seal Engraver.</p> <p>1889. LANDSBOROUGH, Rev. DAVID, LL.D., Minister of Henderson U.F. Church, Kilmarnock.</p> |
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* Those marked with an asterisk subsequently became Fellows.

† These were subsequently made Honorary Members.

1859. LAPPENBERG, Dr J. M., Hamburg.
1877. LAURENSEN, ARTHUR, Lerwick.
1867. LAWSON, Rev. ALEXANDER, Creich, Fifehire.
1861. LE MEN, M., Archiviste du Département, Quimper, Finistère.
1864. LORIMER, Prof. PETER, D.D., London.
1877. LYON, D. MURRAY, Ayr.
1908. MACKAY, Rev. ANGUS, M.A., Westerdale, Halkirk, Caithness.
1909. MACKENZIE, DONALD, Inland Revenue, Bonar Bridge.
1908. MACKENZIE, WILLIAM, Procurator-Fiscal, Dingwall.
1904. MACKIE, ALEXANDER, Pitressie, Abernethy.
- 1890.*M'LEAN, Rev. JOHN, Grandtully, Aberfeldy.
1897. MACNAUGHTON, Dr ALLAN, Taysnult.
1879. MAILLARD, M. L'Abbé, Thorigne, Mayenne, France.
1867. MAPLETON, Rev. R. J., M.A., Kilmartin, Argyllshire.
1876. MATHEWSON, ALLAN, Dundee.
1872. MICHIE, Rev. J. G., A.M., Migvie, Aberdeenshire.
1865. MILLER, DAVID, Arbroath.
- 1861.*MITCHELL, ARTHUR, M.D., Deputy-Commissioner in Lunacy.
1871. MORRISON, Rev. JAMES, Urquhart, Elginshire.
1885. MORSING, CARLOS ALBERTO, C.E., Rio de Janeiro.
1863. NICHOLS, JOHN GOUGH, London.
1865. NICHOLSON, JAMES, Kirkcudbright.
1903. RITCHIE, JAMES, The Schoolhouse, Port Elphinstone, Inverurie.
1871. RUSSELL, Rev. JAMES, Walls, Shetland.
- 1873.*RYGH, OLAF, Prof. of Icelandic, Royal University of Christiania.
1873. SAVE, Dr CARL, Prof. of Icelandic in the University of Upsala.
1852. SCOTT, ALLAN N., Lieut., Madras Artillery.
1872. SHEARER, ROBERT INNES, Thrumster, Caithness.
1906. SINCLAIR, JOHN, St Ann's, 7 Queen's Crescent, Edinburgh.
1853. SMILES, JOHN FINCH, M.D.
1892. SUTHERLAND, Dr A., Invergordon.
1860. TAIT, GEORGE, Alnwick.
1885. TEMPLE, CHARLES S., Cloister Seat, Uduy, Aberdeenshire.
1874. THOMSON, ROBERT, Shuna, Easdale, Argyll.
- 1868.*TRAILL, WILLIAM, M.D., St Andrews.
1863. TROYON, M. FREDERIC, Lausanne.
1857. WALKER, Rev. HENRY, Urquhart, Elgin.
1888. WATT, W. G. T., of Breckness Orkney.
1864. WATTS, THOMAS, British Museum, London.
1865. WEALE, W. H. JAMES, of Bruges.
1857. WILDE, W. R., Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.
1872. WILSON, Rev. GEORGE, F.C. Manse, Glenluce, Wigtownshire.
1888. WRIGHT, Rev. ALBAN H., Prof., Codrington College, Barbadoes.

LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
NOVEMBER 30, 1910.

[According to the Laws, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]

1874.

The Right Hon. Lord AVEBURY, LL.D., D.C.L., High Elms, Farnborough,
Kent.

1879.

Rev. Canon WILLIAM GREENWELL, M.A., D.C.L., Durham.

1885.

Dr HANS HILDEBRAND, Emeritus Royal Antiquary of Sweden, Stockholm.
Dr ERNEST CHANTRE, The Museum, Lyons.

1892

5 Professor LUIGI PIGORINI, Director of the Royal Archæological Museum,
Rome.

1897.

- W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LL.D., Edwards Professor of Egyptology in University College, London.
- Sir JOHN RHYS, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Celtic, and Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.
- Dr SOPHUS MULLER, Secretary of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, and Director of the National Museum, Copenhagen.
- Professor OSCAR MONTELIUS, LL.D., Royal Antiquary of Sweden, Stockholm.

1900.

- 10 EMILE CARTAILHAC, 5 Rue de la Chaine, Toulouse.
- F. J. HAVERFIELD, M.A., LL.D., Camden Professor of Ancient History, Winshields, Headington Hill, Oxford.
- Rev. S. BARING GOULD, Lew Trenchard, North Devon.
- ROBERT BURNARD, Huccaby House, Princetown, S. Devon.
- CHARLES W. DYMOND, The Castle, Sawrey, Ambleside.

1908.

- 15 ARTHUR JOHN EVANS, M.A., D.C.L., Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
- SALOMON REINACH, Director of the National Museum of Antiquities of France, St Germain-en-Laye.
- Professor H. DRAGENDORFF, Director of the Romisch Germanischer Kommission, Frankfort-on-Main.
- Professor E. RITTERLING, Wiesbaden.
- JOSEPH DECHELETTE, Curator of the Museum, Roanne, Loire, France.

1909.

- 20 The Hon. Sir SCHOMBERG McDONNELL, K.C.B., C.V.O., Secretary, H.M. Office of Works and Public Buildings, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

LIST OF THE LADY ASSOCIATES
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND,
NOVEMBER 30, 1910.

[According to the *Laws*, the number is limited to TWENTY-FIVE.]

1888.

The Right Hon. The COUNTESS OF SELKIRK, Balmae, Kirkeudbright.

1890.

Mrs P. H. CHALMERS of Avochie.

1894.

Miss EMMA SWANN, Walton Manor, Oxford.

1895.

Miss H. J. M. RUSSELL of Ashiestiel, Galashiels.

5 Miss AMY FRANCES YULE of Tarradale, Ross-shire.

1900.

Miss M. A. MURRAY, Edwards Library, University College, London.

7 Mrs E. S. ARMITAGE, Westholm, Rawdon, Leeds.

SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, &c., EXCHANGING PUBLICATIONS.

- The Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London.
The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, c/o R. Cochrane, 7 St Stephens Green, Dublin.
The Cambrian Archaeological Association, c/o Canon Rupert Morris, D.D., 4 Warwick Square, London, S.W.
The Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 20 Hanover Square, London, W.
The British Archaeological Association, 32 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, London.
The Society of Architects, 28 Bedford Square, London, W.C.
The Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society of Chester, Grosvenor Museum, Chester.
The Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Association, c/o Percy H. Currey, 3 Market Street, Derby.
The Essex Archaeological Society, c/o Rev. T. H. Curling, St Ceyth Vicarage, Colchester.
The Kent Archaeological Society, The Museum, Maidstone, Kent.
The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, c/o G. T. Shaw, Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, Liverpool.
The Associated Architectural Societies of Lincoln and Nottingham, etc., c/o Rev. Canon Maddison, Vicars Court, Lincoln.
The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, c/o G. Hunter Blair, Librarian, The Library, The Black Gate, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Taunton Castle, Taunton, Somersetshire.
The Surrey Archaeological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford, Surrey.
The Sussex Archaeological Society, The Castle, Lewes, Sussex.
The Geological Society of Edinburgh, India Buildings, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.
The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, c/o G. G. Butler, Ewart Park, Wooler.
The Royal Anthropological Institute, London, 50 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

- The Wiltshire Archaeological Society, The Museum, Devizes.
 The Royal Irish Academy, Dawson Street, Dublin.
 The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, c/o Rev. W. Bazeley,
 Matson Rectory, Gloucester.
 The Numismatic Society, 22 Albemarle Street, London.
 The Shropshire Archaeological Society, c/o G. F. Goyne, Shrewsbury.
 The Dumfriesshire Natural History and Antiquarian Society, Ewart Public
 Library, Dumfries.
 The Scottish Ecclesiological Society, c/o James Wilkie, Hon. Sec., 108 George
 Street, Edinburgh.
 The Edinburgh Architectural Association, 117 George Street, Edinburgh.
 The New Spalding Club, c/o P. J. Anderson, University Library, Aberdeen.
 The Cambridge Antiquarian Society, c/o Rev. F. G. Walker, 21 St Andrew's
 Street, Cambridge.
 The Royal Historical Society, 7 South Square, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.
 The Literary and Scientific Society, The Museum, Elgin.
 The Yorkshire Archaeological Society, c/o E. Kitson Clark, 10 Park Street, Leeds.
 The Perthshire Natural History Society, Natural History Museum, Perth.
 The Thoresby Society, 10 Park Street, Leeds.
 The Buchan Field Club, c/o J. F. Tocher, Chapel Street, Peterhead.
 The Viking Club, c/o A. W. Johnston, 29 Ashburnham Mansions, Chelsea,
 London.
 The Glasgow Archaeological Society, c/o A. H. Charteris, Secretary, 19 St
 Vincent Place, Glasgow.
 The Stirling Natural History and Archaeological Society, c/o D. B. Morris,
 Town Clerk, Stirling.
 The Hawick Archaeological Society, Hawick.
 The Gaelic Society of Inverness, c/o D. F. Mackenzie, Secretary, 42 Union
 Street, Inverness.
 The Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Scotland,
 29 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES, UNIVERSITIES, MUSEUMS, &c.

- The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Prindsen's Palace, Copenhagen
 (Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift Selskab).
 La Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France (Musée du Louvre), Paris.
 Antiquarische Gesellschaft, Zurich, Stadtbibliothek, Zurich, Switzerland.
 Verein von Alterthumsfreunde im Rheinlande, Bonn, Germany.
 The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A., c/o Wm. Wesley & Son,
 28 Essex Street, Strand, London.
 The Canadian Institute, 28 Richmond Street East, Toronto, Canada.

- The Museum, Bergen, Norway.
Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmerkers Bevaring, The University, Christiania, Norway.
The Royal Academy of History and Antiquities, Stockholm, Sweden.
The Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, c/o Wm. Wesley & Son, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London.
The Peabody Museum, c/o Wm. Wesley & Son, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London.
Gesellschaft fur Nutzliche Forschungen, Trier, Germany.
Physic-Ökonomische Gesellschaft, c/o Dr Otto Tischler, Königsberg, Prussia.
Berliner Gesellschaft fur Anthropologie, Königgratzer Strasse, 120, Berlin, S.W.
Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Burgring, 7, Wien, Austria.
Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, 14 Rue Ravenstein, Bruxelles, Belgium.
Société des Bollandists, 14 Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles, Belgium.
L'École d'Anthropologie, 15 Rue de L'École-de-Médecine, Paris.
Société Archéologique de Namur, c/o Adrien Oger, Conservateur, Namur, Belgium.
Reale Accademia dei Lincei, Rome, Italy.
Der Alterthumsgesellschaft, Prussia, c/o Dr A. Bezzenberger, Vesselstrasse, 2, Königsberg, Prussia.
Romisch Germanischen Central Museum, Mainz, Germany.
Romisch Germanische Kommission des Kaiserlichen Archaeologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main.
Städtisches Museum fur Volkerkunde, Leipzig, Germany.
La Société Archéologique de Moravie, c/o J. L. Cervinka, Kojetin, Moravie, Austria.
Prahistorischen Kommission der Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Vienna, Austria.
Centralblatt fur Anthropologie, c/o Dr G. Buschan, Friedrich Carl Strasse, 71, Stettin, Prussia.
Société Archéologique du Midi de la France, Toulouse, France.
Société Archéologique de Montpellier, Montpellier, France.
L'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris, c/o Messrs Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Dryden House, 43 Gerrard Street, London.
La Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma, Presso il Museo Capitolino, Rome.
La Société d'Anthropologie de Paris, 15 Rue de L'École de Médecine, Paris.
La Musée Guimet, Paris, France.
La Société Archéologique de Constantine, Algeria.
National Museum of Croatia, c/o Dr Jos. Brunsmid, Directeur, Zagreb, Croatie, Austria-Hungary.
The Bosnisch-Herzegovinisches Landes-Museum, Sarajevo, Bosnia.
Bureau des Schweizerisches Landes-Museum, Zurich, Switzerland.

- Nordiska Museet, c/o Dr Arthur Hazelius, Director, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Norsk Folkemuseum, Bygdo, Christiania, Norway.
 Museum of Northern Antiquities, Siegwad Petersen, Conservateur, The University, Christiania.
 The Royal Bohemian Museum, c/o Dr J. L. Pic, Director, Prague, Austria.
 Societa Romana di Antropologia, 26 Via del Collegio Romano, Rome, Italy.
 La Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Gand, Bibliothèque de l'Université, Fosse d'Othon, Gand, Belgium.
 Kongelige Norske Videnskabers Selskab, Trondhiem, Norway.
 Historische und Antiquarische Gesellschaft in Basel, c/o Dr J. Schneider, Bibliothekar, Basel, Germany.
 La Société Finlandaise d'Archéologie, c/o Johani Ronne, Secrétaire, Helsingfors, Finland.
 Faculté des Sciences de Lyon, Anthropologie, Quai Claude-Bernard, à Lyon, France.
 La Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, 20 Rue de l'Est, Poitiers, Vienne, France.
 Der Historischer Verein für Niedersachsen, Hanover, Germany.
 Göteborg och Bohuslans Fornminnesforening, Stadsbiblioteket, Göteborg.
 The Archaeological Survey of India, Simla, India.
 Verein für Nassauische Alterthumskunde, Wiesbaden, Germany.
 The Provincial Museum, c/o David Boyle, Superintendent, Toronto, Canada.
 The British School at Rome, The Library, British School, Palazzo Odescalchi, Rome.
 The University of California, Berkeley, United States, c/o Wm. Wesley & Son, 28 East George Street, Strand, London.
 Columbia University Library, New York, c/o J. E. Stechert, 2 Star Yard, Carey Street, Chancery Lane, London.

FROM THE PUBLISHERS.

- The Editor of *The Antiquary* (c/o Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row), London.
L'Anthropologie, Masson & Cie, 120 Boulevard St Germain, Paris.

LIBRARIES, BRITISH.

- Edinburgh Public Library, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.
 Scottish National Portrait Gallery Library, 1 Queen Street, Edinburgh.
 Glasgow University Library, Glasgow.
 Edinburgh University Library, South Bridge, Edinburgh.
 Aberdeen University Library, Aberdeen.
 St Andrews University Library, St Andrews.
 The United Free Church College Library, The Mound, Edinburgh.

The Signet Library, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
 The Advocates Library, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
 The British Museum Library, London.
 The Bodleian Library, Oxford.
 The University Library, Cambridge.
 Trinity College Library, Dublin.
 The Royal Library, Windsor.
 The Liverpool Free Library, William Brown Street, Liverpool.
 The Athenæum Club Library, Waterloo Place, London.
 The Ordnance Survey Library, Southampton.
 Chetham's Library, Hunts Bank, Manchester.
 The Library of the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London.
 The Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, S. Kensington, London.
 The Library of the Dean and Chapter, Durham, c/o University Library,
 Edinburgh.
 The Mitchell Library, Ingram Street, Glasgow.
 The Library of the Faculty of Procurators, c/o John Muir, Librarian, 62 St
 George's Place, Glasgow.
 Baillie's Institution, 153 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
 Municipal (Central) Public Library, Bristol (c/o E. R. Norris Matthews, City
 Librarian).

LIBRARIES, FOREIGN.

The University Library (Universitets Bibliothek), Christiania, Norway.
 The University Library (Universitets Bibliothek), Upsala, Sweden.
 The Royal Library (Kongelige Bibliothek), Stockholm, Sweden.
 The University Library (Universitäts Bibliothek), Kiel, Germany.
 The University Library (Universitäts Bibliothek), Leipzig, Germany.
 The Royal Library (Königliche Bibliothek), Dresden, Germany.
 The Royal Library (Königliche Bibliothek), Berlin, Prussia.
 The Imperial Library (Kaiserliche Bibliothek), Vienna, Austria.
 The National Library (Bibliothèque Nationale), Paris, France.
 The Public Library (Stadt Bibliothek), Hamburg, Germany.
 The University Library (Universitäts Bibliothek), Göttingen, Germany.
 The Royal Library (Staats Bibliothek), Munich, Bavaria, Germany.
 The Royal Library (Kongelige Bibliothek), Copenhagen, Denmark.
 The Newberry Library, Chicago, U.S.A., c/o Messrs Stevens & Brown
 Trafalgar Square, London.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.

HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH SESSION, 1909-1910.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 30th November 1909.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., LL.D.,
Vice-President, in the Chair.

Sir James Balfour Paul, LL.D., and Mr James J. Maclehose were appointed Scrutineers of the Ballot for the election of Office-bearers.

The Ballot having been concluded, the Scrutineers found and declared the List of the Council for the ensuing year to be as follows :—

President.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT E. MAXWELL, BART., LL.D., D.C.L.

Vice-Presidents.

THOMAS ROSS.

WILLIAM GARSON, W.S.

Professor THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D.

Councillors.

Sir JOHN STIRLING MAXWELL, Bart., LL.D., JOHN R. FINDLAY,	} <i>Representing the Board of Trustees.</i>	Sir JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, LL.D. GEORGE NEILSON, LL.D. WILLIAM G. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF. JAMES EDWARD CREE.
Sir KENNETH J. MACKENZIE, Bart., <i>Representing the Treasury.</i> The Hon. LORD GUTHRIE. The Hon. HEW H. DALRYMPLE.		The Right Rev. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., LL.D. W. T. OLDRIEVE, F.R.I.B.A. D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D.

Secretaries.

ALEXANDER O. CURLE, W.S. | ROBERT SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, W.S.

For Foreign Correspondence.

The Rev. Professor A. H. SAYCE, M.A., | J. MAITLAND THOMSON, LL.D.
LL.D., D.D.

Treasurer.

JOHN NOTMAN, F.F.A., 28 St Andrew Square.

Curators of the Museum.

JAMES CURLE, W.S. | J. GRAHAM CALLANDER.

Curator of Coins.

GEORGE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D.

Librarian.

W. K. DICKSON.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows:—

JAMES ALLAN, Redtower, Helensburgh.

JOHN DAVIES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Capt. (retired) R.A.M.C., 14 Leven Terrace.

GEORGE HENRY EDINGTON, M.D., 20 Woodside Place, Glasgow.

JAMES NOBLE GRAHAM of Carfin and Stonebyres, Carlisle.

JAMES GUILD, B.A. (Lond.), L.C.P., 36 Hillend Road, Arbroath.
 ALEXANDER ALLAN FOOTE, Architect, 133 High Holborn, London.
 JOHN A. HOLMS, Stockbroker, Sandyford, Paisley.
 The Rev. JOHN LINDSAY, M.A., LL.D., St Peter's Vicarage, Limehouse,
 London.
 PETER MACINTYRE, New Town, Inveraray.
 ROBERT CRAWFURD MACLEOD, 19 Scotland Street.
 ARTHUR F. BALFOUR PAUL, Architect, 16 Rutland Square.
 ALPHONSO STODART REID, 16 Hawthorn Avenue, Monton, Manchester.

The Secretary read the following list of Members deceased since the last Annual Meeting:—

Honorary Fellows.

	Elected
HENRY CHARLES LEA, LL.D., Walnut Street, Philadelphia, . . .	1892
WHITLEY STOKES, LL.D., C.S.I., Cornwall Gardens, London, . . .	1892

Corresponding Member.

WILLIAM GEORGE THOMAS WATT, of Breckness, Skail House, Orkney, .	1888
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Fellows.

FRANCIS ABERDEIN, Garvocklea, Laurencekirk,	1853
JAMES ANDERSON, Carronvale, Wardie Road,	1889
WILLIAM BAIN, 42 Moray Place.	1889
THOMAS BELL, of Belmont, Hazelwood, Broughty Ferry,	1889
JAMES BRAND, C.E., 10 Marchmont Terrace, Glasgow,	1891
A. W. GRAY BUCHANAN, of Parkhill, Polmont,	1894
Rev. P. LORIMER BURR, D.D., Minister of Lundie and Fowlis,	1889
JAMES CALDWELL, County Clerk of Renfrewshire, Craiglea Place, Paisley,	1880
THOMAS MACKNIGHT CRAWFURD, of Cartburn,	1861
DANIEL JOHN CUNNINGHAM, M.D., D.Sc., D.C.L., LL.D., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,	1904
ANDREW ORR DEAS, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, 7 Forbes Street,	1903
Rev. JOHN DUNS, D.D., Hilderley, North Berwick,	1875
JOHN ELLIOT, of Binks, J.P., Yarborough Villa, Southsea.	1880
ALEXANDER FRASER, 17 Eildon Street,	1862

JOHN FULLERTON, 1 Garthland Place, Paisley,	1896
Sir ALEXANDER MUIR MACKENZIE, Bart., of Delvine,	1899
THOMAS M'KIE, LL.D., Advocate, 30 Moray Place,	1876
Col. JOHN NEIL MACLEOD, V.D., of Glen Saddell and Kintarbert,	1893
Sir ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., H.R.S.A., Vice-President, 34 Drummond Place,	1867
WILLIAM SHERRER PORTEOUS, 3 Priestfield Road,	1905
JAMES ROBERT REID, C.I.E., 11 Magdala Crescent,	1898
ADAM BLACK RICHARDSON, 10 Magdala Place,	1880
GEORGE SMITH, S.S.C., 21 St Andrew Square,	1893
The Right Hon. LORD TWEEDMOUTH, Hutton Castle, Berwickshire,	1901
GEORGE SETON VEITCH, J.P., Friarshall, Paisley,	1862

The meeting resolved to record their sense of the loss the Society had sustained in the deaths of these members, and specially in the deaths of Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., *Vice-President*, Rev. John Duns, D.D., *Curator of the Museum*, and Adam Black Richardson, a former *Curator of Coins*.

Before passing to the general business of the Society, in accordance with the desire of the Council to communicate to the Fellows the terms of a minute adopted by them giving expression to the loss the Society has sustained through the death of Sir Arthur Mitchell, the Secretary read the Minute as follows:—

“At a meeting of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, held in their Council Room at the Museum, Queen Street, Edinburgh, on 25th October 1909, the Right Rev. John Dowden, D.D., LL.D., Vice-President, in the chair.

“Before proceeding to the ordinary business of this meeting the Council desire to record their deep sense of the great loss which they and the Society have sustained in the death of Sir Arthur Mitchell, K.C.B., who had been for forty-eight years a member of the Society, and for forty-one years a member of the Council, having held, at different times, with the greatest ability and acceptance, the offices of Secretary for twelve years, Foreign Secretary for eight years, Vice-President for three terms of three years each, Repre-

sentative of the Board of Trustees for nine years, and Rhind Lecturer for three years—a record probably unexampled in the history of the Society. His lectures in 1876–78, which inaugurated the Lectureship in Archæology instituted by the late Mr A. H. Rhind in connection with the Society, were exceedingly popular, and after publication attracted much attention by the novelty of their treatment of the subject of ‘The Past in the Present,’ and the striking originality of the views expressed in discussing the question, ‘What is Civilisation?’ His frequent contributions to the *Proceedings* of the Society were distinguished by their scientific character and grace of literary style, among the last being the address delivered, by request of the Council, in 1901, on the occasion of the jubilee anniversary of the first annual issue of the Society’s *Proceedings*, entitled ‘The Pre-History of the Scottish Area—Fifty Years’ work of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.’ He was also a liberal donor to the Museum of objects of special interest, made all the more valuable to science by his descriptions of their history and relations. Keenly sensible that they will greatly miss his genial presence, his wide scientific and historic knowledge, and his business aptitude and sound judgment, which were of such eminent service in all their deliberations, the Council desire respectfully to offer to his son and the surviving relatives their sincere sympathies with them in their bereavement.

“The Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of this Minute to Mr Sydney Mitchell.”

The chief characteristics of Sir Arthur Mitchell’s work for the Society were originality and thoroughness. He rarely touched a subject which he did not present in new aspects and unexpected relations. Among his most notable contributions to the Society’s *Proceedings* were the following: “On Various Superstitions in the North-West Highlands and Islands of Scotland, especially in relation to Lunacy” (1861), in which

he gave startling details of superstitious customs which he had found still practised, or not yet out of remembrance, in relation to the cure of epilepsy and other diseases, and published for the first time extracts from the local ecclesiastical records dealing with the sacrifice of bulls and other animals for these and similar superstitious purposes. "Notices of some Remarkable Discoveries of Rude Stone Implements near Underground Houses in Shetland," which were of types previously unknown to Scottish archæology, and have the special interest that they are peculiar to the area of the northern and western islands, were communicated in 1867 and 1869, along with a large and fully representative set of the new specimens for the Museum. Not less important, and perhaps more generally interesting, was his discovery (as told in the *Proceedings*, vol. ix. p. 568) of the inscribed monuments at Kirkmadrine, Wigtownshire, then doing duty as gate-posts to an old burying-ground, which he recognised at a glance as having no counterparts anywhere else in the country, and as being among the earliest, if not the very earliest, Christian monuments in Scotland—subsequently described by Mr Haddon as probably of the fifth century, and memorials of priests connected with St Ninian himself. In his "Vacation Notes in Cromar, Burghead and Strathspey" (1874), which are full of original observation of antiquities in these districts, he described and traced the origin of the peculiar custom of "the Burning of the Clavie" at Burghead on New Year's Eve, illustrating it by many extracts from local ecclesiastical records showing the wide prevalence of the superstitious ceremony of carrying fire round such objects as were desired to be rendered fruitful and prosperous for the coming year, whether cornfields, or fishing-boats, or other things which were desired to yield increase. His last contribution, "A List of Travels and Tours relating to Scotland" (1901), with supplementary list (1905), containing more than a thousand entries, was a work of great labour and research, and will be an invaluable source of reference for the social and industrial conditions, or the manners and customs, prevailing in different parts of Scotland, as set forth by these writers from time to time.

The Secretary read the following Report on the progress and work of the Society during the past year :—

Membership.—The total number of Members on the roll at 30th November 1908 was 709. During the past year 48 new Fellows have been elected; 27 have died, 6 have resigned, and 7 have allowed their Membership to lapse, leaving us with an increase to our Members of 8. This is satisfactory, but to maintain the vitality of the Society it is necessary to be constantly recruiting to our ranks those interested in Scottish History and Archæology, and it is hoped that Fellows will lose no opportunity of inducing such to join the Society.

Proceedings.—Along with an increase in our Membership it is gratifying to note an increase also in the number of papers communicated during the past session. An advance copy of Vol. XLIII. of our *Proceedings* is now upon the table. It contains 29 papers, as against 23 in the previous volume. Further, these 29 papers treat of a large variety of subjects, and though as formerly prehistory claims the larger number, viz. 15, the remainder deal with matters of historical, literary, and antiquarian interest.

Professor Bryce furnishes a further description of cairns in Arran, Dr Anderson has given a paper on the group of perforated stone hammers of which the Welsh example, fortunately in the National Museum, is the finest known, and Dr Hay Fleming has written an account of the sculptured cross-shafts recovered from St Andrews Cathedral by Mr Oldrieve of H.M. Office of Works. Mr Fothergill, in a paper on Scottish Samplers, deals with a fresh subject. Mr Coles, by means of the Gunning Fellowship, continues his most valuable survey of Scottish Stone Circles, in this volume dealing with those of Perthshire.

A paper of historical interest is that of Mr Douglas Crichton, giving the official accounts of the murder of the Admirable Crichton, and proving the existence of a contemporary bearing the same name, reference to

whom, subsequent to the date of the murder, had led to considerable confusion.

The Rhind Lectureship.—The Rhind Lecturer for the past year was Dr David Murray, who treated of “The Occupation and Use of the Land in Scotland in Early Times.” In the coming year Professor Baldwin Brown will lecture on “The Art of the Period of the Teutonic Migrations.”

Excavations.—During the past session the work on the Roman forts at Newstead has been practically concluded, though it is hoped a small area still unexplored may yet be examined and yield some further relics. Since the last report a marching camp of 49 acres in extent, presumed to be that of Agricola, was located to the east of the main camp, and a burial with two urns, one of the few examples of a Roman grave found in Scotland, was unearthed in its ditch. In the ditch of an annex also to the east were found two altars, one of which bore an inscription much effaced, stating that it was dedicated by Gaius Arrius Domitianus, whose name appears on three of the altars which have been found here.

Excavation on some of the prehistoric forts of Lanarkshire is being privately undertaken by Mr Bishop, a Fellow of the Society, and a communication giving the result of his exploration is looked forward to with interest.

The Museum.—During the year the Museum has been open to the public free, the charge for admission formerly existing on two days a week having been abolished in November last. The number of objects of antiquity added to the Museum during the year has been 156 by donation and 38 by purchase. The number of volumes added to the Library has been 191 by donation and 39 by purchase, and the binding of 137 volumes has been proceeded with.

The Treasurer submitted a statement of the Society's Funds for the past year, which was ordered to be printed and circulated among the Fellows.

MONDAY, 13th December 1909.

MR THOMAS ROSS, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW of Glenorchard, Advocate, 56 India Street.

PERCY BATE, Secretary, Royal Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, 270 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

WILLIAM CHRISTIE of Lochdochart, Braemar House, Whitehouse Terrace.

ROBERT HENDERSON, M.Inst.C.E., 66 Haymarket Terrace.

DOUGLAS GORDON HUNTER, 7 Marchmont Street.

J. R. N. MACPHAIL, Advocate, 55 Great King Street.

The following purchases acquired by the Purchase Committee during the recess, 10th May to 30th November, were exhibited :—

A perforated Stone Adze, 5 inches in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth and $1\frac{3}{8}$ in greatest thickness, the haft-hole worked from both sides, found in digging a foundation at Carlingnore Point, Queensferry.

Enamelled Bead of opaque vitreous paste, $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter and $\frac{9}{16}$ inch in thickness, having three large spirals in white, with two small spirals between each two of the larger, round the outer circumference, ploughed up at Gilmerton.

Wooden Bowl cut out of the solid, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter by 5 inches in depth, the sides about $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in thickness, found in digging peats at Airds, South Dell, parish of Ness, Lewis.

Bronze flanged Axe, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches across the cutting face, with expanding flanges, from Stobhall, parish of Cargill, Perthshire.

A "Witches' Collar" or Jongs, formerly belonging to the parish of Ladybank in Fife, formed of a band of iron, 6 inches in diameter and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in depth, having the upper and lower edges cut out into triangular points, with a slot for adjustment to different sizes and a riveted eyelet through which a penannular ring passes and fastens it.

The use of the collar is alluded to in a seventeenth-century letter addressed to the session-clerk of the time, in which the correspondent enquires, among other matters, whether they have again had occasion to use their collar among their sorcerous people.

Socketed Axe of Bronze, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the cutting face, loop broken off, found in the Douglas Burn, and a portion of another, consisting of the cutting edge up to the end of the socket, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the cutting face, found in Dryhope Burn, Yarrow, Selkirkshire.

Sampler in frame, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by 12 inches, dated 1829, and signed JANET KININMONT.

Spindle-whorl of brownish sandstone, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter by $\frac{7}{16}$ inch in thickness, unornamented, from Balerno.

The following books for the Library :—

Trenholm's Story of Iona ; Thomson's Records of the Hammermen of Dunfermline ; Horne's County of Caithness ; Mowat's Bibliography of Caithness ; Mattheson's Place-names of Elginshire ; Peet's Stone and Bronze Ages in Italy ; Lart's Jacobite Extracts from the Registers of St Germain-en-Laye ; Terry's Catalogue of the Publications of Scottish Historical Societies and Clubs, with Subject Index ; Holder's Alt-Keltische Sprachschatz, 2 vols. ; Besson's L'Art Barbare ; Fairbairn's Book of Crests in Great Britain and Ireland, 2 vols. ; Frew's Parish of Urr ; Macalister's Memorial Slabs of Clonmacnoise ; and Johnstone's History of the Johnstones.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

- (1) By HUGH M-MASTER, through Sir HERBERT MAXWELL, Bart.,
President.

Arrow-head of Reddish Flint, with Barbs and Stem ; Triangular Knife of Reddish Flint ; and Borer of Flint, from the farm of Blairbuy, Glasserton, Wigtownshire.

(2) By Rev. J. B. MACKENZIE, F.S.A. Scot.

Three Communion Tokens of Kenmore, 1741, 1760, and 1790.

(3) By Professor THOMAS H. BRYCE, M.D., *Vice-President*.

Leaf-shaped Arrow-head of Pitchstone, from Arran.

(4) By W. MOIR BRYCE, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Scottish Greyfriars. 2 vols. Imp. 8vo. 1909.

(5) By JOHN C. GIBSON, the Author.

The Lands and Lairds of Larbert and Dunipace Parishes. 4to. 1908.

(6) By PETER MACINTYRE, F.A.S. Scot., the Author.

Inveraray, its Scenery and Associations. 8vo; illustrated. Odd Incidents of Olden Times, or Ancient Records of Inveraray. With Illustrations; 8vo. The Barons of Phantilands, or the MacCorquodales and their Story. 8vo.

(7) By ERSKINE BEVERIDGE, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot.

A History of the Family of Cairnes or Cairns and its Connections. By H. C. Lawlor. 4to. 1906.

(8) By JOHN FRASER, H.M. Customs, Leith.

Ye Towne of Wick in ye Olden Times. By John Horne. 12mo, 1905. The Edinburgh Magazine, Vol. 4. 1780.

(9) By JOHN WALKER, F.S.A. Scot.

Introduction to the Collections for a History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff. By George Grub. Spalding Club. 4to. 1869.

(10) By DOUGLAS CRICHTON, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Admirable Crichton—the Real Character. 8vo. 1909.

(11) By the ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL
MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND.

First Report, and Inventory of Monuments and Constructions in the
County of Berwick. 8vo. 1909.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

ON FURTHER EXAMINATION OF ARTIFICIAL ISLANDS IN THE
BEAULY FRITH, LOCH BRUIACH, LOCH MOY, LOCH GARRY,
LOCH LUNDY, LOCH OICH, LOCH LOCHY, AND LOCH TREIG.
By REV. ODO BLUNDELL, O.S.B., F.S.A. Scot.

In consequence of the wish which was expressed at the conclusion of my paper last year, that further investigation be made regarding the lake-dwellings or crannogs in the North of Scotland, I have devoted some considerable time to the subject, especially during the week from 29th July to 5th August, when a sum was placed at my disposal by the Council of this Society, and the Clyde Navigation Trust supplemented that grant by the loan of a diving apparatus gratis.

It will be best to take the different islands examined according as they occur on the map, working from east to west. To begin with the island on Loch Bruiach. This is situated about ten miles S.W. of Beauly, at an elevation of nearly 1000 feet. On the west there is cultivation at present to within two miles, but on the other three sides there is nothing but bleak moor for miles. There is not a tree to be seen nearer than the cultivated land on the west, yet at one time this district was fairly populous, and it was certainly well wooded at the time that the island was built. There are, moreover, numerous prehistoric remains in the near vicinity, including some hut circles half a mile to the east, a very complete stone circle in the village of Bruiach, and two other stone circles a quarter of a mile apart just between Beaufort Castle and Belladrum.

Loch Bruiach is rather more than a mile long by half a mile wide, and the island (fig. 1) is in the small bay on the north shore, from which it is distant fully a hundred yards. At present it measures 190 feet by 110. There are several fair-sized trees growing on it, but these are yearly being washed away in consequence of the loch having been raised a few years ago to afford more water for the mill of Bruiach. I had visited

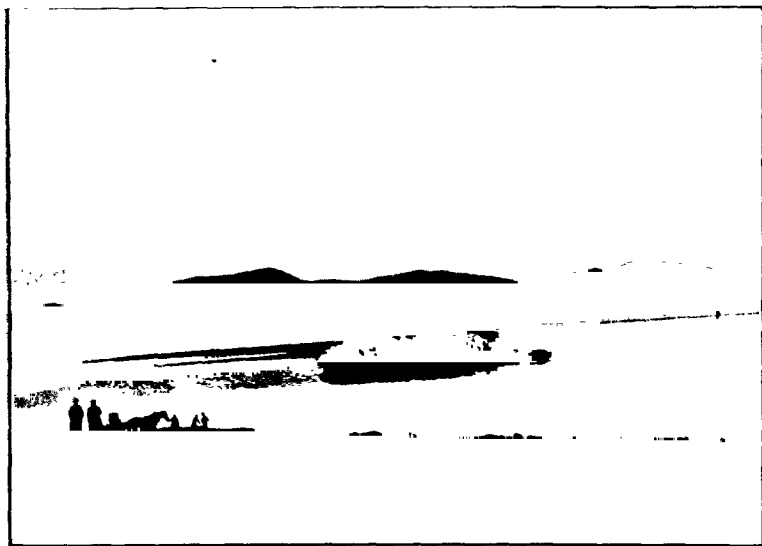


Fig. 1. The Island in Loch Bruiach.

this island on two previous occasions, but in both these cases the water was so high that nothing of the artificial construction could be seen. The offer of the Clyde Trust seemed to make one independent of the height of the water, and accordingly the apparatus was sent by rail to Beaulieu, and thence by cart to the side of the loch. The first eight miles of the road was moderately good and the strong spring cart got the 10 cwt. up the hills fairly easily, but for the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles there was nothing but the roughest of peat tracks, so that it seemed quite impossible to get such a

weight to the loch. The great readiness with which Mr Arch. Macdonald offered to place his horses and carts at our disposal in order that we might have a good try, overcame all obstacles, and the apparatus was safely taken to the loch-side. Mr Macdonald, like several others who gave me the greatest assistance in this investigation, would take nothing for his services.

In consequence of the most severe thunder shower that any of the company could remember, the investigation was nearly deferred to the following day, but the serious assertion of one of those present, that he feared that the water kelpies were very angry at the intrusion and had brought on the rain, decided me to start operations at once. Several gentlemen from Beaulieu very kindly offered to assist at the less responsible positions, and ultimately a most interesting inspection of the island was made. The banks have a slope of 1 in 5, and are composed of stones of fairly even size.

On the north-east side of the island at one spot alone five large joists were exposed to view. They were about a foot in diameter, and radiated towards the centre of the island. Eight or 9 feet in length could be seen, and they were distant from each other about 2 feet at their nearer end and 4 feet at their further end. A smaller one which was brought to the surface proved to be quite decayed, as were also two of the others, but the remaining two seemed fairly sound at heart. At other points one or two beams were visible, as also a shorter piece which appeared to have formed a strap or tie, binding a couple of the spars together. I made great efforts to secure this, and much regretted to have to return to the surface without it. From Mr Alex. Fraser, Knockbuie, I learned the next day that such ties were not unfrequently to be seen, and that the wooden pin which secured the two pieces would be about 2 inches in diameter. Mrs Hugh Warrand, whose father was tenant of Beaufort, also remembered bringing home to the keeper's house a cross-piece with such a pin in it, and said that when left to dry it crumbled to dust.

An excellent opportunity for observing the construction was afforded about the year 1880, when the late Col. the Hon. Alastair Fraser cut a

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section downwards, and large oaken beams were seen lying one across the other (fig. 2), each about 15 inches across, and forming squares the inside measure of which would be about 2 feet.

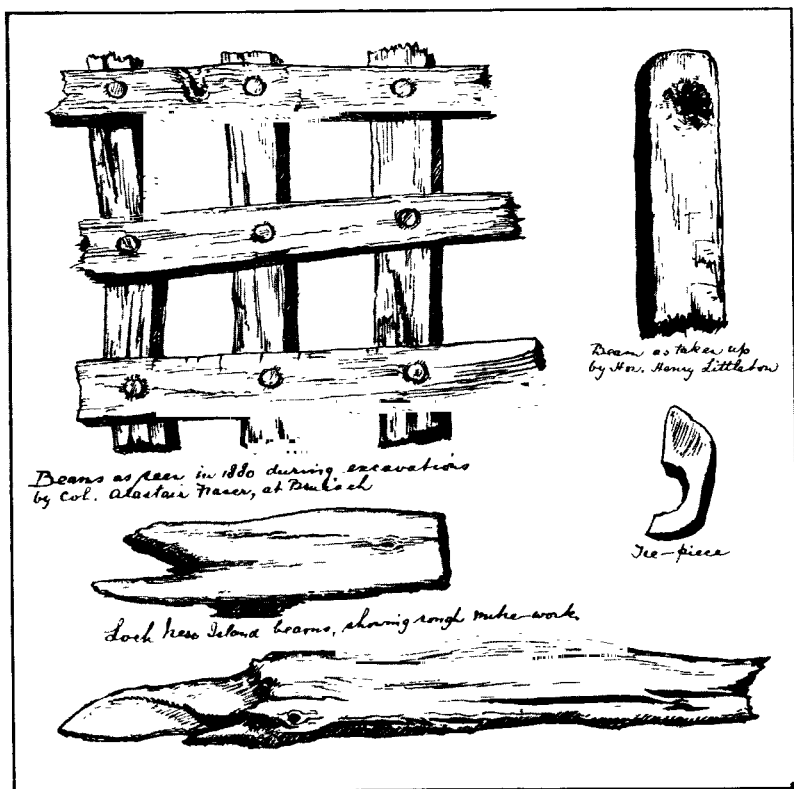


Fig. 2. Beams and their tie-pieces, etc.

To compare this island with that on Loch Ness, the flat flooring of beams which formed so striking a feature in the Loch Ness crannog was not found at Bruiach, unless indeed the silt had accumulated more than 8 inches in depth, although I several times felt for this flooring. The

large timbers which lay along the edge of the island in Loch Ness were also absent from the Bruiach one ; but this may be accounted for by the fact that as Loch Ness never freezes, so its island has been subjected to an even temperature ever since it was constructed and is still in perfect preservation, whilst Loch Bruiach is often covered with ice for months at a time, during which the timber would contract, only to expand again in the following spring, and so rapidly to decay. This seems to me to account for the dilapidated condition in which the one island is seen to-day, as compared with the perfect preservation of the other. The usual causeway to the shore exists in both. Another point of resemblance, and one very difficult to explain, is the existence of large masses of vitrified material, some three feet square, whilst smaller pieces lie all over these and many other islands.

Eilean Loch Bruiach figures in later history as the refuge of a runaway pair, whose elopement caused a battle between the Chisholms and the Frasers, in which the lovers—a son of the Chisholm and a daughter of Lovat—lost their lives. In 1590 the island is again mentioned as the residence of the Dowager Lady Lovat ; cf. Mackenzie, *History of the Frasers* ; also the Wardlaw MS.

The Beauly Firth.—The next island to be dealt with is *Cairn Dubh* (fig. 3), in the Beauly Firth. It was my intention to use the diving dress as we passed this on our way homewards, but a preliminary visit revealed the important fact that however perfect the apparatus might be, it would be a difficult matter to dive here, as the island at low tide is left high and dry on a sandbank. It is, nevertheless, most difficult of access, for the Beauly Firth is so shallow that even a small boat cannot get up at low tide ; whilst if the visit be made at high tide, there is no small danger of the boat being left on the sandbank, at a considerable distance from the water. Cairn Dubh is situated almost exactly opposite Bunchrew House, in the very centre of the firth. At low tide it stands 3 feet above the sandbank, and measures 135 feet from N. to S., and 170 feet from E. to W. The stones, as usual in such cases, are about one cwt. in weight, with very little small stuff. Some large

stones are to be seen, of which a satisfactory explanation is to be found in the fact that on more than one occasion lighters carrying quarry-stones have gone aground at the cairn, and have thrown overboard part of their stone cargo in order to get afloat again. These angular quarry-stones are, however, easily distinguished from the round boulders of which the island is built. A little investigation reveals numbers of oak

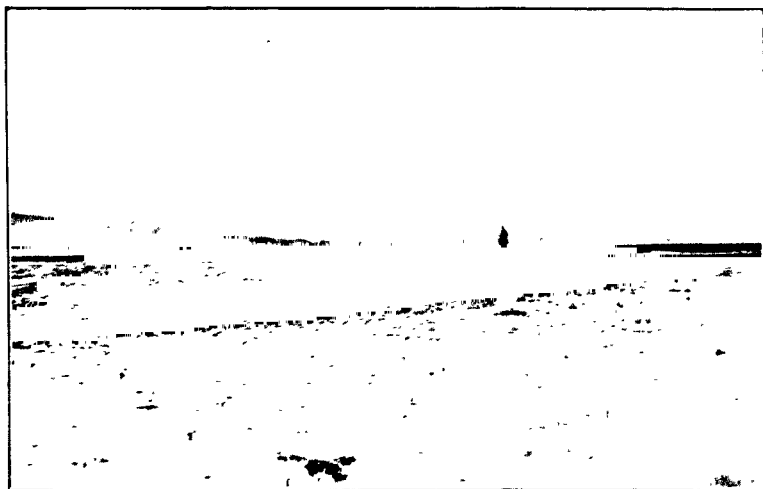


Fig. 3. Cairn Dubh, in the Beaulieu Firth.

beams running through the rubble building, and at present a fine oak log, 9 feet long and 2 feet in diameter (fig. 4), may easily be seen just below the stones which wedge it in. The end of another spar was broken off by one of the party to afford ocular demonstration to the Inverness Field Club that the oak beams really existed.

Two miles east of Cairn Dubh is *Cairn Arc*, at the very mouth of the river Ness, on the west or left bank; but little now remains of this, although it is mentioned in the old map of 1804, hereafter to be described. Logs of wood have in recent years often been seen there.

The Island on Loch Moy.—At the request of several members of the Inverness Field Club, though rather against my own wishes, I took the diving apparatus to Loch Moy, the island on which certainly promised to be of the very greatest interest. A novel experience here met me, for the water was so charged with peat that I could scarce see my hand in front of me, and I could not at any time see my boots, whilst the

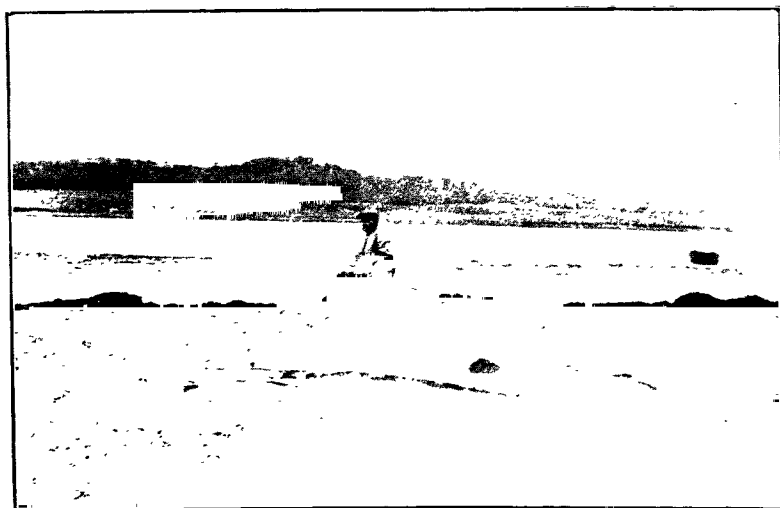


Fig. 4. Oak log on Cairn Dubh.

water-telescope, which in other cases proved so useful an adjunct to the diving dress, did not penetrate the water one foot, as compared with 12 and 15 feet in other lochs. There had been, it is true, a certain amount of rain, but so also had there been at Loch Bruich and at Loch Lochy, where, all the same, the water was quite clear enough for my purpose. Having satisfied myself that little information could be gathered under water, I went ashore on the island, which certainly bears all the signs of being artificial. Its size is no doubt very considerable, viz. 250 yards by 35 yards, or about two acres superficial. In Mr Stuart's

monumental article on Crannogs in the *Proceedings* of the Society, March 1865, it is classed as "artificially formed of wood, or surrounded with piles," whilst in the text he merely says: "Loch of Moy. An island near the middle, consisting of about 2 acres of ground, on which the Lairds of Mackintosh had a strength."

This is also all that Dr Munro has in his *Ancient Scottish Lake-Dwellings*, but in the *Old Statistical Account* the following description of it is given:—

"By actual measurement of the loch, taken on the ice, the greatest length is $1\frac{3}{4}$ and the greatest breadth is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. . . . About the middle of the lake there is an island consisting of about two acres of ground. It lies N. and S. and is nearly the shape of a violin. At the S. end of the island there are the remains of a house, containing four fire rooms, where the Lairds of Mackintosh resided in times of trouble. By an inscription above the gate, it is said to have been built in the year 1665 by Lachlan the 20th Laird of Mackintosh. Adjoining to the house there is a garden, planted with fruit trees and currant bushes. It appears by the ruins still remaining, that there have formerly been very extensive buildings on this island. The remains of a street, the whole length of the island, with the foundations of houses on each side, are still very visible; and in the year 1760 two ovens were discovered, each capable to contain 4 bushels of meal made into bread. In the year 1422 it contained a garrison of 400 men. In those troublesome times when it was necessary to live either in fortified or inaccessible places, the Lairds of Mackintosh resided here constantly except in the winter seasons. At the distance of some hundred yards from this there is an artificial island formed, by heaping a parcel of large round stones upon each other. This place was used for the confinement of malefactors, before the abolition of the jurisdiction power, which was vested in the hands of the chiefs. . . . This place is called Ellan-na-Clach, *i.e.* the Stony Isle."

Many of the traces mentioned above have been obliterated in consequence of the erection in 1824 of a very large monument in stone by

Lady Mackintosh in memory of her husband Sir Aeneas Mackintosh ; but I am able, however, to add a very interesting piece of information that the loch was lowered 4 feet some years ago, so that this mysterious island now stands high and dry. No one visiting it can fail to be struck by the fact that there is a natural beach of sand and gravel all the way round, and on this beach there is scarcely a single large stone. About fifteen yards from the present water's edge the rubble building commences and extends some yards until the island attains the height of 6 feet above the natural sandy beach. In view of the fact that Dr Stuart in 1865 surmised that the island was artificial, and recorded this opinion in the *Proceedings*, it seems, now that this surmise can so easily be verified, that this should be done. In this I have the promise of the assistance of the Inverness Field Club.

Artificial Islands in Loch Garry.—At the invitation of Capt. Ellice of Invergarry I visited the two islands in Loch Garry, both of which have now got to bear the name of Eilean nan Mhuilchean, a name which has been rendered into English as Vulcan's Island. The first which we visited is situated opposite the fourth milestone from Invergarry, and about 200 yards from the south side of the loch, which is here half a mile across. There are remains of a causeway from the S. shore, between which and the island the water is of considerable depth, well over 20 feet. In this case the great mass of stones are just such as a man could carry fairly easily, and they have evidently been brought from the land opposite, being mostly sharp-cornered flags, with very few round stones amongst them. At the S.E. corner, however, a large piece of natural rock may be seen, leading one to suppose that the early builders enlarged for themselves a natural position which suited them. Although the rubble building slopes evenly all round except on one side, yet despite a careful search no wooden beams were visible ; presumably the rock foundation rendered binding material unnecessary. This method of enlarging a natural rock to make it large enough for habitation seems to have been a common practice in the north of Scotland, the well-known island in Loch Arkaig being another example.

Eilean nan Mhuilchean is at present difficult to find except when the water of Loch Garry is very low ; for some years ago the accidental falling in of rocks at the narrow mouth of the loch had the effect of raising the whole volume of water between two and three feet.

The other of the Loch Garry islands (fig. 5) is situated in what is



Fig. 5. Island in Little Loch Garry.

known as Little Loch Garry, an offshoot of the larger loch from which it is separated by the Narrows. This island can always be seen standing about 3 feet out of the water. It measures 20 feet square, and the sides slope gradually until the bottom is reached in about 10 feet of water, as shown in the elevation given in fig. 6. The floor of the loch is muddy and covered with weeds, amongst which long timbers may be seen running from the rubble and embedding themselves in the mud. On the south side at one spot (fig. 7) four of these could be seen, each

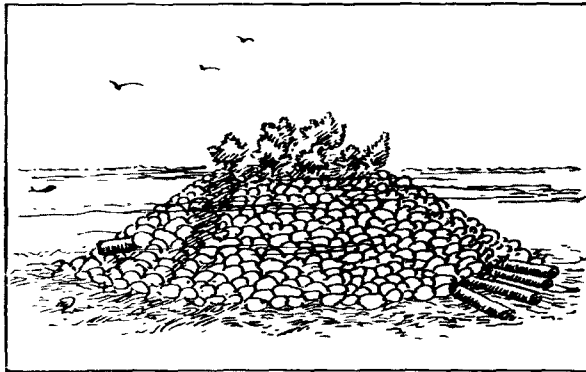


Fig. 6. Elevation of the Island in Little Loch Garry.

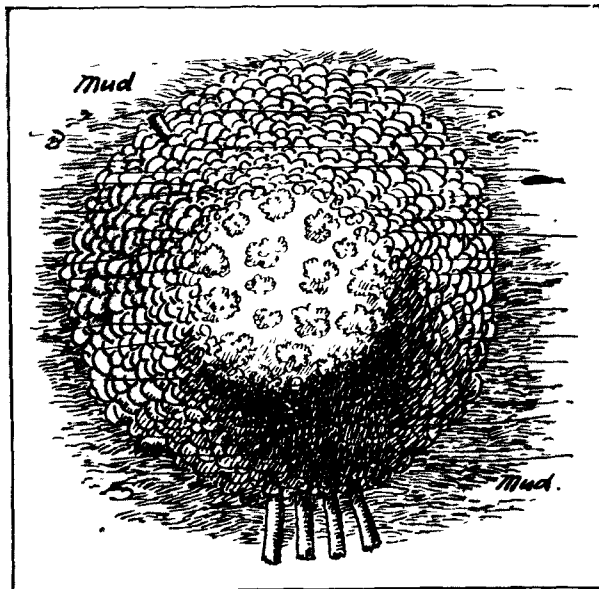


Fig. 7. Plan of the Island in Little Loch Garry.

about 3 feet from the other at their nearest end, and splaying out to 5 and 6 feet at their furthest ends. As much as 8 feet of these beams was visible. On the W. and N. sides more beams could be seen, but these were mostly single or in pairs. The rubble building extends 50 feet round the island, and then comes the floor of the loch, which is composed of mud and gravel, no natural rock being visible. The stones

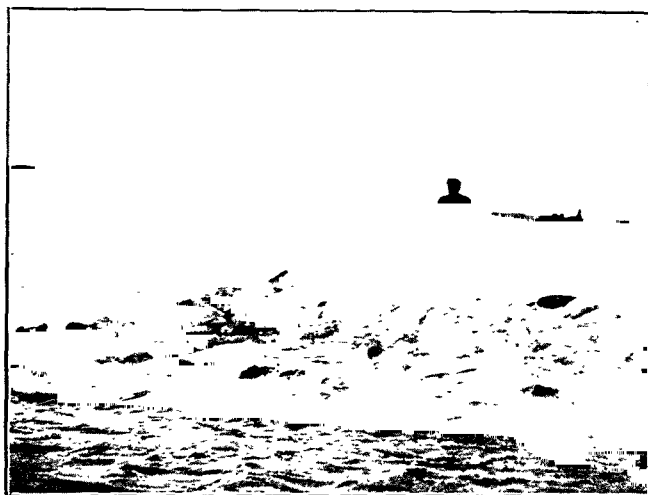


Fig. 8. Island in Loch Lundy.

of which the island is composed are on an average about a hundred-weight, no very large stuff being visible, nor very small stuff either.

Loch Lundy.--Very similar to the first of the Loch Garry islands is the island of Loch Lundy, three miles east of it. This island is famous in local lore as the abode of Ailean na leine ruaidhe, Allan of the Red Shirt, a notorious reiver of the Glengarry sept. His misdeeds are almost numberless. Towards the end of his life, in the days of his failing strength, he is said to have engaged a mason to construct a mysterious hiding-place for him near Loch Lundy, the secret of which was to be revealed to no one. The mason successfully performed the task, and

presented himself to Allan for payment. The Red-shirt hero having satisfied himself that the workman had faithfully performed his task, paid him the money, but as he was leaving and was already some yards distant, Allan let fly his arrow, which struck the mason to the ground, whilst Allan, surveying the dead body, quietly remarked that a secret can never be safely kept that is known to more than one. This island (fig. 8) measures 40 feet by 35, and is situated about a hundred yards from the shore, as is invariably the case with these islands. It is composed of

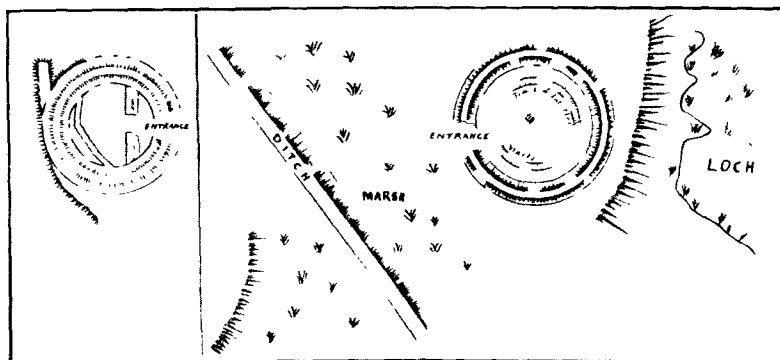


Fig. 9. Plans of two circular constructions named Rath Fion near Loch Oich.

flat stones, and stands 3 feet 6 inches out of the water. No woodwork could be detected about it, though the difference between it and two natural islands in its immediate neighbourhood is very striking.

Loch Oich—Here the name Eilean MacMulchan occurs in connection with an island undoubtedly artificial, and of which the heavy timbers may easily be seen. This island has additional interest from the proximity of two ancient circular constructions of which the name is given on the Ordnance Map as Rath Fion. Since these structures are so far unrecorded, I have copied for illustration plans of them (fig. 9) made by Mr James Ross, Inverness. They are within a quarter of a mile of the island, and distant from each other about 120 yards. The larger of the two has an internal diameter of 64 feet; the walls are

about 10 feet in thickness, and there are traces of interior walls about 5 feet thick. The smaller structure, which lies to the east of the larger, is 48 feet in its internal diameter, the walls being 12 feet thick at the base and the interior walls about 3 feet thick. Both structures are of the usual drystone building.

When writing these notes originally I decided to make no mention of

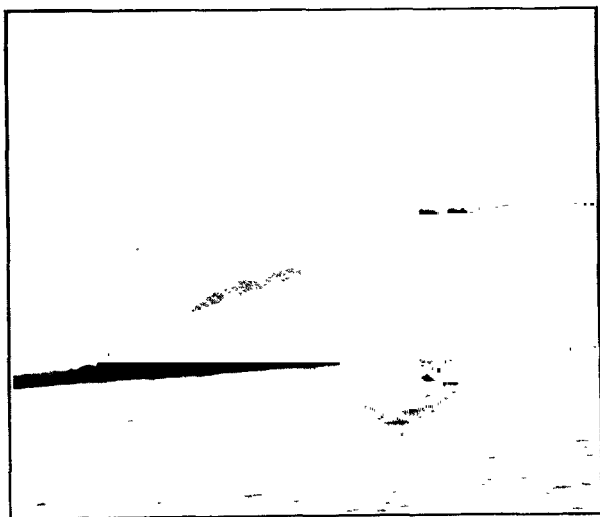


Fig. 10. Island in Loch Oich.

two other artificial islands in Loch Oich, one of which is known as Eilean Dreinachean. I had no doubt about their artificial construction, but considered it prudent to attribute them to the time when the Caledonian Canal was being made, although they are indeed ten times as large as anything that would be needed in the way of a cairn to guide the passing vessels. However, in reading the Parliamentary Report of 1804, in which the country is described through which *it was intended* to make the canal, I found these three islands all distinctly mentioned. The passage seems of sufficient interest to give it in full :—

“The bottom of Loch Oich consists of several deep hollows, separated by shoals extending across the loch. The first and greatest hollow is at the east end; in the middle of it is 26 fathoms water, with less depths towards the sides. The next hollow to the westward has 11 fathoms water in it where deepest, and is separated from the former by a shoal,

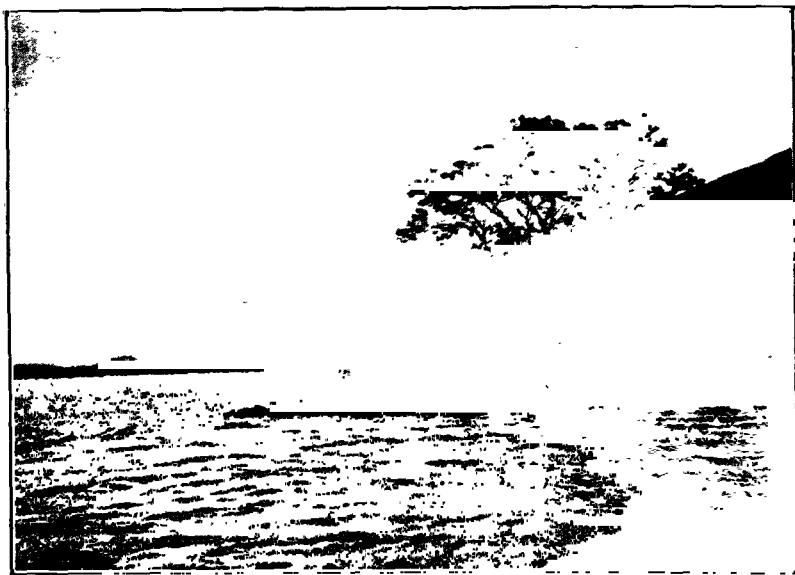


Fig. 11. Eilean Dreinachean in Loch Oich.

on the middle of which is a small island with trees on it; on this shoal there is only 9 feet water where deepest on the N. side of the island and 4 fathoms on the S. side thereof, from thence are gradually less depths as you approach either the island or the shore. The next shallow lies opposite the River Garry; here the loch is very narrow, owing to two points of land extending from the opposite sides: between these points is only 6 feet water, and from 9 to 12 feet both to the eastward and westward. A small hollow of 7 fathoms water lies close to the old

Castle of Glengarry, and at the east end of this hollow, near the middle of the loch, and opposite Glengarry House, lies another small island with trees on it.

“On the south side of this last island, the loch is all shoal from the entry of the Garry River to the point south of the old Castle; at this point another or third shallow lies across the loch, over which is only 10 feet water; and from thence a long hollow of from 21 to 7 fathoms water extends to near the west end, where between the two westernmost points is a shallow across the loch with a third small island on it; over this shoal there is 12 feet water on the south side of the island, and 9 feet on the north side, and to the westward of this last shoal is a basin of from 13 to 5 fathoms water. The whole of the bottom of this loch is soft mud, and therefore good anchoring ground.”

Loch Lochy.—The day following my paper to the Society on Eilean Muireach in Loch Ness, a letter appeared in the *Scotsman*, signed by Mr David MacRitchie, F.S.A. Scot., in which he drew attention to the island said to have been built by Lachlan Mor Mackintosh in 1580. Mr MacRitchie gave the quotation from the *History of the Mackintoshes* as follows :—

“In the year 1580, in order that he might subdue the insolence of the Lochaber men, Mackintosh caused an island in the loch, commonly called Loch Lochy, to be constructed, which was called Ellan-darrach, that is, the oaken island, for it was built upon oaken beams; and while he was engaged on this, he had 2500 men along with him in Lochaber, from the 29th day of May to 21st day of August. In that island he placed a garrison, and whilst it was there all the people of Lochaber were very submissive to their superiors, but as soon as the island was broken down they relapsed into their wonted rebellion and mischief.”

After some remarks on the efforts of Mackintosh to exercise jurisdiction in Lochaber, Mr MacRitchie continues :—“Owing to the fact that Mackintosh’s oaken island in Loch Lochy was broken down, there may be few traces of it left at the present day. But if these exist and can be

identified, it would be interesting to compare their characteristics with those of the Loch Ness crannog."

Some clue to the position of Eilean Darach is afforded by the following passage in Dr Fraser-Mackintosh's *Antiquarian Notes* :—

"One day the late Colonel Cameron, of the historic family so long in Clunes, asked me if I had ever heard of Eilean-an-Toisich, or sometimes called Carn-ic-an-Toisich, to which I replied that I had not only heard of it, but had long been in search of it, and hoped now to know where it was. Colonel Cameron then informed me that in his youth, on a remarkably fine day, being in a boat in the Bay of Clunes along with a very elderly man, full of tradition, the old man bade him look closely towards the bottom, when he observed several large hammer-dressed stones, as also logs of timber, like joists. He was further told that before the canal operations these remains were often visible on calm days, but since then only occasionally; and the old man had himself been informed by older people that that was all now remaining of an artificial stronghold put up by the Mackintosh to keep the people in order, hence Eilean or Carn-an-Toisich. Colonel Cameron told me that the wood he saw was very like oak. He further stated that as the level of the loch had been much raised since the occasion, he doubted whether it was now possible to see anything."

Having thus determined the position of Eilean Darach as in Clunes Bay, it occurred that some of the old maps might show its exact position. By the kindness of Captain Ellice of Invergarry, I was enabled to see the very interesting collection of old maps at Invergarry House, but could find little to the purpose until I hit upon the map of the proposed Caledonian Canal drawn in 1804, which shows that before the canal was made and the loch raised the 11 feet which the canal required, the contour of the loch at this point was very different. West of the present Clunes there was a convenient and snug bay, just such as would afford shelter to such a construction, whilst, to my great surprise, a small island was actually marked within this bay, though, indeed, no name was given.

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As I knew that this map of the proposed canal was made from an older one, compiled in 1746-1754, and now in the British Museum, I applied to the authorities for a tracing of the neighbourhood of Clunes Bay. This older map is part of the original Ordnance Survey which was begun at Fort Augustus immediately after the rising of 1745, and being found of so great utility, was later extended to the whole kingdom. The tracing was sent to me at Clunes just in time for our investigations. It, however, does not add anything to our information, and does not even show the island marked in the map of 1804.

Mr Charles Mackenzie, factor for Lochiel, had kindly spent much time in working with a small boat which we had sent him from Fort Augustus, and a water telescope, and expressed it as his opinion that the island marked on the plan was the only likely situation, for the other two spots where he had seen a small amount of rubble stone were either too exposed or in too shallow water. Accordingly the diving dress was got in order, and I went down in great hopes that I had identified Eilean Darach. I found indeed a considerable quantity of loose rubble, just such as would have been used for such a purpose, but the main portion was natural rock, to which, however, the rubble may have been added to increase the size of the island. The stumps of old trees were still pretty numerous, but of oaken beams I could see none. After forty minutes' careful investigation I returned to the surface fully satisfied that nothing more could be gleaned in that direction. Mr E. M. Wedderburn, who had previously conducted the work of sounding Loch Lochy for the Lake Survey, next took a turn at the diving dress, which he assured me he found very comfortable. He could, however, only confirm my remarks as to the presence of a good deal of rubble and the absence of wooden construction.

On the following day we were joined by Mr MacRitchie, F.S.A. Scot., whose letter to the *Scotsman* will be remembered, and Mr Bartholomew. In front of Clunes House we had a careful examination of the plans and other evidence, and the conclusion at which we arrived was, that

the island which we had examined was the site of Eilean Darach, that the island had been enlarged, and that the island hitherto unnamed had been named from that enlargement. It is indeed difficult to suppose that Mackintosh omitted to make use of an island already at his disposal, and just in the position in which it was wanted.

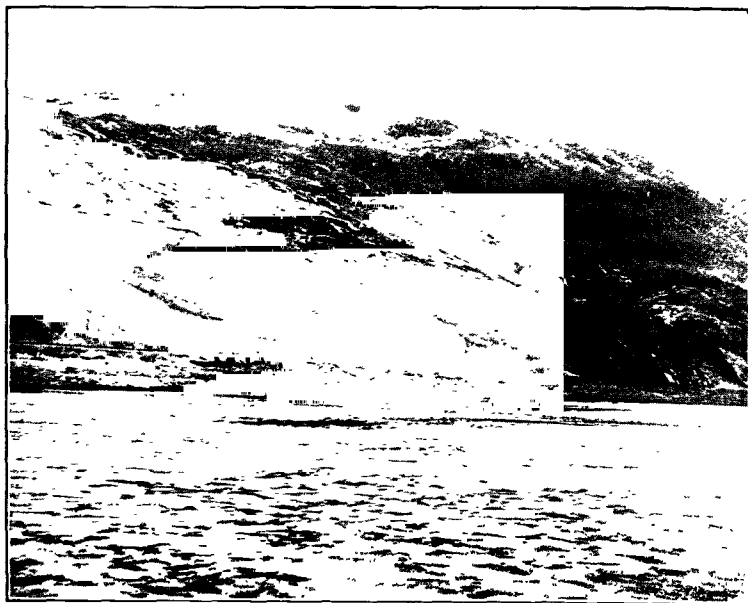


Fig. 12. Island in Loch Treig.

Loch Treig—The artificial island in Loch Treig (fig. 12), which is the last that falls to be described in the present paper, was the first that I visited in connection with the proposed investigation. I would indeed have taken the diving dress to it, but I was satisfied that a careful investigation of it could be made with the water telescope. The island is situated in a small offshoot of Loch Treig, separated from it by a neck of land which Mr Kenneth Macdonald, town clerk of

Inverness, suggested might have been formed by a landslip at a date posterior to the building of the island. The first piece of wooden construction was found at the S.W. corner. Here two beams were found lying flat on the floor of the river-bed; they were much decayed, and do not appear to be in their original position. Ten feet distant from these, a spar about a foot in diameter was seen. One end of this spar

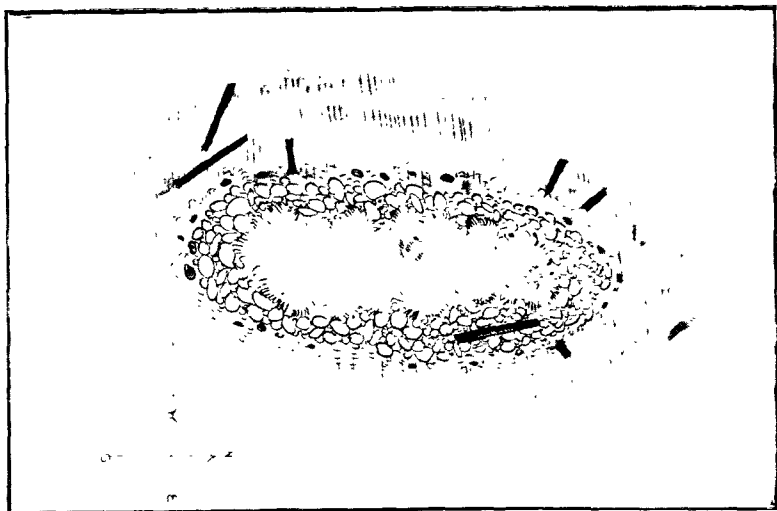


Fig. 13. Plan showing position of wooden beams in Keppoch's Council Island in Loch Treig.

extends outward 3 feet into the river, and the rest is hidden under the rubble building. At the N.W. corner one or two pieces of timber may be seen (fig. 13) almost covered with stone work, although at other points of the island there are signs that it has suffered considerably from the heavy spates which must often cover it all over. For instance, at the N.E. corner a long beam was found, which had been laid absolutely bare; it was 9 feet long and was 15 inches thick at one end, tapering to 8 inches, and was an ordinary trunk with the branches lopped off.

At right angles to this one, a second spar was found, of which only a couple of feet could be seen; the rest appeared to run a great way into the rubble building. The relative position of these two was such as to suggest that they had originally been coupled together. The size of the island at present is 40 feet by 18, nor could it at any time have been much more than 60 feet by 30, the sides of the rubble construction being visible all round.

The floor of the river is here composed of a sediment of mud through which at one spot the solid rock is just visible. This no doubt accounts for the selection of the site, which otherwise would be most unsuitable. If the rubble construction were exposed to the full force of the river Treig, it is incredible that it could stand there long. But if, as seems probable, there was a low ridge of natural rock in the middle of the river, the waters of which passed on each side in a stream 12 or 15 feet deep, then this ridge could without difficulty have been heightened. Indeed the banks of Loch Treig being very steep, without any sheltered bays, such as are generally found in other lochs, the early inhabitants seem to have used the natural rock in the middle of what is now the river as being secure from the storms of wind and wave which rage with almost incredible violence in the exposed situation in which Loch Treig is placed. This island, which I visited at the suggestion of Sir John Stirling Maxwell, has long been known as Keppoch's Council Island, from the fact that Ronald Og, Chief of Keppoch, used to meet his clansmen there when he was in hiding in the cave above Loch Treig on account of the part he had taken in the insurrection of Sir James MacDonell of Islay.

In order to stimulate an interest in the artificial islands of our northern district, I published accounts of several of these islands in the *Inverness Courier* and in the *Oban Times*, with the result that the Inverness Field Club are quite willing to undertake some excavations in this direction, whilst many persons have sent me notices of other islands which it is hoped to investigate in following years. These include the islands in Loch Ruthven, Loch Meiklie, Loch Laggan,

Loch Crunachan, Loch Arkaig, and Loch Quoich, besides others further afield.

It only remains for me to record my thanks to the Council of the Society for the sum which they kindly placed at my disposal, and also to the many friends who during the course of the summer assisted me in these investigations. Foremost amongst these is the Clyde Navigation Trust, who, as already mentioned, gave me gratis the complete diving outfit, and sent a first-rate man along with it, whose wages they later most generously paid.

II.

THE CHURCHYARD MEMORIALS OF ABERCORN, BOWDEN, AND CARRINGTON. BY ALAN REID, F.S.A. Scot.

ABERCORN.

(With Photographs by Mr J. U. Reid, Edinburgh.)

Abercorn, an ecclesiastical site of great antiquity and importance, is exceptionally rich in relics of ancient, mediæval, and later sepulchres. Despite the derelictions of restorers and repairers, the church buildings are picturesque, and show traces of widely different styles of architecture. The southern wall of the nave is distinguished by the relic of Norman character shown in fig. 1. This ancient doorway measures 7 feet 4 inches to the apex of the sculptured tympanum—one of the few examples of such decorations left in Scotland,¹—the width between the pillars being 49 inches. The zigzag ornamentation of the arch is little worn; the pillars have their bases and capitals; and the diamond diaper of the tympanum remains fairly clear. The surrounding masonry retains much of its early character, but the built-up opening is sadly utilitarian

¹ Linton Church, near Kelso, shows the only example hitherto recorded. It figures a horseman attacking a dragon, and is described by the Rev. J. F. Leishman, M.A., in the *Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club* for 1901; and by Sir M. Nepean, Bart., in the Society's *Proceedings*, vol. xvii. pp. 331–35.

in appearance. The relic is noted by Muir in his *Characteristics of Old Church Architecture of Scotland*.

As is well known, the interior of the church contains the outstanding

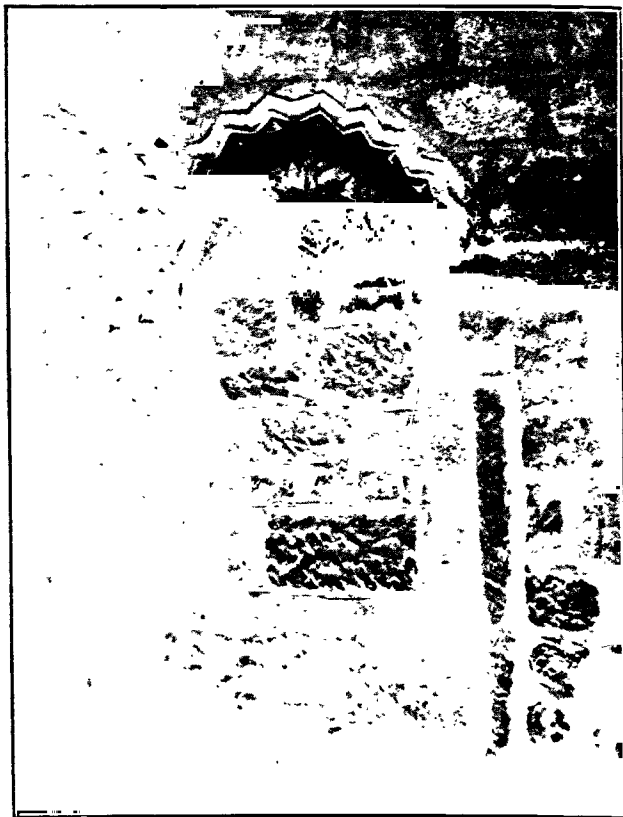


Fig. 1. The Norman Doorway.

example of interlaced and scroll work described and figured on pp. 418 and 419 of the *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*. The position of this beautiful cross-shaft is unfortunate, inasmuch as one of its faces can only be seen with difficulty; and it is deserving of even

greater honour than greets it in the access to the Hopetoun gallery.¹ In the wall near its present situation was also found the fragment of another cross-shaft figured on p. 420 of the work just cited, and again in the next illustration, where it appears in company with still another sculptured stone found in the same locality, and here figured and described for the first time. This beautiful object measures 34 inches in length, tapers from 14 inches to 11 inches in breadth, and is 5 inches in thickness. The cross-shaft and ornamentation are somewhat worn just above the three-step calvary; but the tonsorial shears form a striking feature of this portion of the memorial. The curious device near the centre of the design is difficult to understand. It looks like a bent arm, or a foot, but is so clearly out of tone with its graceful surroundings that it seems safe to regard it as a device of much later date. Otherwise, the design is ornate, and very unusual; later, very evidently, than the fine fragment placed beside it, whose size, it is worthy to note, is 20 by 11 by 6 inches (see fig. 2).

Chief among the outside relics is the Hog-back stone, described and figured by Mr J. Russell Walker in the Society's *Proceedings*, vol. xix. p. 406, as also in the *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, p. 419, and by Mr Thos. Ross in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxviii.

The illustration fig. 3 is from a photograph, showing the stone as it now lies, and long has lain, in relation to the church and its surroundings. It is unnecessary to remark further on this remarkably fine specimen of its class than to say that the measurements given by Mr Walker were not borne out by a recent examination. The relic measures

¹ Some recent observations on this distinguished relic are worthy of note. These occur in the *Memorials of Old Wiltshire*, and at p. 254, in the chapter on "Pre-Norman Sculptured Stones," written by the Lord Bishop of Bristol (London, Bemrose, 1906), his lordship says:—"There are at Minety, a possession of Malmesbury, to the north-east of Colerne and Littleton, fragments of a very handsome shaft with foliaginous ornament of exceedingly archaic character; but the work there is of the nature of a flowing stem with spiral tendrils and terminal leaves and flowers, not unlike one of the faces of the grand shaft at Abercorn, which dates from the time we are considering, but has a beautiful freedom in place of the very stiff archaism of the Minety fragments."

6 feet 4 inches in length, is 23 inches high in the centre, 16 inches high at the largest or west end, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches high at the smaller or

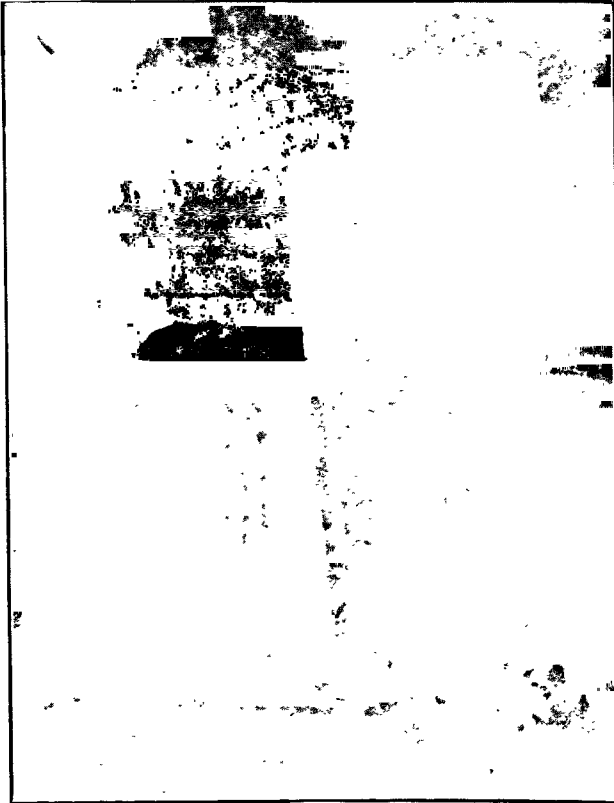


Fig. 2. A Floriated Cross.

east end. The width at the bases of the triangles are $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches and $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively; and at no point do these base lines approach Mr Walker's measurement of 1 foot 9 inches. Curiously enough, Mr Ross makes the relic to be "6 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long," less by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches

than the length just noted, and less than Mr Walker's figures by 3½ inches. The other dimensions given on p. 423 of vol. xxxviii. are correct, but in describing and figuring the next example as *two* monuments, Mr Ross has fallen into error. The two stones, preserved with

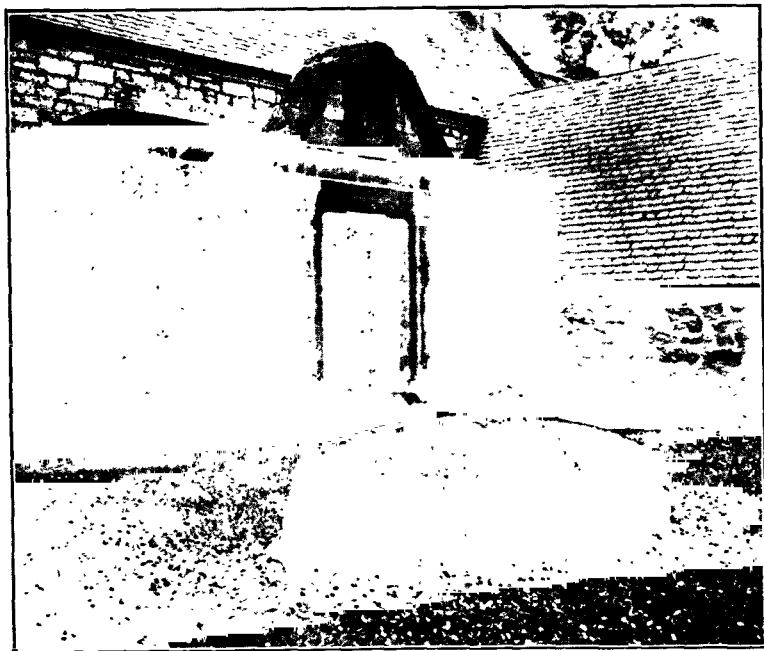


Fig. 3. The Hog-back Stone. (Showing the open burial enclosure and the arms of Dundas of Duddingston, and the covered burial-aisle of the Dalrymples of Binns.)

other fragments of old masonry in the tomb-floored room under the Hopetoun gallery, are simply the halves of a single grave cover or cope, their fractures fitting perfectly, as shown in fig. 4, and forming thus a slab whose length is 5 feet 2 inches over all. This stone, of modified hog-back type, and ornamented with scale or tile pattern in regular horizontal lines, follows slightly the proportions of the

Kirknewton example, and almost exactly that from Nisbet graveyard, described and figured by Mr Curle on p. 363 of vol. xxxix. of the *Proceedings*.

This memorial tapers from 13 inches of depth, or thickness, at one end to $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the other. Its greatest breadth is 16 inches, tapering to $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Five rows of scale ornament run straight along each

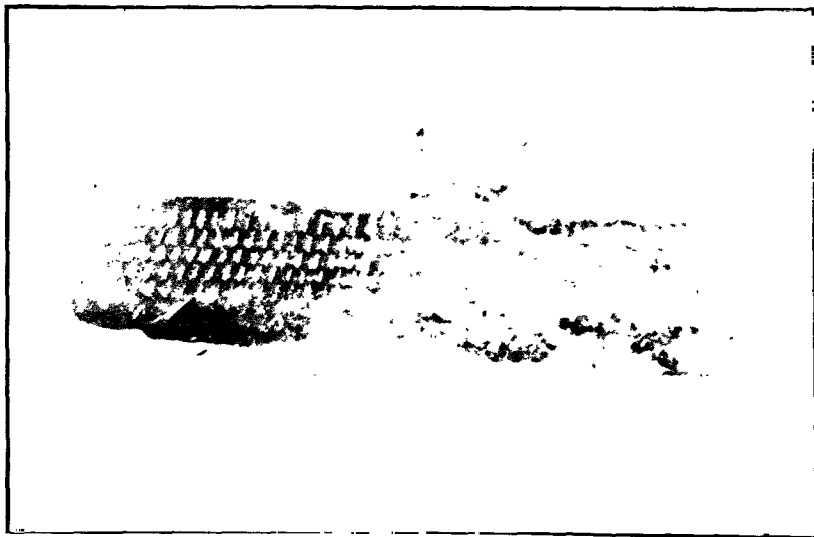


Fig. 4. The Fractured Cope Stone.

side. The broadest end shows a return of the beaded ridge, but this has been broken clean away from the lower end. The ridge proper is a flattened round $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad, which, very obviously, does not follow the exact centre-line of the stone. Consequently, the sloping sides exhibit that diversity of angle common to these ridged monuments, and more apparent in this perfectly straight stone than under the curvature of its compeer outside.

In the same illustration, fig. 4, is seen the fragment of another memorial of the same class, but with the ornamentation drawn on

a larger plan, and more finely worked. The ridge, also, is more elaborate, consisting of three members, a large central bead with a smaller bead on each side, all so finely fashioned as to relegate the work to a period considerably later than the others. The fragment further indicates a grave cover of greater size than its neighbour, for it measures no less than 22 inches in breadth, though in its thickness of only 9 inches it seems attenuated to a degree that fairly suggests mutilation.

In the same chamber, where the precentor's desk of other days

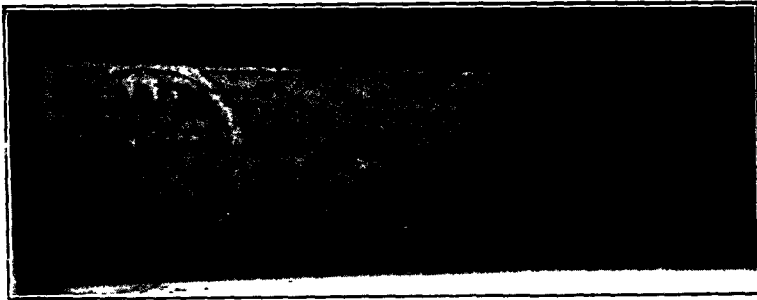


Fig. 5. Cross and Chalice.

has an honoured situation, there is preserved another fine slab, perhaps the most striking individual object among all that lift Abercorn above the usual churchyard plane. This is a massive, complete, and beautiful grave cover, having chamfered edges, showing a stately ornamental cross rising from a calvary of four steps, and supported by the chalice that speaks of some long-forgotten dignitary of the ancient foundation.

This fine memorial measures 6 feet 1 inch in length, tapers from 24 inches to 21 inches in breadth, and is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness. All the sculptures are in low relief, obtained by a half inch sinking of their surroundings, and all have their angles delicately rounded. It has not previously been figured or described.

The burial-place of the Dalryells of Binns forms the southern transept of the church shown in fig. 3. It contains a variety of memorials, among them being two richly sculptured stones, which cover the deep splays of the window, and are not amenable to the wiles of the camera. They



Fig. 6. Cherub with Hour-glass (27 × 18 inches).

show the armorial bearings of the family, supported by fine cherubs, and surrounded with winged cherub-heads, skulls, crossed spades and trumpets, a shuttle, a scythe, and other ornaments of a classic, symbolic, or heraldic character. An elaborate modern monument occupies the west wall of the railed burial enclosure. It bears the names of Sir

William Cuninghame Cavendish Dalyell, Bart., who died in 1865, and other members of the family.

In noting the symbolic stones of the churchyard, it should be remembered that many of their details are given by Dr Christison in



Fig. 7. Trumpeting Cherubs (25 x 20 inches).

vol. xxxvi. of the *Proceedings*, page 280. An interesting point connected with the local interments has also been recorded by Mr J. Russell Walker, at page 387 of vol. xxiv. The references and drawings there given bear on the common coffins of the parish, Abercorn being unique, perhaps, in its possession of three of these objects, whose sizes are large, medium, and small. They are preserved as relics of times less favoured

by affluence than the present ; and form—as do jankers, mortcloths, dead-bells, and other churchyard appointments—an interesting feature of old-time Scottish burials.

Though of small dimensions, the tombstone shown in fig. 6 is of striking appearance, elegant in design and most effectively worked.



Fig. 8. Running Cherubs (28 × 23 inches).

The pediment scrolls do not conform to the regulation treatment, the stone showing its angles outside of the design, an unusual feature reproduced also in the next example (fig. 7), which, clearly, is from the same hand. The cherub-head and skull in the upper portion are most artistically rendered ; their repetition in fig. 7 showing a variety in position and treatment very creditable to the designer. The winged

cherub in the lower panel holds an hour-glass high in the left hand ; the right hand holds a trumpet ; and a single bone appears on the panel to the left of the well-proportioned figure.

The design worked in the upper portion of the stone shown in

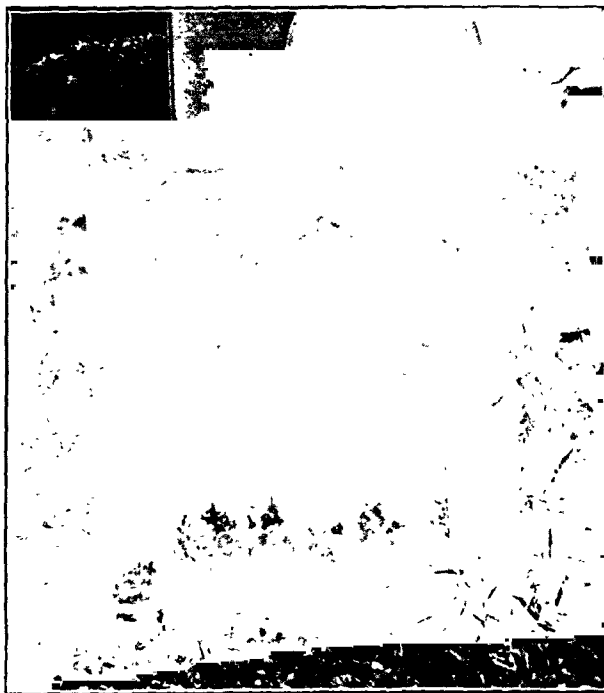


Fig. 9. The Spouse of Thomas Angus ($23 \times 18\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

fig. 7 is more elaborate, but its crowded appearance detracts from its effectiveness. Here there are two winged cherubs, actively trumpeting, and evidently proud of their position as supporters of a winged and garlanded cherub-head. The curious conjunction of the hour-glass and skull adds to the interest of this memorial, which dates from 1728.

Very simple, yet extremely effective, is the pictorial design shown on a memorial dating from 1709, and represented in fig. 8. Here the cherubs are represented as if running to meet each other; both have held torches, or trumpets, though only a fragment of one remains; both have one foot poised on a shuttle, a suggestive bit of symbolism; and a



Fig. 10. Elaborate Foliation (32 x 27 inches).

leafy, cone-shaped ornament fills the space between the figures. A feeble attempt has been made to relieve the lower part with pilasters, but the inscription runs right over them. A skull and cross-bones appear on the back of this interesting and unaffected memorial.

Dr Christison describes the effigy shown in fig. 9 as "recumbent." It bears no aspect of repose, however, and may safely be regarded as a standing female figure, placed lengthways, because there was no room

on the stone to place it otherwise. The notching of the floral ornament to give relief to the bent right arm is another curious vagary of the artificer, who has carved on the back of the stone a winged cherub-head, *memento mori*, two hour-glasses, and the inscription "Here is the Appointed Burial Place," etc. This example dates from 1743, and



Fig. 11. "Carpenter's" Arms (30 x 26 inches).

marks the tomb of "Janet Whyte, spouse to Thomas Angus Tenent in Pardevin."

The symbolism of a beautiful stone dating from 1740 is overpowered by the elaborate foliation clearly shown in fig. 10. Still, the winged cherub-head in the upper portion and the cross-bones at the base tell their story of death and resurrection fairly well, and there is a hint of artistic feeling in the disposition of the supporting lines of the surrounding ornamentation. The same hand is traceable in the memorial of 1748, shown in fig. 11. The shield bears a square and compasses as the

insignia of David Frew, whose obituary appears on the back of the stone; the device being surmounted by a helmet with a mantling of considerable artistic merit.

In the large and meritorious memorial shown in fig. 12 may be traced



Fig. 12. A Mariner's Memorial (38 x 28 inches).

the inspiration of the later examples just noted. Here the sextant of the mariner is flanked by elaborate scroll-work; the *memento mori* legend, and a pleasing winged cherub-head filling the upper portion of the stone. Symbolism of the secular callings is a feature more impressive here than in many churchyards nearer centres of industry. One

quaint little stone of seventeenth-century date has a mill stone, with rhynd, almost covering its surface, the encircling legend, MY FRIND REMEMBER DEATH, adding much to its quiet impressiveness. Another shows the shuttle and stretcher of the weaver ; a large stone, whose sides still bear the iron spikes inserted to keep the minister's cow

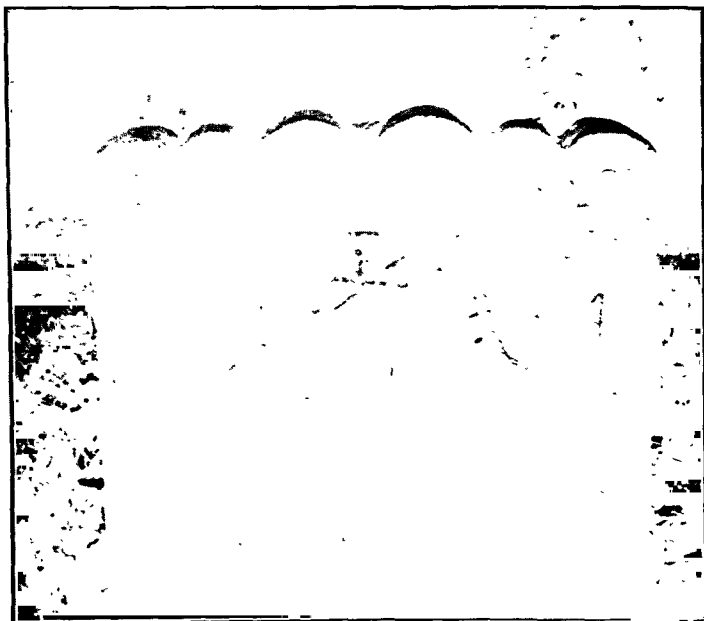


Fig. 13. The "Hugh Meikle" Stone (21 x 20 inches).

at a safe distance, shows the goose and shears of the tailor ; and the stone commemorating the joiner, Hugh Meikle, bears a good representation of his hand-saw and square. The face of this memorial (fig. 13) is even more interesting.

The pediment curves run into fiddle scrolls, and surmount a panelled device, comprising the date, 1734 ; a couple of trees, and a group of tools—spade, axe, and knife—which indicates that forestry was a branch

of the deceased's avocations. The back of another joiner's memorial is shown in fig. 14.

Here the pediment is filled with the emblems of the joiner's craft, axe, compasses, and square; a winged cherub-head appears on the left



Fig. 14. A Rhyming Memorial.

of the emblems, balanced by an uncouth grotesque, winged, but of a nondescript character. In the panel below is the quaint rhyme :

“Ah me I Gravel am and Dust
Into the Grave Descend I must
O painted pice of living clay
Be not proud of thy Short day.”

This memorial dates from 1723, and shows on the reverse side a winged cherub-head, the inscription proper, and a skull.

In fig. 15 we have an excellent representation of the insignia common to the tombstones that commemorate members of the Incorporation of Hammermen. Under the workman-like hammer a skull and cross-bones



Fig. 15. A Hammerman's Emblems (28 x 23 x 6 inches).

are graven, initials and the *memento mori* legend appearing on the upper surfaces of the stone. The inscription, which is on the other side, and dates from 1732, follows the style common to the ground, and reads: "This is the Appointed Burial Place of John Stidman and Susanna Young his Spouse and their Children," etc.

Symbolism disappears with the advent of the nineteenth century,
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though its earlier years show occasional glimpses of such designs as appear in fig. 16. The association of the hammer and anvil with the crown of the Incorporated Order of Hammermen is general, this example being typical of a device that may be seen all over Scotland.

The rake and spade shown in fig. 17 are, very evidently, symbolical

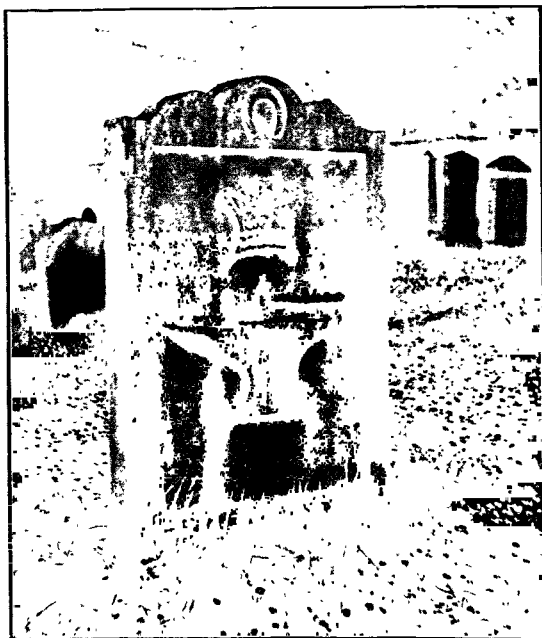


Fig. 16. Hammer and Anvil (55 x 35 inches).

of the gardener's calling. The inscription is gone, but the work and general appearance of this little memorial relegate it to the latter portion of the seventeenth century, or to the early years of its successor.

Fig. 18 gives a very graphic rendering of the baxter's, or baker's, specialities, rolling-pin and peil, the latter showing three "baps," ready for the oven. The long-headed and well-teethed skull and the cross-bones are similar to others in many parts of the enclosure. The date is

1734, the inscription reading: "Here is the appointed Burial Place of William broun and Katherine Russell his spouse & their children."

Numerous other items are worthy of note, among them being a small, round-topped stone, bearing the initials H L, I S, and M C, with a heart between, and the date 1632, all in raised characters.



Fig. 17. A Gardener's Emblems (22 x 23 inches).

A fine table-stone also shows in raised letters the inscription: HEAR · LYIS · GEORGE · BROUNE · WHA · DECEASIT · THE · 8 · DAY · OF · MAII · 1631, the date appearing on a central shield. A skull with cross-bones, of a large and crude type, are deeply incised below.

Close beside this, and at the south-west corner of the church, lies another important slab, of mediæval aspect and design, and measuring 6 feet 1 inch in length by 22 inches in breadth. It bears the faint impression of an elaborate cross, with square-stepped calvary, and

foliated ornament on shaft and traverse. This relic might be regarded as superior in interest to that shown in fig. 5, but it is so worn by the feet of past generations that its details are nearly unrecognisable.



Fig. 18. Baker's Symbols (28 x 25 inches).

Faintly shown in the foreground of fig. 4 is the seventeenth-century memorial commemorating certain Hamiltons of Midhope, but this, also, is so worn that only a few letters and some meagre scraps of heraldic details are legible.

BOWDEN.

(With Photographs by Mr James Moffat, Edinburgh, and Mr J. A. Porteous,
Newton, St Boswells.)

The Roxburghshire parish of Bowden can boast of a restoration of an ancient church as satisfactory as has been effected in Scotland during



Fig 1. Gateway and "Loupin'-on Stane."

recent years. It is distinguished further by the best example of a "Laird's Loft" that can anywhere be seen, and by the imposing burial aisles of the Kers of Roxburgh and the Kers of Cavers-Carre. The main approach to the church and churchyard is from the east, under an

ornamental wrought iron arch, showing a ducal coronet, the letter R for Roxburgh, and the date 1820. A touch of interest is added by the near presence of the old "Loupin'-on Stane," as by a notice-board which details the aims of the Churchyard Amenity Committee, in whose praiseworthy and efficient labours the Rev. J. Burr, M.A., minister of the parish, and Mr J. Bruce Glen, the schoolmaster, are moving spirits.



Fig. 2. A Bowden Portioner (25 × 18 inches).

It is very difficult to believe that in this beautiful place of burial over 25,000 people have been interred. Such is the case, however, as the kirk session books clearly indicate; and the fact is all the more remarkable when the comparatively small area of a country churchyard is considered. Naturally, after such a consideration, the visitor expects to find a large number of old tombstones; but the vandal spirit must have been in active exercise here, as elsewhere, for the remanent

memorials, though of considerable interest and importance, seem lamentably few and far between. One or two of the inscriptions show a noteworthy chasteness of diction, as appears, for instance, on an upright stone of classic design and having a fine winged cherub-head as its only symbolic feature. It is built close to the "bell tow" in the west gable of the church, and reads: "Here lyes Thomas Hog in the Burnbrae portioner of Bowden who died june 23d 1727, Aged 57 years. Also Mary Hog his daughter who was born to him of Catherine Deans his spouse and died Aprile 13 1728 aged 25. Likewise the above Catherine who died Decem^r 15 1738 aged 76."

The stone shown in fig. 2 commemorates "William Thomson, Portioner in Bowden, who Died August ye 31th 1721, Aged 57." The back of the stone shows an artistically depicted figure, in costume, and with long hair. The left side of the figure has disappeared owing to a curious fault in the material or in the working. The figure has held a spade, part of which appears under the right arm. The cuffs on the sleeves are very large, and are well defined.

Both edges of this memorial have been richly decorated with symbolic devices. These have perished with the missing portion of the stone, on one side, where only a spade remains; but the other edge retains the sculpture, complete and clear, almost as if newly graven (fig. 3).

This elegant display of cross-bones, skull, hour-glass, and the *memento mori* legend, is unique in this churchyard; and is not surpassed in workmanship or excellence of design, among even the best-known examples of this banded arrangement of the mortuary symbols.



Fig. 3. Banded Symbols (20 × 3½ inches).

It is exceedingly curious and interesting to note the varieties of such objects as skulls and cherubs occurring on the graveyard memorials of different districts. Both of these details seem to have reached the highest point of development at Bowden, Nisbet, Crailing, and other Border parishes, and both may be said to be seen at their best in the remarkable examples shown in fig. 4.

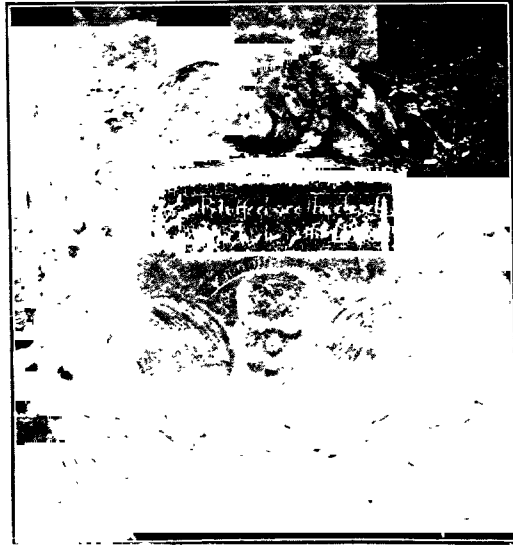


Fig. 4. The Bowden Skull ($34 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

A cherub similar to this appears in the same position in fig. 5. The wings are finely disposed over the pediment—forming the pediment in fact, and not merely attached to it—the rear arrangement of wings and hair, seen in fig. 4, solving a difficulty often experienced by the churchyard mason. Under the pediment is seen a hand holding a scroll bearing the text, “Blessed are the Dead,” etc., the lower portion of the stone being covered with a boldly relieved winged skull, surely the most gruesome individual of its species ever seen. The wings, the thorax, the inexplicable square

hole in the mouth, the general effect of power and truthfulness, combine to render almost unnecessary the *memento mori* warning overhead. The date is 1723.

The finely designed memorial shown in fig. 5 is inscribed : HERE LYES

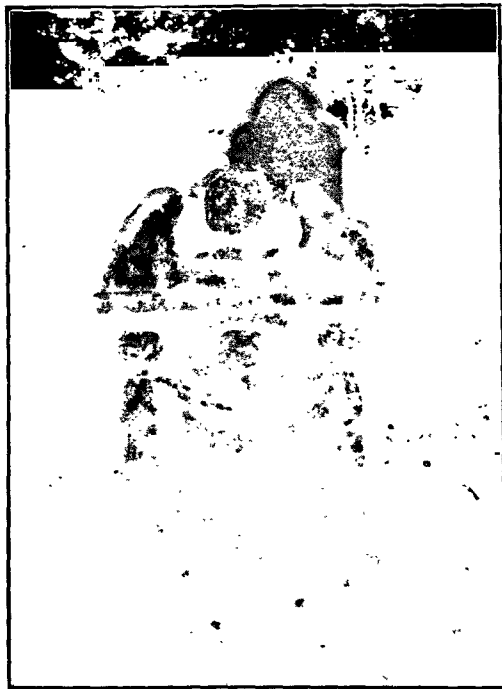


Fig. 5. The Bowden Cherub (31 x 20 inches .

JANET LIWD DAUGHTER TO LENART LIWD AND AGNES PATERSON IN CLARILAW WHO DEASESED THE 30 OF MARCH 1712 YEARS HER AGE 10 YEARS. The skull, the *memento mori* scroll, the curious spelling of the name Lloyd, the draperied panel, the splayed base, and the charming cherub-head, are each in their own way noteworthy features of a singularly graceful tombstone. Very evidently, in the first half of the eighteenth century

Bowden, and other Border parishes, could command the services of a designer and artificer whose equal would have been very difficult to find. The back of the same stone is shown in the next illustration.

In fig. 6 we have a further example of the Bowden sculptor's skill ; skill or art, which reached its climax in the splendid effort shown in



Fig. 6. Janet Liwd.

fig. 12. That this is the portrait of Janet Liwd cannot be doubted ; and there are points of distinct value indicated by the freely-flowing and abundant hair of the ten-year-old maiden, as by the pointed spencer, and by the skirt "top-band" that encircles her girlish figure. The cherub is also noteworthy, particularly for the variation observable by a comparison with the design shown in fig. 4.

The dainty example shown in fig. 7 is of unusual shape and proportions and belongs to the Sibbald family, whose memory is further preserved by the record inscribed on the stone shown in fig. 4. Here, a central panel bears a skull and cross-bones of late seventeenth-century type, with a well-drawn hour-glass under. Round the border from left to right, and reckoning from the base, the designs are, thistle, winged-

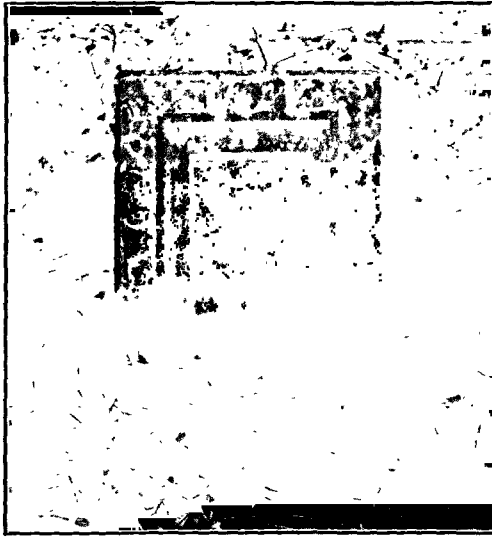


Fig. 7. An Unusual Type (23 × 19 inches).

cherub, fleur-de-lis, rose, face, rose, fleur-de-lis, winged-cherub, and thistle, all very crudely designed and worked, but very effective.

Though completely barren of symbolic devices, the group of old tombstones commemorating certain ministers of the parish present features of age and character that appeal strongly to the churchyard recorder. The first of these stones, which are built against the north wall of the Roxburgh aisle, is a massive, round-topped, erect stone, with base, measuring over all 5 feet 11 inches by 36 inches by 4 inches, the base

splay showing other 4 inches of projection. The inscription is incised within a panel, which is defined by a shallow ogee moulding, panel and moulding being flush. Supplying the letters missing through a fracture, the record runs: HEAR · LYES · MASTER · JAMES · KNOX · MINISTER · OF ·

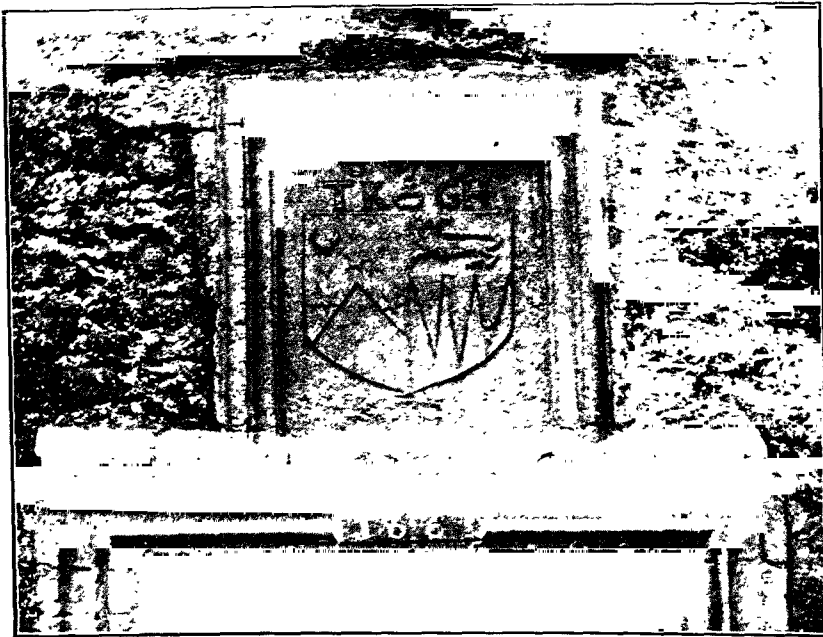


Fig. 8. The Over-Lintel, Cavers-Carre Aisle.

BOUDEN · WHO · DEPARTED · THIS · LYFE · ON · THE · 24 · OF · AUGUST · 1680.

The second is a fragment measuring 22 inches by 15½ inches. A 3-inch splay has run right round this stone, which originally had been a grave cover, or lying stone. The inscription is much worn, but it is possible to read what remains as follows: Here Lyes Margaret Daughter of JAMES KNOX MINISTER OF BOUDOUN SHE DEPARTED—

Number 3 is a large slab, originally recumbent, but now erect, and measuring 5 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the top, tapering to $25\frac{1}{2}$



Fig. 9. An Old-Time Farmer (23×23 inches \times 5 inches).

inches at the foot, and 6 inches in thickness. Entirely plain, its massive rectangular form is most impressive. It is inscribed: HEIR · LYES · MASTER · HARY · MUSCHIT · SUMTYME · MINISTER · AT · BOWDEN · WHO · DIED · THE · 26 (?) OCTOBER · 1659.

Number 4 is the plainly moulded memorial of the Rev. William Balfour, who died in 1828, and of his wife Mary Mein, who died in 1852. There are other ministerial memorials, but they lie outside of the enclosure sacred to those whose lineage was the same as that of the greatest of Scotsmen.

Near the Cavers-Carre aisle there stands the tombstone of the

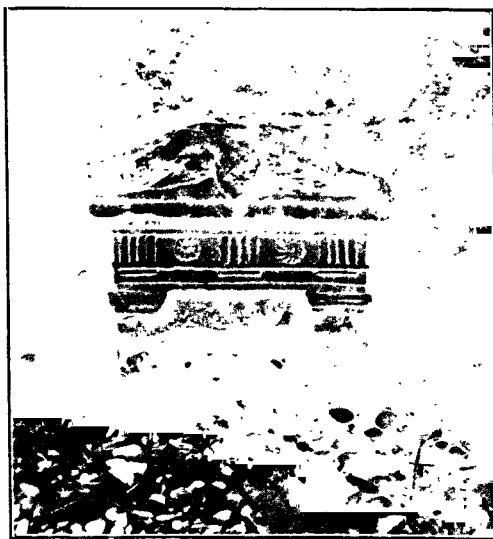


Fig. 10. Basil Bonintone.

Jamiesons of Longside, curiously designated, in the most canine of Latin sentences, "*Jacobifilii In Longa parte*"!

Over the moulded doorway of the aisle where lie interred many generations of the Kers of Cavers-Carre appear the arms of Sir Thomas Ker, his initials, and those of his wife, Dame Grisel Halkett. The date of the work is 1661, and judging from the style of the masonry, there is a strong presumption that the flanking pillars of the churchyard gate were built at the same period, as from their massive proportions it may

be presumed that they bore an arch, which in 1820 was replaced by the existing iron canopy.

The plain round-topped stone shown in fig. 9 is remarkable only for the delineation of an old-time farmer, which fills its one moulded panel. The effigy is of the *wooden* order of manipulation ; but it may reflect the



Fig 11. The Temptation in Eden.

church-going dress used in the middle of the eighteenth century, at which time "John Fowler, late Tennant in Minto Cleughead," departed this life aged 57.

Considerable interest attaches to the fragment shown in fig. 10. It is one of the oldest memorials belonging to the ground, commemorating a name still represented in the village of Bowden, and it shows a couple of

miniature sculptures of the Temptation and the Resurrection that are unique. Otherwise it is a neatly worked stone of classic style, having a winged cherub-head in the front pediment, and the following inscription on the back: HERE · LYES · BASIL · BONINTON · WHO · DIED · IN · THE · YEAR · 1697.

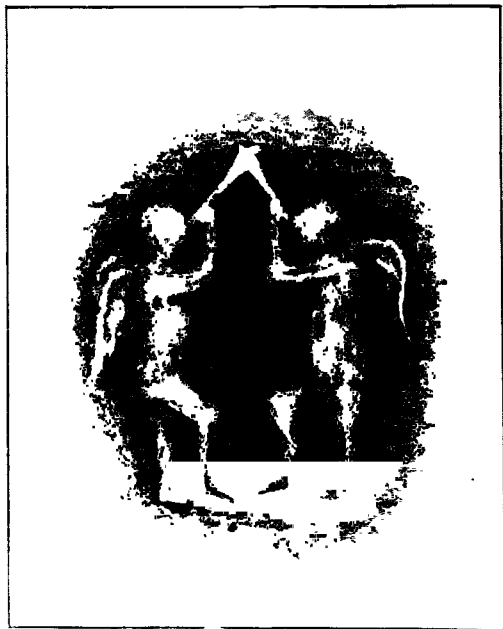


Fig. 11A. Resurrection Angels.

The sculptured designs shown in figs. 11 and 11A occur on the hollows of the pediment as seen, though not very clearly, in fig. 10. The figures of Adam and Eve, and of the resurrection angels, are very small. They are only $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and the breadth of the grouping is determined by the thickness of the stone, which is slightly over $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The tree in the Temptation subject (fig. 11) stands $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The serpent coils round its stem, and it is possible, aided by the

knowledge of what to expect, to make out its head amongst the foliage. Considering their age and position, these tiny sculptures are well preserved. Perhaps they are unique among the representations of a well-known sub-



Fig. 12. Death and the Angel (33 x 23 inches).

ject, for Adam is here shown as *refusing* the offer made him by the first temptress.

The family memorial of "William Thurburn, Portioner of Midlam," which dates from 1733, is shown in fig. 12. Nothing of its kind finer in
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feeling, design, or execution has yet been met with. The pictorial effect is perfect, and the details suggest the touch and mind of an artist. The angel figure is of unusual grace, and of dignified mien. The right hand holds a skull of excellent contour and relief, the left hand grasping a single bone. An hour-glass hangs from a continuation of the *memento mori* scroll, a finely-worked portion of the design balanced by a shield panel which bears the "I am the Resurrection and the Life" quotation from John xi. The edges are covered with obituaries, the easy outlines of the top being relieved with leaf ornaments of classic inspiration.

CARRINGTON.

(With Photographs by Mr James Moffat.)

During part of the eighteenth century this small and somewhat remote parish was known as Primrose, through the family of that name having acquired, as the *Statistical Account* puts it, "a very large proportion of the landed property which it contains." The reference to "Primrose" appearing on some of the tombstones in the old burying-ground is thus explained; but it is also clear that the older name of the parish was Karington, or Kerington. In the Register of the Kirk Discipline for 1653 the name appears as "Karingtoun." A small portion of the parish is included in the estate of the Wardlaw Ramsays, who have their burial-place within the old churchyard. This spot lies in the fields, distant half a mile southwards of the village, the parish church, and the comparatively modern churchyard. It has long been closed for interments, with such exceptions as have been indicated, and is a fairly large and very picturesque walled enclosure, with a number of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century monuments slowly crumbling to ruin under the drip from overhanging trees, and the neglect due to isolation.

A handsome erect stone, dating from 1714, is shown in fig. 1. Cherubs, of unusually good proportions, appear in the angles as if

supporting the draped inscription panel containing the obituaries of the Haigs, an uncommon device, in the form of a couple of anchors bound by cables, occupying the pediment. The sides of the stone, between the cherubs and the rear pillars, bear cross-spades and cross-bones, banded by ribbons depending from rings; and every part of the surface bears the evidence of fertile design and good workmanship. The back of the

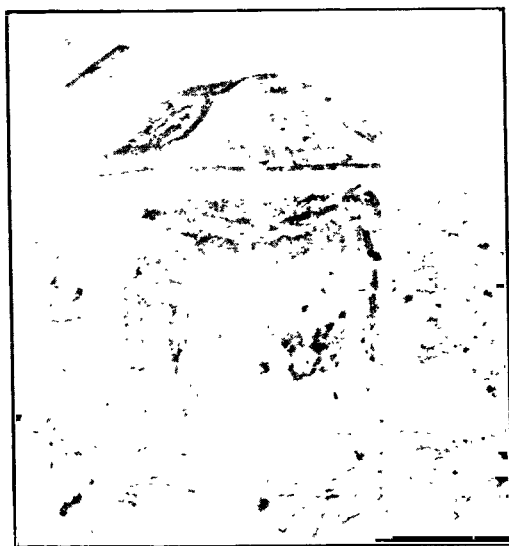


Fig. 1. Hope the Anchor (39 × 33 × 10 inches).

same stone is shown in fig. 2. The beautiful angle pillars, with diamond hatching resembling Norman axe-work, are noteworthy, as also are the charming winged cherub-heads displayed in the broad hollows of the pediment. The banded symbols of the side, the winged cherub in the tympanum, the small hour-glass between the circular-headed panels, even the ornamental stay-band, are details that give distinction to this rear view of an attractive and very effective monument.

The front of the stone whose *back* is shown in fig. 3 bears a grotesque

head, a single bone, the date 1742, two sets of cross-bones, a small winged cherub-head, and the inscription: "This stone was erected by Richard James and William Clelands, smiths, at Rosewell," etc. The obverse bears on a rounded shield, surrounded with simple foliation, the hammer and crown symbols of the Hammermen's Incorporation. The family burial-places shown in the background mark the site of the ancient church, and, apparently, were built out of its materials.¹



Fig. 2. A Rear View.

The emblems of the carpenter's craft are admirably depicted on the monument shown in fig. 4. This fragment of a massive stone was discovered almost entirely buried, but it proved worthy of the labour required to unearth it. The axe, square, compasses, and saw are finely rendered, and there is excellent design shown in the winged cherub-head, as in the skulls that flank the panel.

Within a railed enclosure the tombstone of William Dalzell of

¹ The church of Kerington was consecrated by Bishop de Bernham in the year 1243.

Arniston Mains, and Eupham Cumming his spouse, which dates from 1725, shows the favourite winged cherub-head and the grotesque face common to the graveyard. A stone of more modern style is inscribed to the memory of "Alexander Dalzell, Esq. of Sciennes, for many years a Justice of the Peace in Edinburgh," who died in 1843; "Also Marion Hall his wife," who died in 1856. The back of this stone shows the



Fig. 3. Rosewell Blacksmiths (40 x 33 inches).

memento mori scroll, a skull, cross-bones, and hour-glass. Built on the east wall of the Ramsay aisle is an elaborate monument which shows in a fine pediment panel a skull, a single bone, and an initialed shield, with quaint sitting cherubs as supporters. The base also has a symbolic panel, the details including the *memento mori* scroll, cross-bones, a skull, and two hour-glasses. The whole rises to a height of 10 feet, and is inscribed to the memory of "James Whyte, Tenant in Shouenden who Dyed the 29 Day of Desember 1724 of His Age 80. As also of John

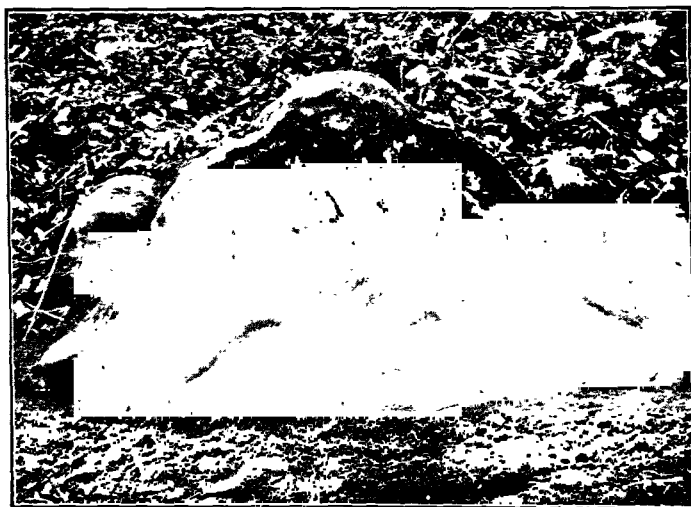


Fig. 4. Carpenter's Emblems.



Fig. 5. A Table-Stone "End" ($43 \times 20 \times 7$ inches).

Whyte Tenant in Brochrigg His Brother Who Dyed the 4 Day of March 1726 & of His age 74. 1728 " A very tall, square pillar of striking appearance commemorates the Rutherfords of Bankhead, but no trace of symbolism diversifies its monotony. The oldest dated stone is of a very crude type, and has the initials S L and I L, a tailor's goose, and the date 1689 deeply incised on its front. A skull and cross-bones are rudely incised on the back. There are numerous deeply-sunk relics

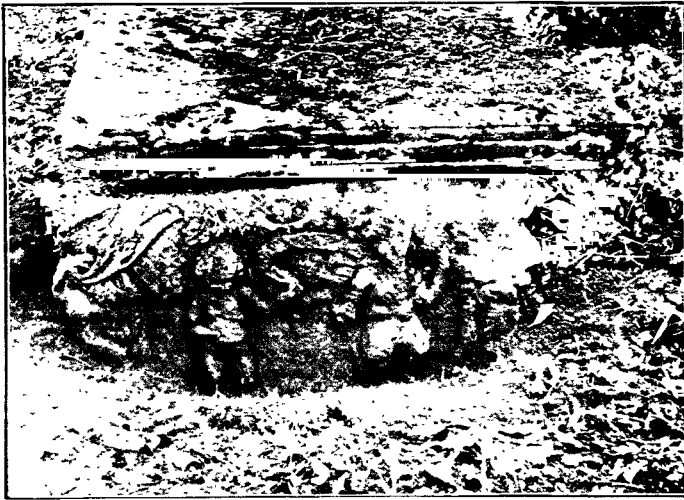


Fig. 6. Youth and Age.

besides, but their display of symbolism is *nil*, or such as to occasion no further remark.

A few table-stones remain on their original supports, the finest of which is shown in fig. 5. This "end" shows a foliage-bordered panel, supported by two beautiful cherubs, clearly the work of the same hand that fashioned the subject of figs. 1 and 2. The four edges of the two end supports are worked into winged female cherubs, their wings merging into elaborate foliage, running right across the support, and under the heavily-moulded edge of the flat top stone. No inscription or date can

be deciphered, but the work may safely be relegated to the early part of the eighteenth century.

The ornamentation of the other "end" is shown in fig. 6. Here, a child holds aloft the *memento mori* scroll, the other figure being that of a man in costume, who holds in his right hand a scythe, and in the left something as nearly resembling an hour-glass as the drip worn surface allows us to determine. This subject was more than half buried before

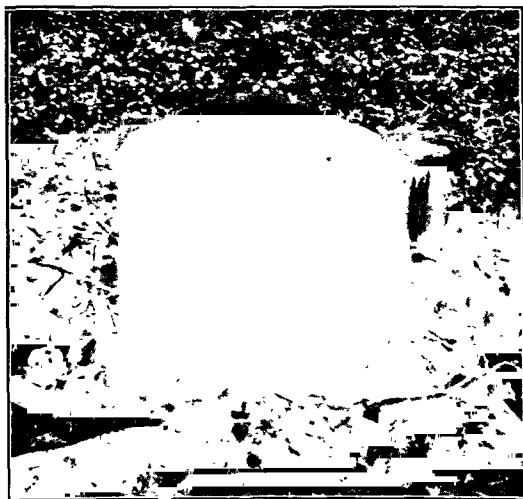


Fig. 7. A crude and early example (22 × 21 inches).

its interest was evident; and in clearing away the accumulations of years a portion of a prehistoric stone implement was found among the earth. This object, which is of a nondescript character, bears unmistakable traces of having been used. It is now in the Museum of the Society, and light will be welcomed regarding its type and purpose.

The small tombstone shown in fig. 7 is inscribed on the back: "Here lys Susannah Horsburgh spouse to John Yorkston—in Primrose who died January 31, 1748, aged 51." On the front, shown in the figure,

are initials that do not tally with those of the persons named in the inscription; and it seems evident from that, as from the archaic character of the incised skull and cross-bones, that the relic had been appropriated, and re-used long after its original lines were graven. Such instances are common all over the country.

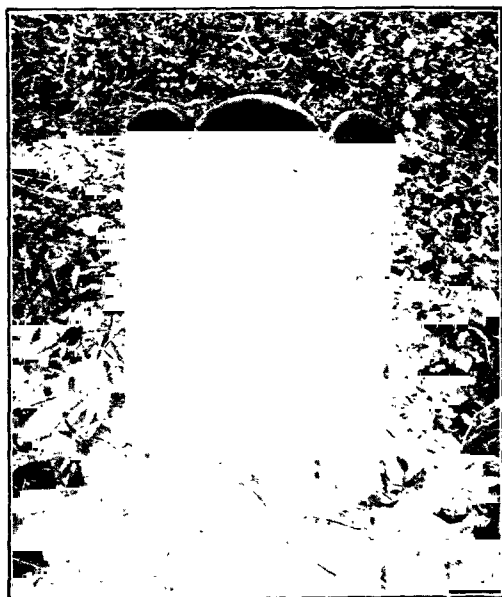


Fig. 8. "HEIR LYES WILLIAM TWIDIE" ($21 \times 14\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

The breaking of the tenth commandment is easily possible in the presence of the beautiful, small memorial shown in figs. 8 and 9. Though crude and illiterate in the extreme, the stone is interesting in character, and might fittingly repose in the Museum as a perfect example of a widespread class of churchyard monuments that bear all the appearance of having been fashioned at some cottage fireside. Initials, skull and cross-bones, and the inscription, "HEIR LYES WILLIAM TWIDIE," are deeply incised on the front.

The coulter and scythe represented on the back of William Tweedie's memorial (fig. 9) are fearfully and wonderfully depicted, yet there is no difficulty in determining what they are, or what they mean. The illiterate inscription gives the date 1666 or 1668, and continues the statement commenced on the other side: "HIS AGE 84 HVS BAND TO



Fig. 9. Coulter and Scythe.

HENET MATHESON." The *memento mori* legend appears between the implements, and the fiddle scrolls of the front are repeated on the back of this quaint little tablet.

The excellent monument shown in fig. 10 bears within a deeply-recessed panel a costumed figure, strongly relieved and finely designed, holding an open book on which is incised the text from Job xix., "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The large cuff on the sleeve,

the ministerial, or reader's "bands," and the full-bottomed wig, are prominent details of the interesting attire. A fine winged cherub-head occupies an unusual position in the finely-moulded pediment. This is



Fig. 10. The Parish Schoolmaster (38 x 26 inches.) (Photograph by Mr C. B. Barlas.)

repeated, though the design is quite different, on the back of the slab, where also appears the date, 1733, and the initials G H and M N (?). The top edges bear obituaries and an hour-glass, the inscription proper appearing on the large under panel, and reading: "Here Lies

George Horsburgh late Schoolmaster in Primrose Who Died June 2, 1731," etc.

The writer desires to express his gratitude to the gentlemen who have so kindly furnished the excellent photographic illustrations for this paper, and to Mr John Geddie and other members of the *Moudierort Club* for their valued company and counsel in these and other church-yard investigations.

III.

GEORGE FOULIS (1569-1633) AND THE CARVED STONES OF RAVELSTON. BY GEORGE A. FOTHERGILL, M.B., C.M.

Wrapt, as it were, round a small monogram, delicately carved in stone, and perfectly preserved, which is to be seen in the old garden at Ravelston, close to Edinburgh, is a long and entertaining history of social life of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a history connected with the town and country doings of various prominent members of the then large family of Foulis, which is still represented in Midlothian, and by Sir William Liston-Foulis, tenth baronet, the owner of Millburn Tower, Woodhall, who traces his descent to the builder of Ravelston.

The two persons whose initials were also prettily carved, in the year 1624, on the shaft of a very peculiar fountain, now secluded amongst gigantic and carefully trimmed holly and yew hedges, some of them 16 feet in height, in the old-world garden of Ravelston, were both almost as well known to Edinburgh as any people who walked the ancient "Historic Mile." The "G. F." stands for George Foulis—not "*Sir* George Foulis," as the author of *A Midlothian Village* makes him out to be—who purchased the Ravelston estate in the year 1620, and built the house—the old house, and not that in which Miss Murray-Gartshore (the owner) now resides—and laid out the gardens, between the years 1620 and 1624. The "J. B." recalls his second wife, Janet

Bannatyne, a daughter of George Bannatyne, after whom the Bannatyne Club (now extinct) was designated, so long after his death as 1827, a club which Sir Walter Scott was mainly responsible for inaugurating.

The first sight of that monogram—and it is somewhat rare to find the initials of *two* people worked into one character, or cipher—caused me at once to include it in my sketch-book, and I tackled another of the old stones during the same visit.

Ravelston being still a private mansion, and not open at any time to the public, and there being in circulation only one small and scarce book, viz. *A Midlothian Village*, besides the four volumes concerning Scottish architecture by Messrs Macgibbon & Ross, which discusses this corner of Midlothian, the stones here are in consequence not widely known; in fact, remarkably few people know of their being there at all.¹

THE FOULIS FAMILY.

By way of leading up to the subject of my paper, I will refer to a few interesting facts regarding various members of the Foulis family, which appears to start, as do so many old Scotch families, with a burgess of Edinburgh in trade.

One James Foulis, of the Skinners' Guild, who married Margaret, a daughter of a Fifeshire laird, Sir James Henderson of Fordel, is the first Foulis to figure in the pedigree—there is no authenticated link between him and the older Linlithgow Foulises. The date of his birth is not given, but he must have been born somewhere about the middle of the fifteenth century, certainly not later than the middle of the latter half of it, for his son, Sir James Foulis, was King's Advocate in 1520. It was the latter who purchased the Colinton estate from Lord Kilmaurs

¹ Since writing this paper I have come across a rare little book, *Biographical Annals of the Parish of Colinton*, by Thomas Murray, LL.D. (Edmonston & Douglas, 1863). Here there are ten pages devoted to Foulis of Colinton. If we are to understand that the information regarding this family and that of Ravelston, which we find in *Foulis of Ravelston's Account Book*, is correct, then we must admit there are several errors in Murray's account, as there are also in Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, another work giving particulars of the Foulises, which are very misleading to one engaged over the history of this family.

in 1519; and he died in 1549. His sons and grandsons were not conspicuous members of society; but of his five great-grandsons,¹ the eldest, James Foulis of Colinton, was knighted; George, the subject of this sketch, was appointed Master of the King's Mint in Scotland; Robert was an advocate; David followed King James VI. into England, and was created a baronet (1619), and founded a long line of Yorkshire baronets—the baronetcy only becoming extinct so late as 1876²; and John was the youngest, whose granddaughter, Anna Foulis, married Sir John Hope of Hopetoun.

The eldest son, Alexander, of the eldest of these four great-grandsons of Sir James Foulis, was made a baronet in 1634; and his son, James Foulis, became Lord Justice-Clerk (1684), being styled Lord Colinton; he died in 1688. There were three more generations of baronets in that line, the last being Sir James Foulis, whom I have termed "The Antiquary," and to whom I intend referring later, and then that baronetcy passed to the descendants of George Foulis of Ravelston.

No family so closely associated with trade as the Foulises undoubtedly were for such a lengthy period, was much better connected or held in higher esteem. They were related to the Primroses, the Hamiltons—Margaret, daughter of James Foulis of Colinton, was married to the first Earl of Haddington,³ early in the seventeenth century—the Wardlaws, the Sinclairs of Steveston, while the Marquis of Linlithgow⁴ descends from a Foulis; and John Hay, nephew of the first Earl of Tweeddale, married Jean, daughter of Sir John Foulis of Ravelston, Bart., and their only

¹ See *The Account Book of Sir John Foulis of Ravelston*, edited by the Rev. A. W. C. Hallen for the Scottish History Society.

² Mary, the only child of the eighth and last baronet, was married in 1850 to the second Baron de l'Isle and Dudley. She died 1891. Her son is the present peer (see Burke's *Peerage*).

³ See Burke's *Peerage*.

⁴ Sir James Hope, Knight of Hopetoun, sixth son of Sir Thomas Hope, first baronet of Craighall, married for his first wife, Anne, only daughter and heir of Robert Foulis, of Leadhills, co. Lanark. In 1641 Sir James was appointed Master of the King's Mint and a Lord of Session (1649). He was grandfather of the first Earl of Hopetoun, Knight. (See Burke's *Peerage*.)

child married Lord William Hay. The present Baron de l'Isle and Dudley's mother was a Foulis (see Burke's *Peerage*); and a number of influential Edinburgh merchants were also allied to them, including Byres of Coates, that fine old house which is to be seen now in the close of St Mary's Cathedral.

THE ACCOUNT BOOK OF SIR JOHN FOULIS OF RAVELSTON.

In 1894 there was published for the Scottish History Society *The Account Book of Sir John Foulis of Ravelston* (1671-1707), which is most valuable as throwing a light upon the social side of Scottish history during the seventeenth century. If we read it aright we find it to be full of life and character.

The late Dr Foulis allowed his ancestor's private accounts to be edited by the Rev. A. W. C. Hallen, a Fellow of this Society, and to be printed in full. But we are not concerned with Sir John Foulis, Bart., the grandson of the subject of this paper, though, in passing, I might mention that he owned and resided at Ravelston, where he lived a gay life, and was four times married, his first wife, Margaret, a daughter of Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart., bearing him thirteen children. His eldest son took the name of Primrose; his grandson,¹ Sir Archibald Primrose,

¹ Sir John Foulis's eldest son Archibald (*b.* 1663, *d.* 1684) succeeded to the Dunipace estate left him by his maternal grandfather, Sir Archibald Primrose, and had to exchange the patronymic Foulis for Primrose.

Archibald Primrose was succeeded in the estate by his brother George (*b.* 1667), who also took the name of Primrose. He had a son Archibald, and dying during his father's lifetime, never succeeded to the Ravelston baronetcy. The son Archibald, who succeeded his grandfather in the title, was then known as Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace, Bart. He had also inherited the Ravelston estate in 1707, but sold it in 1726 to Alexander Keith, nearly twenty years before he (Sir Archibald Primrose) was beheaded and the title forfeited.

In 1724 Sir Archibald was married to Mary Primrose, his cousin, and a daughter of the first Earl of Rosebery. His lady attended his execution at Carlisle, and returned to Scotland to die within a month of the execution.

It will be seen by the above that Ravelston was not owned by a Foulis or a Primrose at the time of the 1745 Rebellion.

Sir William Murray, Bart. of Ochertyre, Perthshire, married first (1833) the only daughter and heir of Sir Alexander Keith, Knight-Marischal of Scotland, of Ravelston,

second baronet (who sold Ravelston) was executed for taking part in the '45 Rebellion; and his (Sir John's) third son, William Foulis, had the Woodhall estate settled upon him, and inherited the MS. of the now famous *Account Book*, which, I believe, has finally found its way, by gift, to the Advocates' Library.

SIR JAMES FOULIS, BART. ("THE ANTIQUARY") OF COLINTON.

Those who have not yet dipped into the first volume of the *Archæologia Scotica* will be interested to learn that a Foulis, Sir James, the fifth baronet and last of his line at Colinton, was the first to figure as a contributor to that series of volumes. The subject of his first paper was this:—"An inquiry into the origin of the name of this Scottish Nation (presented to the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh, December 1780, by Sir James Foulis, Baronet of Colinton)." He inquires, in another paper of the same volume, into the beverage of the ancient Caledonians, and arrives at the conclusion that they drank ale. Altogether he had five papers in the volume.

There is a considerable amount of dry humour noticeable in his writing. I give one instance; and if would-be antiquaries bore it in mind, we should not have to contend with so much absurd presumption at their hands. Sir James Foulis remarks that "many suppose the ancient Scots made a liquor by bleeding birch-trees; but they can give no other reason for believing it was so, than only because it was *possible* it *might* be so." However, the writer rather gives *himself* away when he proved—to his *own* satisfaction—what they did *not* drink, and came to what they *did* drink, proving this to be ale, and by their own language, *his* only evidence being that "ol elmi" means "I drink."

Sir James, however, was a very thoughtful and clever man, of whom Playfair, in his *Baronetage of Scotland*, quotes the following:—"That and had to take the additional name of Keith. She died in 1853. Sir W. Keith-Murray then (1854) married the youngest daughter of the first Marquess of Hastings. His son by his first wife, the present Sir Patrick Keith-Murray (b. 1835) of Ochtertyre, succeeded to the Ravelston estate, but sold it in 1872 to his uncle, the brother of Sir William Keith-Murray, and father of Miss Murray-Gartshore, now of Ravelston.

keenness of spirit without which nothing great or good ever yet was accomplished, which directed his sword in his youth through the enemies' ranks, impelled him, in maturer age, to the prosecution of studies connected with the too-much-forgotten honours of Scotland."

GEORGE FOULIS OF RAVELSTON ("MONETARIUS REGIS").

Let us now turn to George Foulis himself, the founder of the Ravelston Foulises. He was the second son of James Foulis, the Colinton laird, and Agnes, a daughter of Robert Heriot of Lumphoy. He was born in 1569. We know but little about him beyond the fact that he was by trade a goldsmith,¹ who eventually was appointed *Monetarius Regis*, which means Master of the King's Mint. He must have been in possession of a comparatively large fortune to do what he did, for he purchased a considerable amount of land and built upon it one of the best houses in Midlothian, which would cost him no small sum of money, if we are to judge by some of the walls still standing, and the portions of carved stones preserved in the Ravelston gardens. But his second wife's fortune was probably larger than his own.

His first wife was Sybilla Gilbert, whom he married in 1596. Nothing beyond the fact that she bore him two daughters is known of this lady.

On p. 50 of the Appendix to the Introduction of Sir John Foulis' *Account Book* we read:—

"George foulis and Janet Bannatyne my spous was marrieth the first of Junii 1603."

This Janet Bannatyne was his second wife. Then follows a list of the births of their children—they had sixteen born to them in sixteen years (1604–1620), the mother surviving till 1631. The names of their respective godfathers and godmothers are also noted down, as well as a few other remarks, such as "He departit this lyf in Ingland at y^e siege of York in Junii 1644" (referring to their son Patrick Foulis, *b.* 1610);

¹ An uncle of his, Thomas Foulis, was also a goldsmith, and his brother, John Foulis, was one too. (See *Foulis of Ravelston Account Book*.)

and, "He was killed at y^e battle of Kilsythe in Sep. 1645 zeirs" (concerning a son David, *b.* 1619).

Members of the families of Nisbet (Sir William of the Dean), Foulis of Colinton, Bannatyne of Newtyle (including *the* George Bannatyne), Heriot (the father of the founder of Heriot's Hospital), Craig (Sir Lewis Craig of Wright's Land, a Lord of the Session), Sinclair, Anott (Sir John Anott—Arnott(?)), Hamilton (Thomas Lord Binning, created Earl of Haddington), and others well known, were amongst those called upon to act as sponsors for this large family.¹

George Foulis, "noted for his riches and for his faith and integrity and modest mind and charity to all," died in his sixty-fifth year, on the 28th May 1633.

JANET FOULIS (NÉE BANNATYNE).

As to his second wife Janet (*b.* May 3, 1587), the mother of all his sons, she was the only surviving child of George Bannatyne and Isabell Mawchan. Her father (*b.* 1545) was one of the *twenty-three* children born to "James Bannatyne of Newtyle in Angus-shire, a writer and burgess of Edinburgh," and Katherine Tailliefer, "a woman of godly conversation with whom her husband lead a pleasant life." Their eldest surviving son, Thomas of "Newtyle," became one of the Lords of the Session by that designation.

George Bannatyne possessed a rich collection of Scottish poetry, which formed his chief title to respect. It was compiled and transcribed very neatly by him in 1568, during one of those terrible visitations of the plague; eight hundred pages of really close writing in three months! and we have his own authority for this: he was only twenty-three years of age at the time.

Entering business at a later date, he became a member of the Guilds, and made, it is said, a fortune in some trade or other, afterwards enlarging it by judiciously lending out his money.

As a poet, he was but an indifferent one: he wrote some verses which

¹ See *The Account Book of Sir John Foulis of Ravelston*.

have come down to us, but are never read except for the sake of curiosity on the part of an antiquary. One of his poems sets forth "his lady's beauties and his own despair in a tone of frigid extravagance." The lady's looks must indeed have startled "the man in the street," for, according to the poet, they appear to have resembled "a bush burning in red flames, but without smoke." George Bannatyne, then, comes down to us not as a poet, but only as the friend and lover of Scottish poetry. Such, in brief, was the father of Janet Foulis.

In Greyfriars Churchyard, on the west side, a handsome tomb was erected to the memory of George and Janet Foulis; and this shows their portraits in stone, as well as sundry emblematical figures for the purpose of attesting the wealth and respectability of the good couple.

Their son George Foulis (the second of Ravelston) married twice, his first wife, Christian, being a daughter of Wardlaw the laird of Pitreavie; and his second wife, Jean, daughter of Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Stevenston, Haddingtonshire, a wealthy Edinburgh merchant.

The Ravelston estate passed out of the hands of the Foulis family early in the eighteenth century (1726), having been purchased by one of the Keiths. Miss Murray-Gartshore, the present owner, and to whom I am indebted for some of the keynotes of this account, descends from the father of the Murray of Ochtertyre who married (in 1833) the Keith heir to this estate, and is in no way descended from the Keiths.

THE CARVED STONES OF RAVELSTON.

Somewhere about the year 1835 the old house at Ravelston was burnt down¹ and the central portion of it was entirely gutted, leaving but the north wing (which has undergone some little alteration, and been turned into a house for the head gardener and steward, Mr

¹ Miss Murray-Gartshore tells me she is not absolutely certain of the date of the fire, for the only letter she possesses in which the fire is alluded to is not dated. She writes, "I think it may have been about 1835, or a little later, for my uncle (Sir William Keith-Murray, Bart.) was married to Miss Keith in 1833, and he was here at the time *after* his marriage." I mention this because it has been stated in various accounts that the fire took place about 1800.

Jardine), and a tallish staircase-tower with crow-stepped gables towards the south.

Mr Thomas Ross seems to think the whole building was of the "Z" plan, like its neighbour Craigerook. On the east, south, and west sides is a very high wall, the original one built between the years 1620 and 1624; there is also an entrance archway, immediately east of what remains of the house, and in some respects similar to the old Adamson Arch still standing at Craigerook.

Running up the hill in a southerly direction, and also enclosed by high walls, are the beautiful gardens, about 200 yards in length. There is a drive on the east side of the eastern garden wall leading to the house, with an old archway at its southern extremity, adjoining which, on the west side, there once stood a small lodge, levelled to the ground about thirty-seven years ago, when the new lodge was built, forty yards further south, on the other side of what was formerly the old road, the avenue of trees still remaining to show the line of it.

The chief objects of interest in the holly and yew garden are: A fountain in the centre: a summer-house, and the stones with the arms of Foulis (showing the three bay leaves) and Bannatyne (*arg.*, on a cross *az.*, between four mullets *gu.*, a crescent *or*) carved upon them, as well as some ornamental strapwork. These were all moved by Miss Murray-Gartshore from an old building in the wood, known as an ice-house.

The stones forming the entrance to the summer-house all belonged to the old mansion. It consists of the fireplace of the dining-hall, round which is some beautiful carving; three rows of totally different designs follow one another round this fireplace. Outside is a fluted Greek "fret"; inside is a series of quatrefoils¹ and squares, the latter ringed in the centre and placed diamondwise; while between these is a

¹ I might note that these quatrefoils are *not* similar in design to those larger ones of the "1622" doorway of the tower; on this doorway, which bears the motto "NE QVID NIMIS" and the initials of the same George Foulis and his wife, there are quatrefoils of three different patterns.

modification of the ancient "dog-tooth" pattern, most decorative and delicately carved. Surmounting the Greek "fret," and below these ornaments, is a cornice (fig. 1) with the scroll-work and small monogram to which I have referred, and a date, with text from the New Testament:

I · MAR · 1624 · YE · ALSO · AS · LIVELY · STONES · ARE · BVILT · VP · A
SPIRITUAL · HOUSE · I · PETER · 2 · 5.

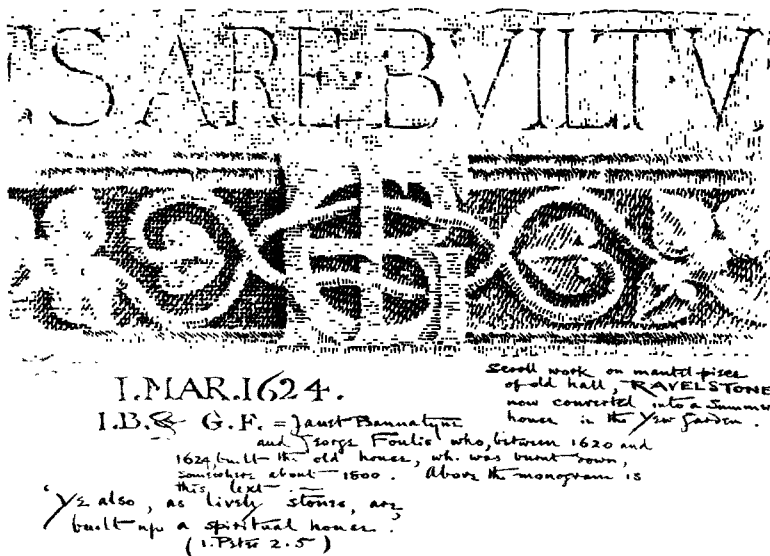


Fig. 1. Cornice with inscription, scroll, and monogram.

(With reference to the above date. 1800, see footnote, p. 83.)

I might note here, that in *The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland* the first four words of the text are given incorrectly as "YEAR · SO · AS · LIVEY." Above all this are three ornaments, being the apices (one showing the tympanum) of dormer windows with their respective finials, a Scotch thistle, a rose and a mullet.

The fountain is 11 feet in height from the top (where sits a unicorn just now hornless, and with a new pair of hind legs) to the ground.

It consists of a rectangular shaft, *above* the basin, becoming conical towards the top, with a dragonesque, half beast, half fish, at each angle, and conventional wings springing from the heads, and a leaden turtle's



Fig. 2. Dragonesque monster on the fountain.

head and neck protruding from each of the four mouths, through which the water flows into a small basin, supported below by a pedestal, resting on two wide and low steps.

I have never before seen this combination of dragon's head and wings,

fish's body and fins, and turtle's head, but as it is quite in accordance with the peculiar taste of the seventeenth-century sculptor, it may not be original in conception here. There is certainly no "dolphin" about the ornament, as one author calls the monster; it is quite evident that wings support those grotesque heads, which, moreover, do not at all resemble what we are accustomed to see at the anterior extremity of a dolphin's body.

Neither of the authors who have referred to this fountain in their

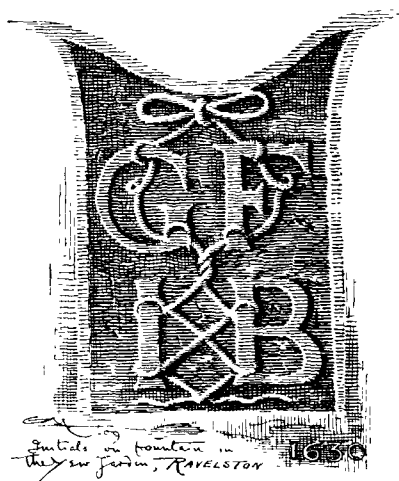


Fig. 3. Interknotted Initials.

books have noted that two of the dragons' heads, pointing respectively to the south-west and north-west, are modelled entirely in lead. When this was done I cannot say, but it is evident that the original stone heads were broken at some time, and were replaced by the easiest method, viz. in lead.

I may state that the shaft is rectangular, with the four angles sliced off for floral ornaments; and that the initials appear on one side, and the date is on the opposite side. The knotting with one ribbon of the

four letters together, which I have shown very carefully in my drawing, is also new to me, though Mr Thomas Ross tells me he has seen something of the kind in several other places in Scotland, at Hatton House and Castle Menzies ; the two pairs of initials, however, at the latter place are *not* so united with the same ribbon, each pair having a "knot" to itself.

All the old part of Ravelston, I am told, was built out of the quarry immediately north of the *old* house ; and that long-since disused quarry, as seen from the road leading down to Craigcrook, is now, in its overgrown state, and with a fine sheet of water surrounded by tall trees, one of the most beautiful sights around Edinburgh.

SIR WALTER SCOTT AND RAVELSTON.

I cannot wind up this account of Ravelston without referring to Sir Walter Scott, who in his early days not infrequently visited the *old* house. The Mrs Keith of that time who resided there was born a Swinton of Swinton, and sister to Sir Walter's maternal grandmother ; and I also gather from J. G. Lockhart's *Life* of the great author and poet, that this house and its garden furnished him in after days with many of the features of his Tully-Veolan, as pictured in *Waverley*. Sir Walter had always considered those massive hedges of yew and holly in the venerable garden as the ideal of the art.

It is interesting to note here that one of the pall-bearers that followed Sir Walter Scott's remains to Dryburgh Abbey was his cousin William Keith, brother of Sir Alexander Keith of Ravelston.

Let me add just this one tale about him, as it alludes to the very archway which I have said is still to be seen east of the old house, and through which we now proceed on our way to that garden of gardens.

A lady who had been visiting her friends the Keiths at Ravelston, had written a letter in which she says she "distinctly remembers the sickly boy (Walter Scott, then not seven years of age) sitting at the gate of the house with his attendant, when a poor mendicant approached, old and woe-begone, to claim the charity which none asked for in vain at

Ravelston. When the man was retiring, the servant remarked to Walter that he ought to be thankful to Providence for having placed him above the want and misery he had been contemplating. The child looked up with a half wistful, half incredulous expression, and said, 'Homer was a beggar!' 'How do you know that?' said the other. 'Why, don't you remember,' answered the little virtuoso, 'that

'Seven *Roman* cities strove for Homer dead,
Through which the living Homer begged his bread'?

The lady smiled at the '*Roman* cities,' but already,

'Each blank in faithless memory void
The poet's glowing thoughts supplied.'"

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IV.

NOTICE OF A CASHEL, AN EARLY CHRISTIAN SETTLEMENT AT
KILPATRICK, ARRAN. By J. A. BALFOUR, F.R. HIST. S., F.S.A. SCOT.

The Situation.—This cashel is situated on the northern shoulder of the Leaca Bhreac (the speckled hill-face) that terminates at the hamlet of Kilpatrick. The site is a plateau of fairly level ground at an elevation of about 300 feet above sea-level. From the site an extensive view is obtained of the Vale of Shisken; it commands, too, the entire length almost of Kilbrannan Sound; and a few yards towards the west in advance of the cashel, the coast of Ireland is seen to the southward during clear weather. It is doubtful if a finer site could have been obtained on the whole island of Arran.

The Structure.—The cashel, or enclosing wall (fig. 1), is composed of earth and stone; its total length is 1180 feet, and its direction is more or less curvilinear, as will be seen from the plan. The average thickness is 5 feet 1 inch, the greatest thickness noted being 7 feet 9 inches. Its existing height is slightly under 4 feet. The area enclosed by the cashel amounts to 2 acres 1 rood 31 poles 22 yards.

The gateway seems to have been at the point marked with a cross on the plan; but unfortunately this is the one part of the cashel that has been damaged; this was caused by the erection of a shooting-butt that intersects the cashel, and has been built out of it. The reason for believing this to be the gateway is the fact that attached to the cashel at this point, but without, are traces of some stone-building, the shape of which is now indefinite, but indicating some form of guarded entrance. No building of any sort was found on the outward side attached to the cashel at any other part. The existing remains of the entry could quite conform to the example referred to by Petrie,¹ at the establishment of St Molaise on Inishmurray, as being quadrangular and measuring

¹ Petrie's *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, Dublin, 1845, p. 450.1

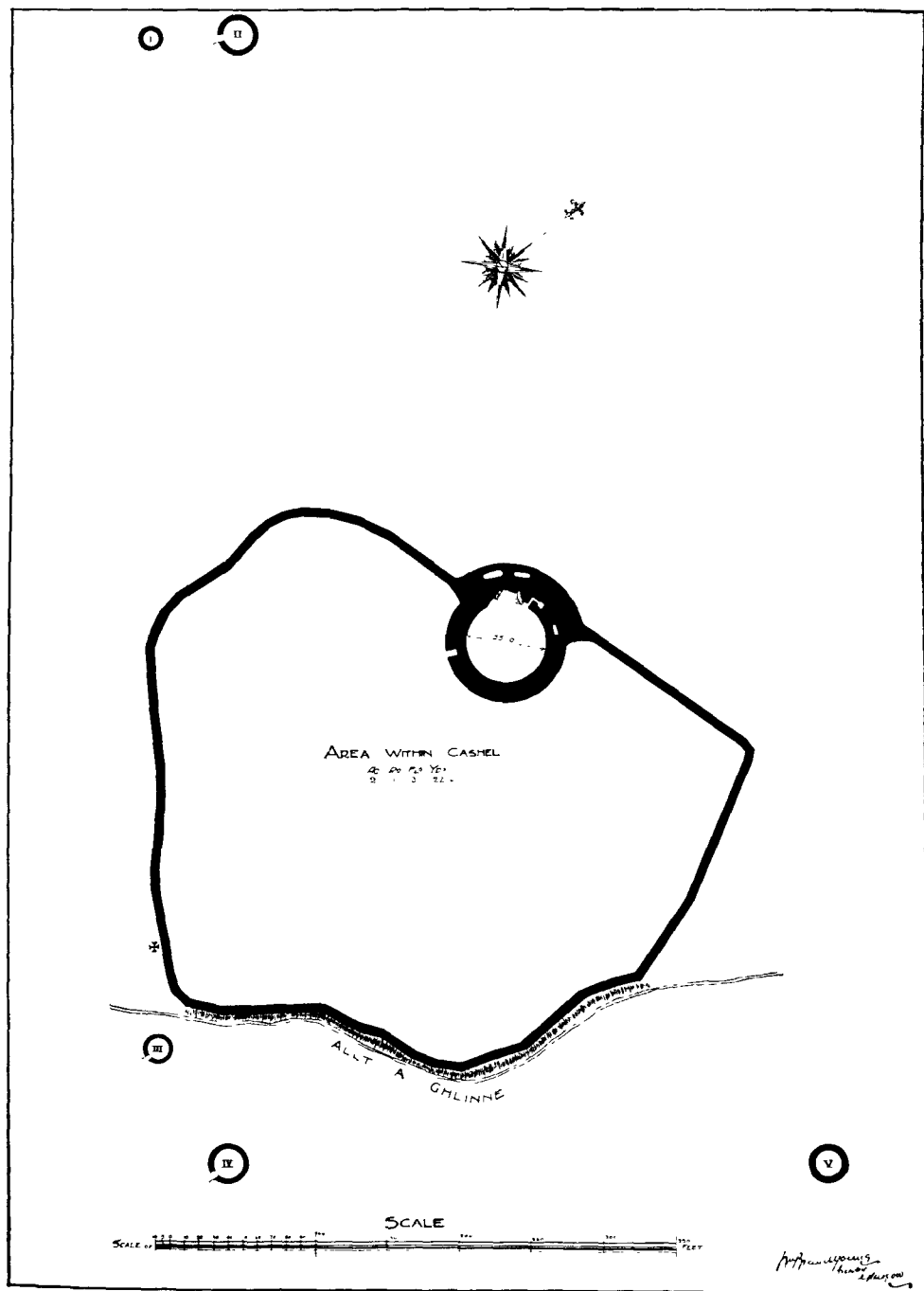


Fig. 1. Ground-plan of Cashel and adjacent Hut Circles.

4 feet in breadth and 7 feet 6 inches in its jambs, and which he states "is the usual size and form of gateways found in such buildings." I think it but right to mention that though the injury to this gateway is a most regrettable circumstance, no blame can be attached to those responsible for the erection of the butt on the ground of vandalism, as the structure had passed quite unnoticed till the present archæological survey was being made of the island; traditionally even the natives know nothing concerning it.

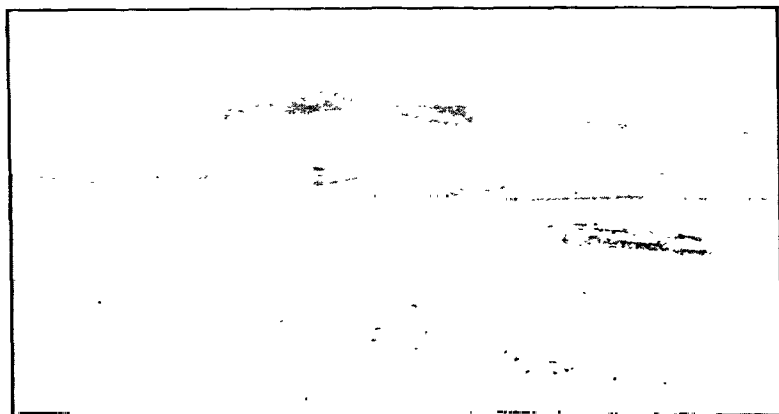


Fig. 2. General view of the Cashel.

The cashel (fig. 2) is now overgrown with heather, and the luxurious growth of it within and beyond rendered it impossible during the periods of examination to procure a satisfactory photograph of the cashel through lack of contrast.

Within the cashel there remains only the foundations of a circular building; this is incorporated with the cashel at the northern side of it. This building (fig. 3) has a court measuring 55 feet in diameter, and the surrounding wall measures 12 to 14 feet wide, except where it becomes part of the cashel; here the width of 27 feet is attained. The wall is built with an inner and an outer casing of

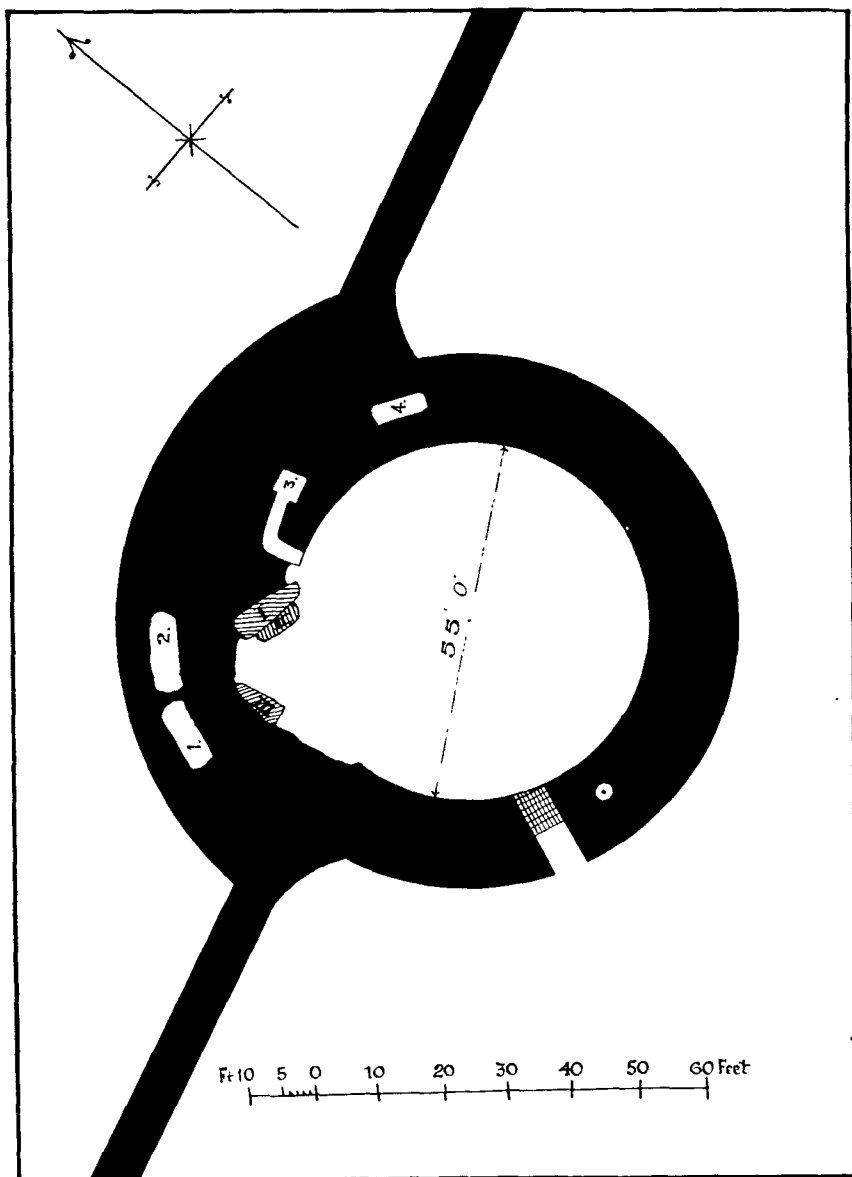


Fig 3. Ground-plan of the Circular Building within the Cashel and abutting on its enclosing wall.

stones formed to the round by the use of stones of varying length, the space between being filled with rubble-stones. At the north and north-east within the thickness of the wall are four chambers; they measure as follows, and as numbered on plan:—

1. 6 feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, 3 feet deep.
2. $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep.

Chambers 1 and 2 are only separated by the thickness of a single stone.



Fig. 4. View of Wall of circular structure.

3. 13 feet long, 4 feet 3 inches wide at square termination. This enters from the court.

4. 6 feet long, 4 feet wide, 2 feet deep.

These chambers are all paved on the floor. Access to chambers 1, 2 and 4 must have been obtained through passages in the thickness of the wall. At this part the masonry is of fairly large stones, rubble only being employed at intervals, and mostly beyond the chambers.

The most striking feature of the court is the presence of three large blocks of stone, as shown in the shaded portions of the plan (fig. 3).

Stone No. I. is 10 feet long and averaging 3 feet 10 inches broad. This rests on the top of No. II., which measures 6 feet long and 2 feet

9 inches broad. Small stones are wedged in between the two blocks; at the back of No. I. is another slab embedded in the surrounding masonry. No. III. is 7 feet long and with an average of 3 feet in width. I am unable to offer opinion as to their use, unless it be that I. and II are steps of a stair originally leading to passages within the wall (fig. 5).

The seeming portal is at the south-west. This portion has been



Fig. 5. Large Stones ten and seven feet in length.

quarried, and there is in consequence some confusion at this part. On being dug, a paving was reached which extended for over half the distance between the outer and inner points at the inward side. The breadth of the passage at the paved part is 4 feet, and the walls are of very large stones (fig. 6). If this is the true entry, then it has apparently been checked before the outside was gained, as is seen in broch structures, as at the end of the paving to the outward side the existing remains indicate that the passage contracted. On first reflections I was inclined

to the idea that the paved portion was part of a chamber, but I am now of opinion that it is the portal.

Short-cist Burial within the Walls.—The merit of the discovery of a cinerary urn within the walls of the circular structure was entirely due to the observations and interest of Kilpatrick friends. A day or two



Fig. 6. View of Stones forming one side of the portal.

after I left they noticed a line of large stones intersecting the rubble, a few feet from the assumed portal; they were curious as to why the stones had thus been placed; they dug down beside this line of masonry and came upon a flag. On lifting the flag an urn came into view. With thoughtfulness, they again covered without disturbing it, and telegraphed to me of the find, that I might see the urn *in situ*. On returning the day

following the receipt of the information I was enabled to get a photograph of the urn in its position as shown in fig. 7. On examination it clearly could be seen that the builders of this structure had come upon the burial, and had run a line of building alongside of it to protect it from the falling in of the rubble. The compartment was 1 foot broad, and

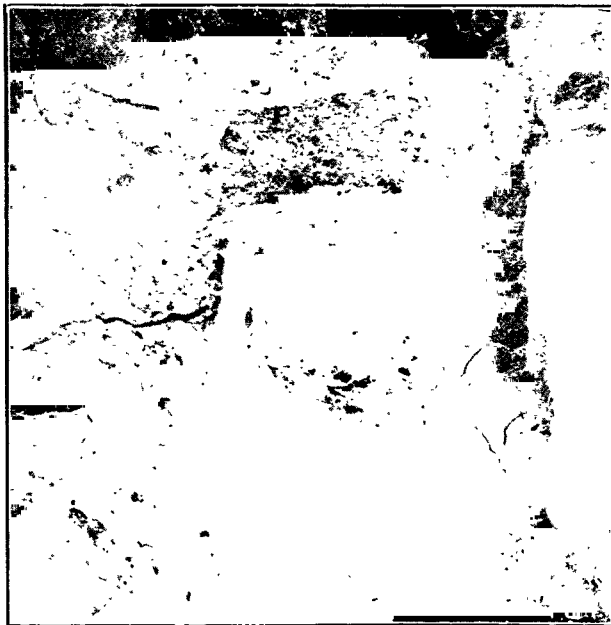


Fig. 7. Cist with cinerary Urn within the wall of the Cashel.

the side stones measure : west, 1 foot 2 inches ; east, 1 foot 4 inches ; the long axis is north and south, 10 degrees off north. The distance between the covering flag and the stone on which the inverted urn rested is 8 inches. The height of the urn when found was 6 inches. It is broken, and 2 inches would not have let it clear when whole. Therefore it seems a reasonable deduction that the urn was broken at or before the building of the structure. It is certain a considerable portion of it was not in the compartment : there being little room for soil round about

it, and such as was being carefully searched. The urn is of the plain cinerary type, without decoration of any kind. The rim is flattened through the urn having been laid when still plastic, previous to being burnt, in an inverted position. The urn was full of human bones, many of them being but indifferently calcined.

Ground within Cashel.—The ground enclosed by the cashel was carefully examined, but without being dug, except where a few stones were showing. The search revealed nothing in the way of additional structures. It was noted, however, that throughout the area there were distinct marks of the ground having been under cultivation. If the additional buildings in the cashel were of the usual simple type either of drystone building or of wood, that they have disappeared is not a cause for surprise, seeing that the area has been used for agricultural purposes.

Building Material.—The stones used in the erection of the cashel and for the circular building were the blue-grey porphyry that abounds in great blocks over the hill, and which has earned for it in consequence the name of Leaca Bhreac (speckled hill-face). The rocks were examined higher up on the hill than the cashel, and here was observed a large boulder evenly split into two parts, and a stone wedge dropped between the sections to keep them apart. Still higher was seen a place that had apparently been used as a quarry. This quarrying may have been for the cashel; as for the other building, the stones, of which there are hundreds of tons, would likely have been taken from the lower slopes.

The Type of the Cashel.—The cashel is of that type peculiarly belonging to the Celtic Church of Ireland during its monastic period. The cashel having degenerated from being a wall of defence, as in the pagan structures, had become rather a screen from the outer world. The circular structure no doubt served for protection in case of need; like the Round Tower of the ninth to twelfth century, of which perhaps it was the prototype. It in many respects resembles the one in Bute, described by Dr Anderson, associated with St Blane's chapel.¹

¹ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries for Scotland*, vol. xxxiv. p. 308.

Who was its Patron?—Captain White in his volume on Kintyre says¹: “See what a hold the associations of this celebrated Western saint (St Brendan) have got in the locality, and there being apparently no other ecclesiastical site in Arran or Bute which would account for the name of the Sound, we are forced to bring home these associations to the neighbourhood of Skipness.” Captain White’s deduction is somewhat doubtful: in the first place he confessed regarding the chapel he was describing that it was designated by charter as St Columba’s though locally known as Kilbrannan Chapel; but let that pass; the chapel is one of no outstanding character and of thirteenth-century origin, and very unlikely to have given the name to Kilbrannan Sound. Secondly, we have to remember that Brendan of Clonfert planted monasteries, not churches, and that probably it was a monastery site that gave the name to the Sound, of the Church of Brannan. Skene² also found a difficulty in accounting for the association to such marked degree of St Brendan with Arran and Bute, in that of old the people were known as “the Brendanes,” and at the designation given to the Sound. There has always been a certain degree of doubt as to where Brendan planted the monastery of Aileach (the stone house), though it has been assigned to one of the Garveloch Isles (Eilean na Naomh). May this cashel not be the monastery of Aileach? May it not be the ecclesiastical settlement that gave the name to the Sound? If the circular building that is within the cashel stood originally to any height, and the width of base would indicate it had, it must have been a conspicuous object for almost the length of the Sound, the whiteness of the stone of which it was built aiding this. The monastery may have had an importance of which we have now no knowledge, which led to the people who received instruction at it being known as Brendanes. The cashel could have been constructed in 545 A.D., for no features it now possesses indicate a later period. Whether we can accept St Brendan of Clonfert as the actual founder of this monastic establishment or not,

¹ *Archæological Sketches in Scotland, Kintyre*, Captain J. P. White, p. 182.

² *Celtic Scotland*, vol. ii, p. 77.

I think there is justification for believing it gave the name to the Sound.

Hut Circles without the Cashel.—In more or less close association with the cashel are five hut circles; two to the west of it, and three to the east. The western are distant by about 100 yards, the eastern are only distant a few yards.

- 1 measures 32 feet in diameter, with no visible entry.
- 2 „ 48½ „ with portal extending beyond circle.
- 3 „ 45½ „ in diameter, with portal extending beyond circle.
- 4 „ 45 „ in diameter, with a chamber in wall; the portal extends beyond circle.
- 5 „ 42 „ in diameter, with no visible entry.

The portals open to the south-east in those having them. Circles 2 and 4 were partially dug, but nothing of interest was obtained either in structure or relics. 2 had a quantity of stones at the north side that may have been the remains of an interior hut, but they were in such confusion as to prevent any satisfactory conclusion being arrived at. These circles may have been for the accommodation of lay dependants attached to the monastery.

The Chapel of St Patrick.—The site of the chapel of Patrick that gives the name to the hamlet is situated at the foot of the Leaca Bhreac, and beside the way usually taken to reach the cashel. Of the chapel all that now remains is a small fragment of masonry near the modern entry to the enclosure; this and a “holy water stoup.” The “stoup” is an ordinary sea-worn stone, with an oblong depression chiselled out of it. Human bones have frequently been dug up in the enclosure; and the farmer pointed out a corner that was never dug, on account of the great number of bones that were in it.

Concluding Observations.—It perhaps should have been mentioned that when the circular building was first seen within the cashel it was so overgrown with heather as to render work impossible until it had been burned. The large stones and the chambers were got after excavation. Almost the entire court was dug up, but this was com-

paratively easy, as the covering soil amounted to as little as 3 or 4 inches on the average above the hard natural till; only upon the actual walls were there any great accumulation of debris. It was fortunate that the cashel was of earth and stone mixed, and therefore of no value for using as a quarry; a fact that doubtless has preserved it for us, as great quantities of stone must at some time have been removed from the circular structure.

An abundant water supply was available for the community of the monastery. A small stream, the Allt a Ghlinne, flows along the eastern side of the cashel, and evidence of a spring perhaps having formed a well, is within the cashel at the south-east.

It is perhaps also of interest to note that one of the hills beside the monastery is known as Torr an Dàimh—the Hill of the Church.



MONDAY, 10th January 1910.

MR THOMAS ROSS, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected :—

Corresponding Member.

DONALD MACKENZIE, Inland Revenue, Bonar Bridge.

Fellows.

ADAM THORBURN BROWN, Torquhan, Stow.

JOHN ARTHUR BROWN, 4 Prince Albert Road, Dowanhill Gardens,
Glasgow.

JAMES MILLER, Headmaster, Fern Public School, Brechin.

CHARLES S. ROMANES, C.A., 3 Abbotsford Crescent.

H. D. THOMAS, M.A. Oxon., Joint Headmaster of Cargilfield School,
Cramond Bridge, Midlothian.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By the Representatives of the late Mr ROBERT GRAY.

A collection of 18 objects, including a roughly made Pin of Bone ; Portion of the Rim of a Vessel of Dark-grey Pottery ; an Unfinished Arrow-head of Flint ; a Cylinder of Wood sawn off smooth at the ends ; Flint Chips ; Teeth of Animals ; and a Boar's Tusk, from a kitchen-midden at Pincod, near Dunbar.

A collection of Flint Chips and Flakes, 64 in number, some showing secondary working, and a Whorl of Claystone from Creechan, Wigtownshire.

(2) By ALEXR. O. CURLE, *Secretary*.

Leaf-shaped Arrow-head of Flint, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, found in digging peats at Dulaich, Laing, Sutherlandshire.

(3) By the Rev. CHARLES D. BENTINCK, B.D., Dornoch.

Lamp of Sandstone, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in breadth and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, having on the upper surface a circular hollow $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in depth, and impinging upon it in front a smaller and shallower hollow, more oblong in shape, for the wick. On the reverse side are Moulding Cavities for two short bars 5 inches in length and about $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch square. It was found in an ancient mound (probably a broch) at Whitehall, Stronsay, Orkney.

(4) By JOHN E. SHEARER, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Fact and Fiction in the Story of Bannockburn. 8vo. Stirling, 1909.

(5) By J. S. FLEMING, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Battle of Sheriffmuir related from Original Sources. Illustrated by 20 original pen-and-ink drawings. 4to. Stirling, 1898.

Cardoness Castle. Edited and Illustrated by J. S. FLEMING. 4to. Dumfries, 1909.

(6) By THOMAS MAY, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Roman Pottery in York Museum. 8vo. 1909.

(7) By ALAN REID, F.S.A. Scot., the Author

The Regality of Kirriemuir. With an Introduction by the Rev. ALEXANDER WHYTE, D.D. 8vo. Illustrated. 1909.

(8) By the Manx Archæological Survey, through P. M. C. KERMODE, F.S.A. Scot., *Secretary*.

The Manx Archæological Survey. First Report, May 1909. 4to. 1909.

The following Communications were read:—

I.

EXPLORATION OF A CHAMBERED CAIRN AT ACHAIDH, SPINNING-DALE, IN THE PARISH OF CREICH, SUTHERLAND. By ALEXR. O. CURLE, SECRETARY.

Westward some seven and a half miles along the northern shore of the Dornoch Firth lies the hamlet of Spinningdale. The gaunt ruins of a cotton-mill erected by Mr Dempster of Dunnichen to promote the spinning industry in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and destroyed by fire in 1809, stands in a green meadow between the road and the shore, and attracts the attention of the traveller. Turning off the main road above this ruin, and proceeding up the glen for about half a mile, one comes to a bridge across the Rhivra burn. Within the adjacent wood, at no great distance from the road, lie the remains of two large cairns, both much dilapidated. The lower of the two gives no indication of its original character, but the other, some forty yards to the north-east, shows from the upright slabs in its interior that it has been chambered. Much of it has been carted away, no doubt to build the adjacent dykes; but though no longer the impressive monument it was before a utilitarian age had reduced its dimensions, there still lingers in the neighbourhood, as evidence of its former prominence, a legend of its erection. Many hundred years ago, so runs the tale, a fell disease visited the district and took a grievous toll of its inhabitants. To the survivors its destruction became a matter of supreme moment and of no insurmountable difficulty. Everyone knew where the disease was. The scene of its ravages was only too well known. Accordingly, they formed themselves into a great circle around the infected area, gradually diminishing its diameter as they walked inward, keeping their prey before them. Just as they were converging on the centre, crowding around from all sides, the disease, in the form of a small animal, vanished underground. To make sure that it would have no opportunity of

reappearing in their midst, they raised this great cairn over the spot where it had disappeared.

If you trace the course of the Rhivra burn upwards through the wood, by a path which, crossing and recrossing the stream, discovers its cascades and deep fern-fringed pools, you will come out on the moorland about half a mile to the east of the cairn whose excavation I am going to describe. It is known, I am told, as the cairn of the Red Dog—that faithful animal having hitherto been credited with the protection of his master's remains. You will find it close beside the road at the edge of the fir-wood below the crofts at Achaidh. On first observation, it appeared as a mass of boulders, each such as a man could easily lift. It was some 8 feet in height and about 50 feet to 53 feet in diameter. Like most cairns one meets, it had already been the object of some untutored archæologist's curiosity, who at various points had made excavations in it, but had failed to find the chamber in the interior. It was observed that it was not circular and that there were indications of four horns projecting approximately E.N.E. and S.E. and W.S.W. and N.W. for a distance of some 16 feet, with a width of about 20 feet at their base, giving the cairn the appearance shown on the ground-plan, fig. 1. A considerable depth of humus, accumulated largely from the pine needles, covers the stones on the outer edge, and this would need to be removed before the plan could be definitely ascertained. Unfortunately the time at my disposal did not enable me to do this. It was not originally my intention to excavate, but my attention was arrested by a single large stone lying partially exposed towards the south side of the cairn, and resembling in form and dimensions the lintel stones of the horned cairns I had elsewhere examined at Skelpick and Rhinavie in Strathnaver. Considering that this stone gave the clue to the character of the cairn, a clearing was made in rear of it, and the existence of the chamber was at once made manifest.

Clearing away a small pile of boulders recently erected on the top of the cairn, the original apex of the domed roof was reached. A number of large flat slabs some 2 to 3 feet in length lay radiating from a

central block of yellow sandstone exposed for a height of 4 or 5 inches and some 8 to 10 inches in diameter, as shown in fig. 2. This stone, about 1 foot in depth, tapered downwards and was firmly inserted in the

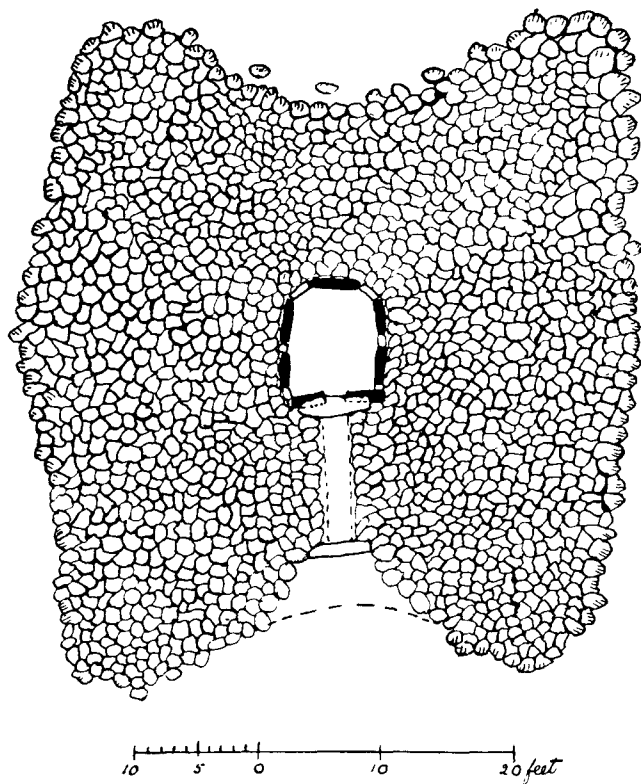


Fig. 1. Ground-plan of Cairn at Achaidh.

structure, like a keystone. On its removal a view was obtained of the interior of the chamber, the walls of which, built in beehive form, gradually converged upwards. It was noticed that a fall of the building in the past had occurred from behind the exposed long stone, and that the floor of

the chamber from front to back was covered with the debris. Work was consequently begun from the outer end, and enough of the roof was removed to allow the proceedings to be conducted with safety (fig. 3). The exposed block proved to be, as suspected, a lintel. It measured 6 feet in length and formed in section a roughly equilateral triangle whose side measured about 2 feet. The slabs, or posts, on which it originally

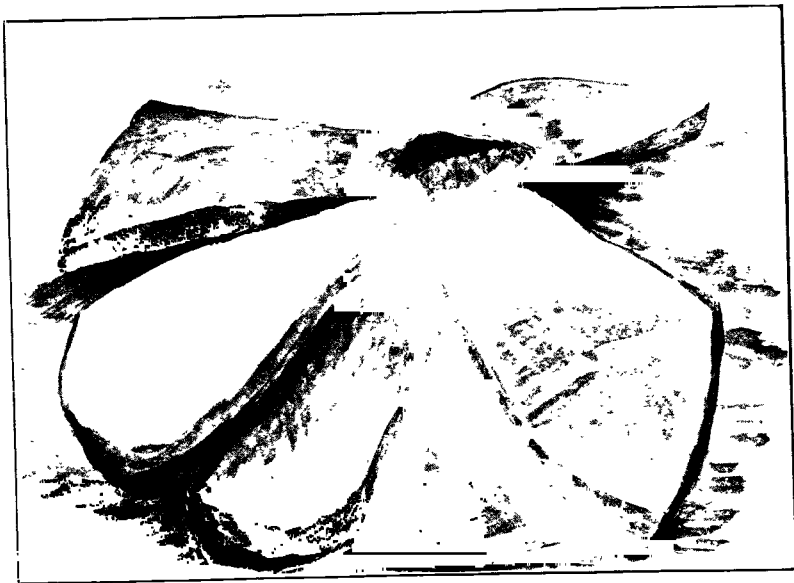


Fig. 2. View of the centre of the domed roof of the Chamber from above.

rested are not of the same height, and on the top of that on the south side of the entrance one or two flat stones have been placed to raise it to the proper level. Formerly—possibly due to the insecure bed thus afforded—the lintel stone had slipped slightly backwards from the chamber, and no doubt brought about the collapse of that portion of the roof which rested on it. When cleared out, the chamber was found to be rectangular, except at the junction of the back and side walls, where horizontal building fills the corners. Its extreme length is 8 feet 9 inches, its

breadth 7 feet, and it lies with its longest axis E.S.E. and W.N.W., with the entrance from the former direction. It is formed, as most of the Sutherland cairns appear to be, of large upright slabs with horizontal walling between them as shown in fig. 4. The slabs are seven in number; one at the back, measuring 4 feet 6 inches in height above the floor level and 3 feet 3 inches across, two opposite each other on either side, measur-



Fig. 3. View of the Chamber with part of the roof removed.

ing from 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet 9 inches in breadth; and two lower stones on which the lintel rested, projecting from the sides 3 feet 9 inches and 2 feet 2 inches respectively. At some 4 feet 6 inches from the floor level the walls commence to converge. The highest portion, over which the roof remains, is 6 feet 9 inches above the floor, and to the apex the height must have been a few inches more. The passage where it enters to the chamber is 2 feet wide and 4 feet high. Beyond the lintel it is blocked with debris. In the circumference opposite the entrance to the

chamber, and midway between the two supposititious horns at the E.S.E., about 2 feet from the edge, there was uncovered a long stone 6 feet 4 inches in length and about 1 foot in thickness, which apparently marks the outer extremity of the passage. It is twelve feet distant from the inner lintel.

Some 3 feet of ruin covered the floor of the chamber, and it was not

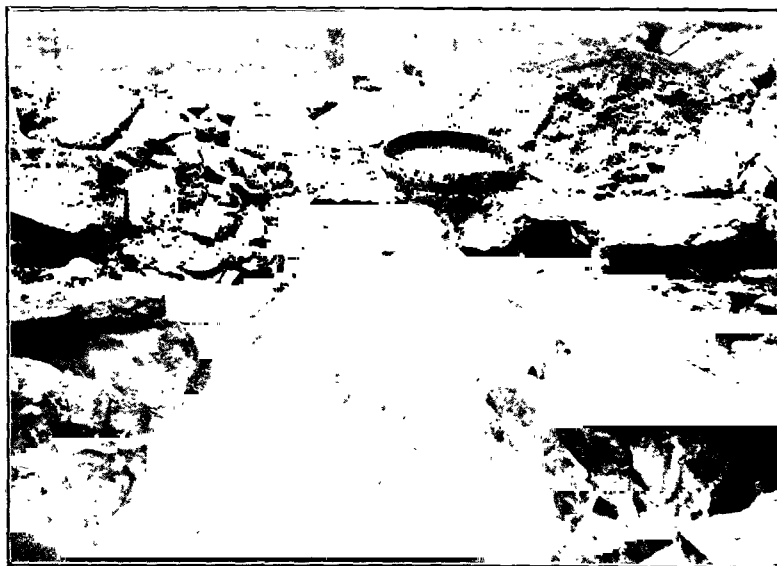


Fig. 4. View of the interior of the Chamber, showing horizontal building between the megalithic slabs.

found possible in consequence to observe accurately the depths of the deposits which lay on it. The upper stratum, through which numerous large stones protruded, was of a dark, peaty colour, and was probably deposited by percolation through the roof. On the top of it lay the remains of a rat's larder—a number of empty cocoons of the emperor, or some other moth gathered from the heather, the jaw of a small rodent, and some other fragments of bone. The rat's hole was visible in one

corner. Beneath this stratum, which was a few inches in thickness, a layer of grey sand was encountered, throughout which were numerous white particles of quartz and a small amount of comminuted bone, which did not appear, however, to have been burned. A small quantity of charcoal also lay in this deposit. From it there was recovered a fragment of pottery (fig. 5) some 2 inches square and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness, of a dark reddish colour, well baked and of a fine texture, neolithic in character, and ornamented with a few vertical impressions made with the finger nail. It had formed part of a round vessel with a slightly everted lip. There also came to light a small tanged scraper

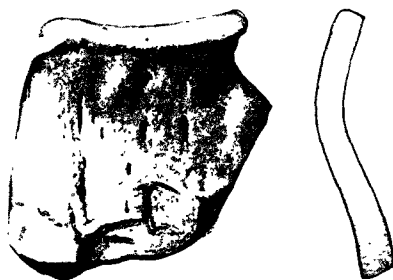


Fig. 5. Fragment of Pottery from the Cairn. (3.)

of greenish flint, with a small flaw or accidental perforation in the centre. Against the back of the chamber lay the remains of an unburnt skeleton, with some portions of bone lying between the building and the back slab. The bones were much decayed, and no part of a skull was found; nor was the position of the body determinable further than that it lay across the chamber with the feet towards the south. The remains were those of a well-grown adult of indeterminate sex, and comprised one portion of the lower end of a femur, a portion of the upper end of a tibia, also a portion of a fibula and the upper end of a radius. The interment appears to have been by simple inhumation. A few partially burned fragments of bones were found, but it is not certain that these were human.

Beneath the sandy deposit was a thinner layer of black soil free from any particles of stone, and which, when dry, resolves itself into a fine black dust. This appears to contain fine fragments of charcoal. It lay on the top of flags which for the greater part covered the natural clay surface. There were also obtained a single shell of a marine mussel, the tooth of a ruminant—probably of a small sheep—and a modern metal button. All these objects had probably found their way in through the interstices in the roof.

The soil from the chamber was carefully passed through a half-inch riddle, but the heavy rain and bitter cold (albeit it was the 26th July) rendered the process neither pleasant nor easy. The fact that only one fragment of pottery was found seems to imply that the chamber had been previously rifled.

The relics are now in the National Museum.

My thanks are due to Mr Macdonald, the forester at Skibo, for his invaluable assistance; to Sir Alexander Kennedy, LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Engineering, University College, London, for the photographs; and to Professor Bryce, Glasgow, and Dr Simpson, Golspie, for kindly examining the human remains.

II.

NOTICE OF AN ANCIENT FORT AT GREENFORD, NEAR ARBROATH.
BY DOUGLAS GORDON HUNTER, F.S.A. Scot.

So far as I have been able to consult authorities on the subject, none of them has mentioned the existence of an ancient fort situated on the farm of Greenford, in the parish of Arbirlot, Forfarshire, nor has its site been noted on the Ordnance Survey Sheets. But local tradition has kept alive the belief that the entrenched piece of ground was in the remote past a defensive construction.

Fully a year ago an old man mentioned to an antiquarian friend that when, as a lad, he herded cows on the farm of Greenford, he and his playmates had been accustomed to speak of the entrenched ground as a British fort. This having been repeated to the writer, he forthwith proceeded to inspect the locality. About the same time a paragraph appeared in a local newspaper, drawing attention to the discovery, and stating that the works bore evidence of vitrification. This, however, is quite a mistake; the defences have been composed entirely of earthwork, and there is no indication that stones have been used in their construction.

For no other conceivable purpose than that of strengthening the position would such great entrenchments have been undertaken. No works of the kind could possibly be required in connection with the cultivation of the soil or the enclosing of cattle or sheep, and the only satisfactory explanation of their existence is that which regards them as an early defensive work.

As already mentioned, the site is on the farm of Greenford, about six miles to the south-west of Arbroath. Like many other similar relics of early times, it would no doubt have suffered extinction but for the situation which it occupies. Lying on the edge of a moor, which has been gradually encroached upon by cultivation, it is evident that the deep trench on the eastern side has proved practically an impassable

barrier in the way of further reclamation of the moorland at its south-eastern corner. The consequence of this is that the fort has come to occupy a somewhat singular position in relation to the cultivated and uncultivated land; for while the divisional fence between the arable land and the moor keeps the two distinct until the fort is reached, it thereafter proceeds right through the middle of it, instead of accommodating itself to the curved line of the trench which bounds the arable land, the result being that one half of the circular piece of ground (the whole of which lies waste) projects into the cultivated field, and is reckoned on the Ordnance Survey Sheet as part of its area. The singularity of the position is so evident that it is difficult to understand how the Ordnance Surveyors should have failed to note the remains of the fort when making their detailed measurements.

Excluding the trenches, the superficial extent of the fort (fig. 1) is fully two acres. It is an incomplete oval in shape, measuring 370 feet in width at its widest part, and narrowing to 326 feet across in a line with the ends of the ditch, at the part where the enclosure is now incomplete. The ditch varies in width at the surface from 20 feet to about 12 feet, is still nearly 5 feet deep at the deepest parts, and has sloping sides.

Having regard to the modes of warfare practised in early times, the position must have been a very advantageous one. Situated on the north side of a little valley down which a tiny stream flows, the fort lies partly on the level and partly on the slope, as the sections appended to the plan show. At the bottom of the slope, for a distance of forty yards or thereby, the trench appears to have become quite obliterated. It is possible, however, that here it may never have existed, in which case its absence may be accounted for by the supposition that in earlier times the water, having no definite channel, may have been diffused over the whole surface of the hollow, thus forming a morass similar to that a little way up the valley. With such a natural defence no artificial works on that side would be necessary. On the north side of the fort (as is indicated on the plan) a somewhat similar state of matters exists. Here,

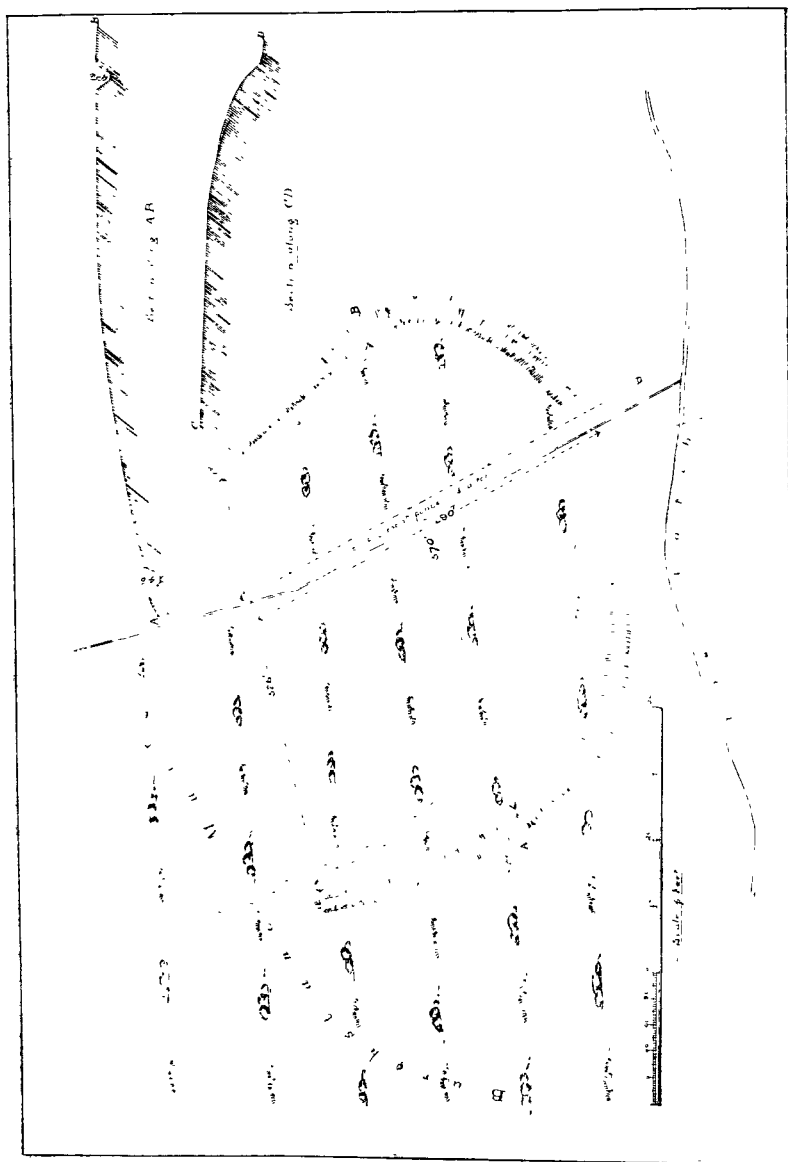


Fig. 1. Plan, with sections, of the Fort at Greenford, on the Burghstane Moor.

however, the appearance of the trenches, where they stop short at the north-east and north-west points, is such that one can say quite confidently that no trench had ever existed along the north side. On examining the ground to the north there is every indication that it was at one time a morass, from which, by the cultivation of the adjoining land, the water has been gradually drained off.

Assuming that there was on the north such a natural defence, and that the marsh on the south-west and south was formerly more extensive, the direction from which an attack had most to be provided against was from the east, and it is on this side that the entrenchments seem to have been most formidable. It is likely that both the scarp and counterscarp of the surrounding fosse were surmounted by earthen ramparts, although there is now scarcely any indication of these except on the counterscarp at the south-east, and slightly on the scarp of the south-western part. At these points the fosse, which is about 20 feet wide, is still about 5 feet deep, although agricultural operations have gradually been rendering it shallower. Besides the fosse and ramparts, the defences may have been strengthened by the addition of a wooden palisade. The almost entire absence of ramparts creates a difficulty in explaining how the enormous quantity of excavated earth was disposed of. The combined effects of the weather and the treading of cattle and sheep would not sufficiently account for its disappearance. Perhaps the greater part of it may have been utilised for levelling up inequalities of the surface within the enclosure.

For outlook purposes the situation of the fort is admirably adapted to prevent a surprise. On the opposite side of the hollow the ground gradually rises to the south for a distance of nearly half a mile, and then suddenly falls away towards the North Sea. On the top of this ridge a splendid view is to be had of the whole surrounding country, as well as of the sea and both shores of the Firth of Tay, continued on to Arbroath on the north and Fife Ness on the south.

The name of the moor in which the fort is situated possesses more than ordinary etymological interest. Locally it is known as Brochstane Moor. That this name has not originated in the theory of any modern

antiquary, is shown from a reference to it three hundred years ago in the titles of the Panmure property, where occurs the description, "*maresiam nuncupatam Dollomosse cum mora nuncupata Burghstan-mûre.*" In Dr Christison's *Early Fortifications in Scotland* there is a list of place-names which the author considered had probably originated from "burhs" or forts having at one time existed in the vicinity of the places so named, and in that list is included the name "Burghstane Moor."

When and by whom the fort was constructed are problems towards the solution of which history gives us very little help. Practically the most that can be said with any degree of confidence regarding the period of the fort is that the excavation of the trenches, long stretches of which have been cut through "pan" and stiff clay soil, could only have been accomplished with iron implements.

The district within a radius of a couple of miles of the camp is generally believed to be very deficient in historical associations. But this popular belief is hardly consistent with facts. The little stream running past it separates it from the farm of Balbinnie. These lands of Balbenie (as they were named in early times) were about the year 1200 given as a dowry by William de Valoniis, the then proprietor of Panmure (formerly Panmor), with his daughter Lora on her marriage with Henry de Balliol, High Chamberlain of Scotland, and grand-uncle of John Balliol, the hapless King of Scotland. Barely two miles to the west may be seen the recently excavated foundations of the great Castle of Panmure, demolished about the year 1336. About a mile to the north-west is the site of the old Castle of Carnegie, from which the noble family of Southesk took its name. What would we not have given to have saved those ancient edifices from the vandals who converted them into building material for farm-steadings and field dykes!

Relics of still earlier times, situated about two miles to the west and the same distance to the east respectively, are well known as the Camuston Cross and the Sculptured Stone of Arbirlot. These have fortunately escaped the hands of the destroyer. A mile to the north-east, in an angle formed by the meeting of two valleys in the Guynd

Wood, are still visible the ramparts of another ancient fort. In the fields adjoining the Greenford camp, stone coffins have been found. How many volumes of history are locked up in those various relics of antiquity !

III.

REPORT ON STONE CIRCLES SURVEYED IN PERTHSHIRE (ABERFELDY DISTRICT); WITH MEASURED PLANS AND DRAWINGS (OBTAINED UNDER THE GUNNING FELLOWSHIP). BY FRED R. COLES, ASSISTANT KEEPER OF THE MUSEUM.

The megalithic sites surveyed during the August of 1909 are scattered over a district of unusually wide extent and mountainous character, of which the interesting little town of Aberfeldy may be called the centre, though not strictly so in the topographical sense, but rather as a most convenient headquarters. Portions of the district near Aberfeldy were previously visited, and descriptions of the sites therein have appeared in the two Reports preceding this one. But in a district so richly megalithic as some parts of this are, it is well-nigh impossible in a single month to overtake all the sites, partly because the personal knowledge of local residents comes in as an important factor in enlarging the list of sites prepared by consulting the records on the Ordnance Maps.

In a general way, the district now to be reported on may be described as extending from Kinloch-Rannoch, fourteen miles nearly N.W. of Aberfeldy, to Airlieh in Strathbraan, about six miles W. of Dunkeld, and from Farragon Moor N. of Aberfeldy, to Kinnell, near Killin, at the southern extremity of Loch Tay. Within these imaginary limits are included the mountains of Schiehallion (3547), Carn Mairg (3419) in the Pass of Lyon, Farragon Hill (2559), and Ben Lawers (3984), besides numerous lofty moorlands and woodlands of no inconsiderable altitude on both shores of Loch Tay. But it is only in certain of the much less elevated localities that the megaliths are found. As, more-

over, they occur here in groups clearly separated from one another, it will be most convenient to deal with the sites of each group.

I. KINLOCH-RANNOCH GROUP.

No. 1. Seomar na Stainge.—This is the name given on the Ordnance Map to a site indicated by a circular dotted line; and its resemblance in that respect to the symbol used in other Perthshire districts for a low circular rampart (described in the Report for 1908) induced me to think that that uncommon variety of "circle" might be found to extend to this distant westerly locality. On reaching the site, after some difficulty, as there are no conspicuous Standing Stones, we found it to be a flat-topped, circular mound, entirely and unbrokenly surrounded by a deep, broad, well-defined trench. This discovery amply justifies the meaning previously given to me by Mr W. J. Watson¹ for the name *Seomar na Stainge*, Chamber of the Stank, Moat, or Ditch.

The central mound, not high enough to be the roof of a true chambered Cairn, is about 40 feet in diameter, and appears to be composed of small stones and earth; the moat, about 16 feet wide and 5 feet deep, is also stony. The whole site is thickly grass-grown. As this curious and novel structure does not possess any erect stones, no plan of it is shown; but this, probably the first, record of its existence as an archæological remain may be of use in the future. *Seomar na Stainge* occupies a position about 660 feet above sea-level in an extensive clover-field close to the heather on the haugh of the river Tummel, 300 yards S.W. of it, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile E.S.E. of the hotel at Kinloch-Rannoch. We shall, later on, be able to compare another circular structure almost identical with this.

No. 2. Clach na Boile.—The massive monolith so named on the O.M. (fig. 1) stands about one-third of a mile S.W. of *Seomar na Stainge*, close to the public road, on its north near Dalchosnie. Like nearly all the Stones erected throughout the district, it is composed of the gritty schistose rock, dark gray in colour, and to some extent

¹ Now Rector of the High School, Edinburgh.

quartzitic. Its base is a broad oblong, measuring N.E. side 2 feet 11 inches, S.W. side 2 feet 3 inches, N.W. side 3 feet 1 inch, and S.E. side 3 feet 3 inches, making in all a girth of 11 feet 6 inches. Towards the top the sides taper gradually so that the head of the stone girths 9 feet 2 inches. The greatest height is 4 feet. A diagonal line running

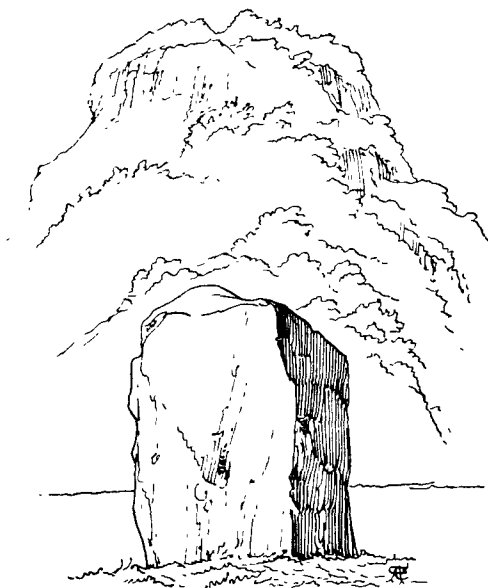


Fig. 1. Clach na Boile, Kinloch-Rannoch ; View from the South.

due north across the top points to the little gap in the grand wooded cliff which is the lower and precipitous portion of the noble mass of *Beinn A'Chuallaich* on the distant side of the Tummel. Mr Watson interprets the name *Clach na Boile* as Stone of Delirium, comparing it with *Làirig Bhreislich* (which is between Glen Lyon and Glen Lochy), Pass of Delirium. There should be a legend annexed ; but this I was unable to corroborate from local information.

II. FORTINGAL GROUP.

No. 3. Standing Stone, Fortingal Churchyard.—This Stone has a remarkable, if not an unique, history. I am informed by Rev. W. Campbell, minister of the parish, that in 1903, when some alterations were being made in that portion of the burying-ground belonging to the late Sir Donald Currie of Garth, the workmen came upon this Stone lying at a depth of 8 feet, at a point not many feet distant from the stem of the famous Yew-tree. Noticing the cup-marks on the Stone, the work-

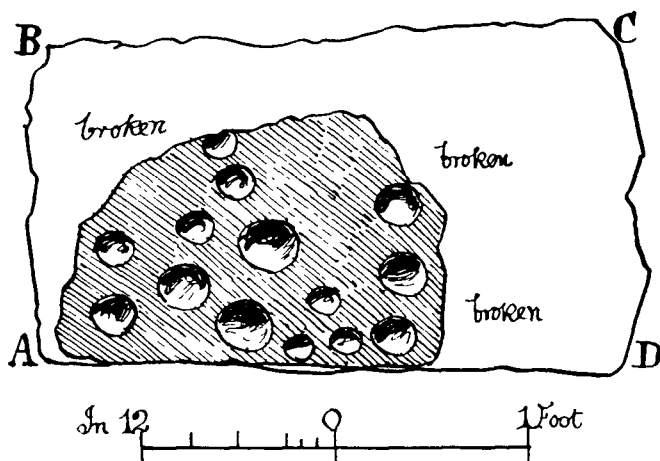


Fig. 2. Cup-marked Stone, Fortingal Churchyard.

men raised it and set it up erect on the site it now occupies, close to the western wall of the Garth burial-ground—about 25 feet from the spot where it was unearthed.

In the plan annexed (fig. 2) the oblong bounded by the letters A B C D shows the dimensions of the base, and the small cup-marked surface, evidently much broken, and 2 feet 10 inches above ground, shows all that now remains of the work of the pre-historic artificer.

There are no rings or grooves, and the cups, except for clearness and neatness of finish, do not present any special features. If, however,

these cup-marked stones, upon whose purpose and symbolism we possess even yet no certain knowledge, were actually used by the followers of some remote pagan cult, then the discovery of this specimen, under the shade of the ancient Yew-tree, and at a depth in the ground which suggests intentional burial, may lend colour to the theory of a continuity of the survival of superstitions connected with it from Bronze Age times.

No. 4. *Dalreoch Standing Stone and Cairn*.—In the wide, flat haughs between the river Lyon and Fortingal village there are clear remains of a squarish earthwork (so named on the O.M.). It has steep escarpments and a deepish moat. This place in local parlance passes for the “prætorium” of a great “Roman camp,” which is believed to spread itself out to a vast extent on the west.¹ Near that extremity there is a circular, flat-topped Cairn wholly engirt by a trench of the same plan and general appearance as *Seomar na Stainge* above described—with this important addition, that on the centre of the Cairn there once stood a tall and a massive monolith, which was many years ago (probably *circa* 1778) undermined in the vain hope of discovering treasure, and now lies

¹ No evidence has ever been brought under my notice in favour of the hypothesis that this site was a Roman camp; and the fact of the so-called “prætorium” being small, deeply moated, and situated to the extreme east of the “camp,” rather enforces scepticism on the subject. In the *Old Statistical Account*, vol. ii. p. 456, the Rev. Duncan M'Ara says, “The late Lord Breadalbane employed some labourers to dig for antiquities; all they got was three urns.” Chalmers (*Caledonia*, vol. i. p. 174 n.), in addition to the three “urns,” mentions also a copper vessel, with a beak, handle, and three feet, evidently one of those mediæval brass ewers which at that date were thought to be Roman. Mr Campbell has referred me to a book by the late Rev. Samuel Fergusson, parish minister in 1860; in this occurs the following passage:—“Within a circular enclosure marked by a rude obelisk, several Roman remains have been found; one, a Roman standard, within the shaft of which is a five-fluted spear, now preserved in Troup House.” The “standard,” however, may be identified with the “walking-staff” figured by Pennant (*Tour in Scotland*, vol. i. p. 103), which he saw at the house of Col. Campbell of Glen Lyon, and which is described as “of iron cased in leather, 5 feet long; at the top a neat pair of extended wings like a *caduceus*, but on being shaken, a poignard, 2 feet 9 inches long, darted out.” As shown by the engraving, it is a “swin-feather” or musket-rest of seventeenth century, with a concealed pike in the head of the staff.

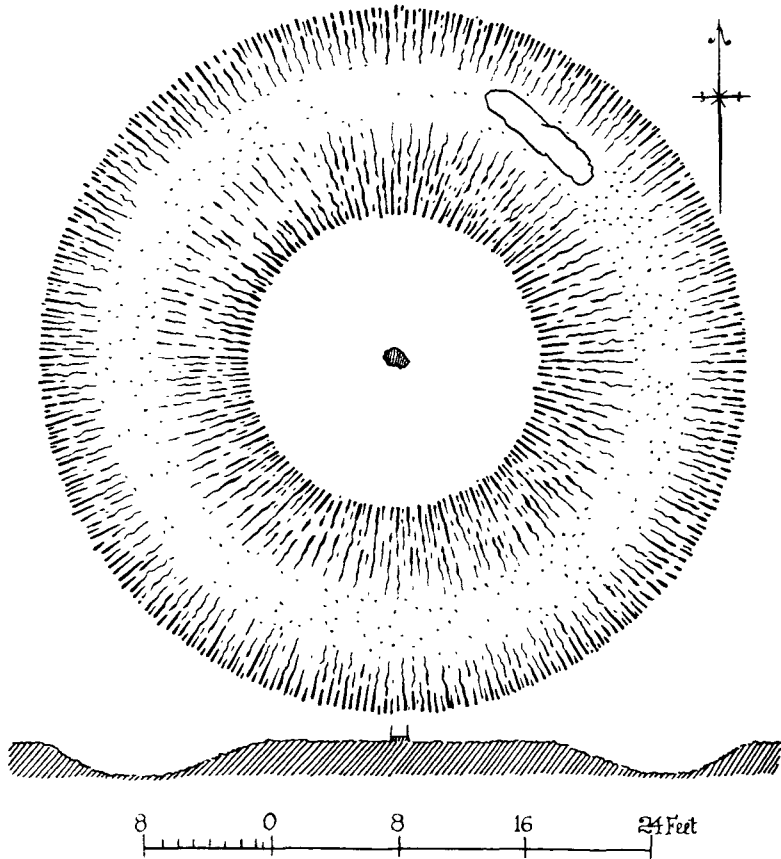


Fig. 3. Cairn with Monolith at Dalreoch, Fortingal ; Ground-plan and section.

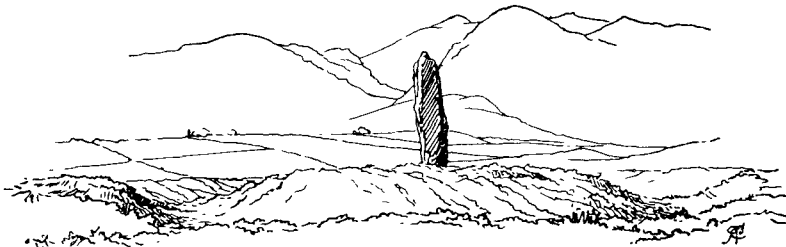


Fig. 4. View of Cairn at Dalreoch, Fortingal, with the Monolith in its original position.

prostrate in the trench to the east of the Cairn. The Stone is cup-marked.

I have ventured, with the assistance of Rev. W. Campbell, to restore this structure to its original condition in the accompanying plan and drawing (figs. 3 and 4), and in the next illustration (fig. 5) the cup-marks are shown to scale on the Stone as it now lies. The Cairn, measured across its flat top, is 18 feet wide; the trench, measured from its upper edge to the edge of the Cairn, is 13 feet 9 inches wide, and its depth may be averaged at about 2 feet 4 inches.¹

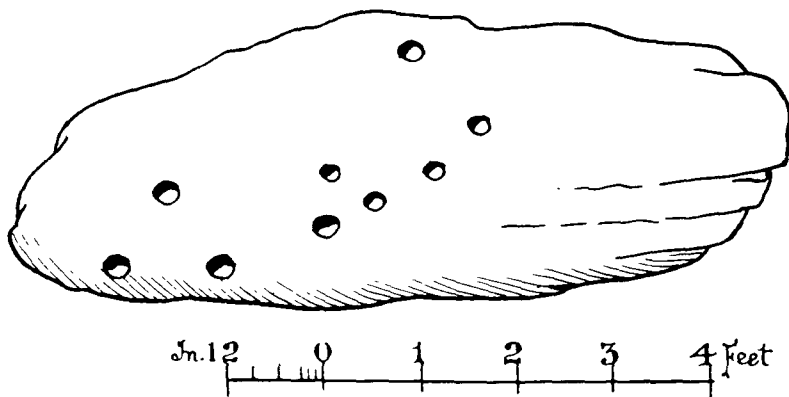


Fig. 5. The Monolith as it now lies, showing Cup-marks.

No. 5. *Standing Stone, Dalreoch*.—Not many score yards in a south-westerly direction from the last site there stands this monolith. It is not marked on the O.M.² In ground-plan it is a roughly rhombus-shaped block of quartzose schist, deeply riven vertically. Its basal

¹ In the *Proceedings*, vol. xviii. p. 376, Mr Stewart gives the measurements as "about 30 feet in diameter, surrounded by a fosse 9 feet broad," with an outer mound or enclosure encircling it. He conducted a partial excavation, the result of which was that he found a cairn of smallish stones about 2½ feet in depth, in which two small flagstones were unearthed, and under them "a few fragments of bones very much decayed"; these were human bones, and the interment was between the centre of the mound and its southern edge.

² Neither is the above described Cairn with its trench and Standing Stone marked on the O.M.

girth is 11 feet 5 inches. Its longest side runs E.S.E. and W.N.W., and its greatest height, which is at the N.E. angle, is 6 feet 2 inches. Appended is a view (fig. 6) taken from the S.S.E., showing the steep contours of the great hills forming the entrance to the Pass of Lyon, as a background.

No. 6. *St Moloch's Stone*.—This is a large perched boulder, near the

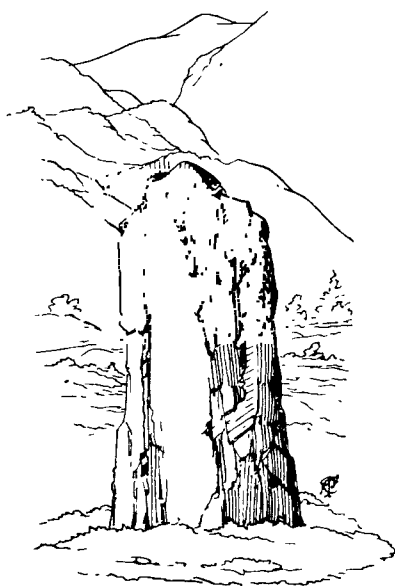


Fig. 6. Standing Stone near Dalreoch, Fortingal.

west end of the row of cottages at Fortingal, on the west of the hotel. Tradition says that the jougs were attached to it, and it is also said to be cup-marked.

No. 7. *Remains of Circle at Cromraor*.—Of this there is a brief and somewhat vague notice by Mr Charles Stewart,¹ who says: "Mr Haggart

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xviii. p. 377. Most of the other Stones in the immediate vicinity are also here noticed.

remarked to me that from the name of a place in Fortingal called *Cromraor* (*raor* meaning haugh) there would be a circle found there. Mr Haggart accordingly visited the locality, and found a circle as he

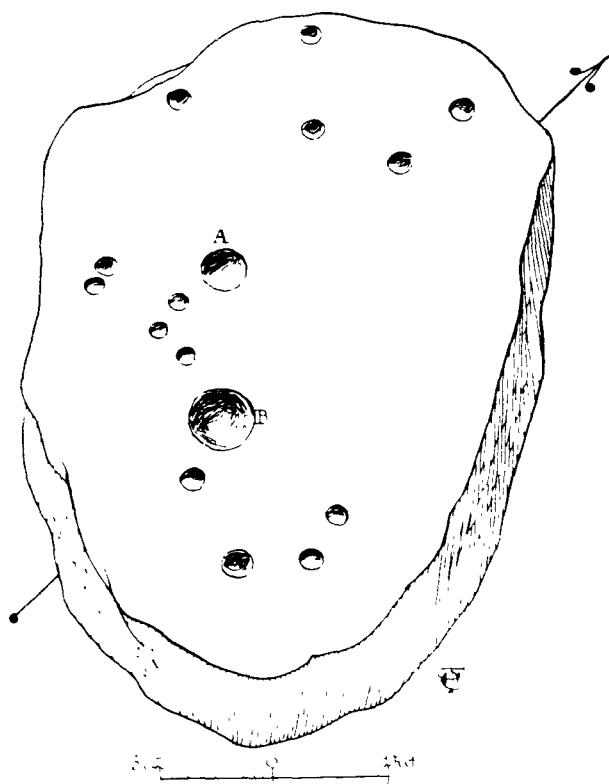


Fig. 7. Cup-marked Stone at Cromraor, near Fearnan.

had anticipated," etc. In an upland locality so, comparatively speaking, full of stones and boulders, it is an extremely difficult task to find any one particular Stone, and therefore to be certain that the site described is the site found.

On inquiring at a cottage in Fearnan, a very old man, who was our interlocutor, declared he knew nothing of any conspicuous Standing Stones arranged in a Circle at Cromraor. He did refer to a Stone with a basin-like artificial depression in it—the *Clach na Cruich*, on the farm of Borland at Fearnan. This is the well-known Stone of the Measles. It has already been described and figured by Rev. Hugh Macmillan.¹

To the east of the road, however, some 400 yards N.E. of the roadside cottage at *Clach na Tuirc*, there is, rather high up on the slope of the green fields, a prominent boulder. It occupies a position almost in the centre of a rocky knoll here, the lower edges of which are studded with several great boulders and one or two outcrops of rock. It is just possible that these, lying as they do in a singularly circular line around the cup-marked Stone, were taken to be the members of a true Stone Circle. To my mind they appeared to be natural objects. At any rate, the site is an interesting one, and the marks on the central boulder are very well shaped and distinct.

The upper surface, which measures 5 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 4 inches, has a decided downward slope towards the east. At the N.W. end it is fully 3 feet 7 inches above the ground. The cup-marks are arranged as shown in the illustration (fig. 7): five form a straggling group at the upper end, none of them remarkably large or deep; towards the middle of the boulder are eight, which may be taken as a group, two of which are exceptionally large and smoothly cut, A being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ deep, and B 7 inches wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep; at the lower end there are three separate cups of the ordinary size, thus completing a total of sixteen cups.²

III. LOCH TAYSIDE GROUP.

No. 8. *Stone Circle at Machuinn, Lawers*.—Passing along the west shore of Loch Tay, we have on the right hand, travelling south, the

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xviii. 370.

² Near Cromraor, close to the cottage at *Clach na Tuirc*, stands the large boulder bearing that name, the Boar Stone. Its highest point is about six feet above the road, and bears one very distinct cup-mark.

great, broad, grassy slopes of the lower portions of Ben Lawers; and, at about three and a half miles from Stron Fearnan pier, on a sloping field west of the road very shortly before it crosses Lawers Burn, the Stones of this Circle arrest the eye. The site is shown on the O.M. between the 700- and the 800-foot contour-lines, and it is about three hundred yards east from Machuinn.

The six massive stones originally constituting this Circle now occupy the positions shown in the plan (fig. 8), extending over a space of about 22 feet by 19 feet, and rather nearer the west end than in the middle of a long, oval, strongly-defined artificial-looking mound which measures about 45 by 36 feet. The edges, as well as the interior, of the mound are so densely overgrown with a vigorous growth of bracken and small bushes as to preclude a thorough investigation. The diameter of the Circle, measured through the centres of the Standing stones, is 19 feet 6 inches.

The dimensions of the Stones are :—

Stone A, 4 feet 10 inches high, vertical; basal girth 12 feet 5 inches.

„ B, 4 „ 0 „ nearly „ : „ 12 „ 3 „

„ C, 3 „ 7 „ high, „ : „ 8 „ 6 „

„ D, 5 „ 7 „ long by three feet broad; fallen.

„ E, 4 „ 5 „ high, vertical; basal girth 10 feet 0 inches.

„ F, 6 „ 5 „ long by 4 feet 10 inches broad; fallen,
1 foot thick.

Between A and B and B and C are small earth-fast Stones, about ten inches high, and close to D is an oblong slab too small to have formed one of the Standing Stones; it may have been moved from a more central spot between D and E. Between E and F there lies part of what appears to be a somewhat large Stone, nearly flush with the ground, flat, and with its inner edge running into the grass. The position of Stone F suggests that, when erect, its narrow end was embedded and its broad end stood up perhaps to the height of 4 feet 6 inches or thereby; if so, it would be well in keeping with the

others. I think, also, that Stone D was originally based close to where the oblong flat stone beside it now lies. Allowing about 2 feet for

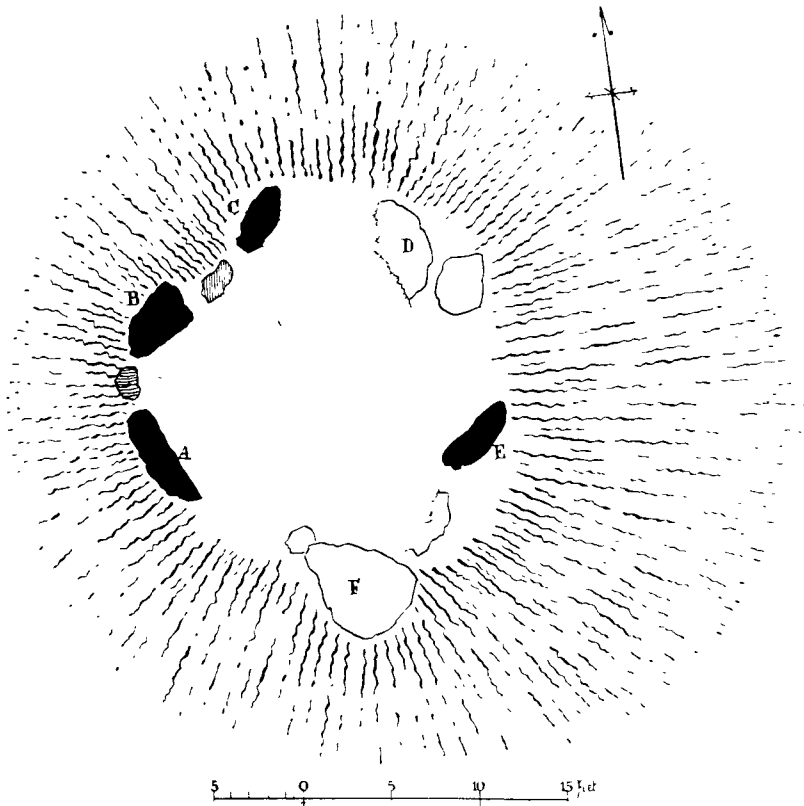


Fig. 8. Stone Circle at Machuinn, Lawers ; Plan.

depth in founding, its top would have been about parallel with that of Stone C, its nearest companion. The mound upon which these Stones are set has its longer axis almost exactly due east and west; the centres of Stones E and A have the same bearing, and the centres of F and C

are precisely due north and south. The height of the mound above the surrounding field is difficult to obtain on account of the overgrown



Fig. 9. View of Stone Circle at Machuinn, Lawers, from the South.

condition of the interior, which is, moreover, very full of small and uneven stones, giving the surface a very rough appearance, suggestive of



Fig. 10. View of Stone Circle at Machuinn, Lawers, from the North.

some attempts at excavation. I estimated the height to be about 3 feet. That it is definite and clear may be seen from the two illustrations given in figs. 9 and 10. In the former, taken at a point

a few yards to the south, are shown the two picturesque hill-summits so conspicuous on the way up to Ben Lawers, East Meall Odhar, and Meall Graidhe. In the latter, a view from the north, Loch Tay in its southern reach forms the middle distance, and the great hills clustering about Glen Lednock fill in the background.

IV. KILLIN GROUP.

No. 9. Stone Circle at Kinnell, near Killin.—This estate, famous, among other things, for its unrivalled vine, possesses a particularly good specimen of the megalithic craft of the pre-historic times in this fine Circle of six Stones.¹ Close to a high wall bounding the southern extremity of the policies, in a broad level field called Kinnell Park, and at a height above sea-level of 400 feet, this monument still remains nearly as it was erected thousands of years ago, one Stone only having partly succumbed either to the elements or to some misguided attempt at excavation near its base. The surrounding scenery is highly impressive; towards the west are the fine rugged steepes of rock interspersed with green slopes of Stronachlachar; to the south, the river Dochart with Ben More and other mountains filling in the distance; on the east, woodlands, and above them heathery hills; while near the northern are there are Ben Lawers and the superbly picturesque summit of Craig Cailleach. Were it not for the present growth and proximity of many fine trees, more of the hills on Loch Tayside might be included in this noble panorama. To the satisfaction, also, of both antiquary and surveyor, the level smoothness of the greensward has been left around the Circle.

Taking the Stones in the usual order (fig. 11), I here give their dimensions and characteristics:—Stone A, 6 feet 3 inches high, springs from an oblong base which girths 11 feet 4 inches, to a rough irregular top; Stone B leans forward towards the centre of the Circle, and measures along its sloping back 6 feet 9 inches, the present height from

¹ In the *Proceedings*, vol. xviii. p. 374, in a paper by Rev. Hugh Macmillan, D.D., the number is given as "some seven or eight tall massive stones," with a few faint cup-marks on one. These marks we did not detect.

the ground to its upper edge being 4 feet. It is of smooth garnetiferous schist, and free from the deep fissures and rifts so common in these Stones. Stone C, a very rectangular but narrow block of schist, has a

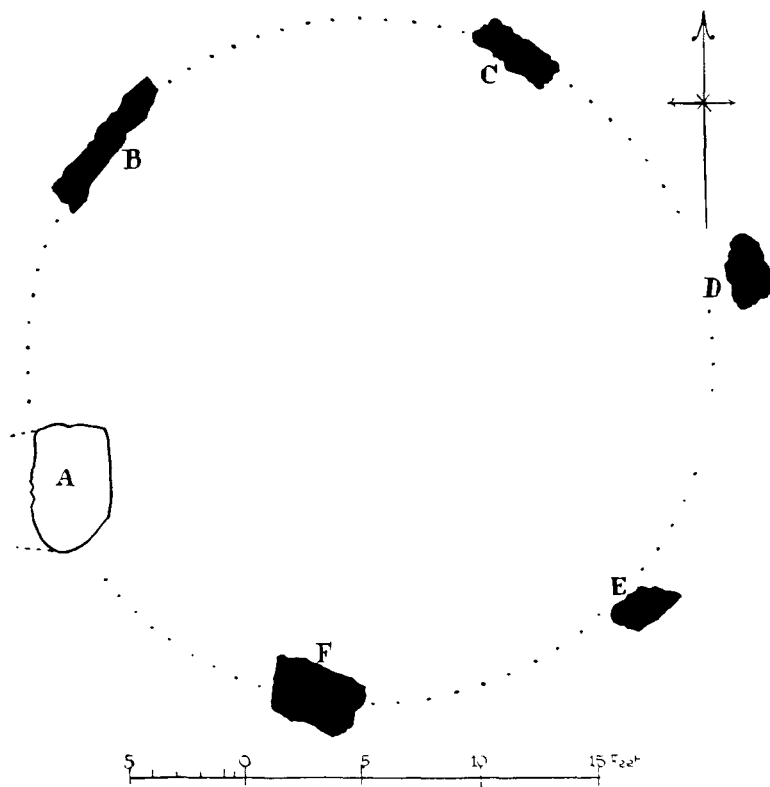


Fig. 11. Ground-plan of Stone Circle at Kinnell, Killin.

girth at the base of 9 feet, but tapers up from both ends to a pyramidal summit, 5 feet 4 inches above ground. Its inner face is over 6 feet in breadth. Stone D, 4 feet 6 inches high, is a broad, flat-topped, very massive block, measuring 9 feet 5 inches round the base, but near the

middle of its height 11 feet 2 inches. Stone E, the shortest of the group, is only 4 feet high, has a rough, uneven top, and a basal girth of 8 feet 11 inches. Stone F, the tallest, measures 6 feet 4 inches in height, but in girth only 7 feet 3 inches. It is very rough, vertically fissured in many places, and full of white quartz veins.

Neat, well-defined, and comparatively small as this Circle is, it is to be noticed that the positions of the Stones do not conform to perfect regularity as points on the circumference. On working out the plan, the measurements prove that a diameter of 29 feet exactly bisects three of the erect Stones, B, C, and F, but leaves the other two untouched. The interspaces of the settings are not all quite equal, a space of 14 feet 8 inches dividing the centres respectively of F and A, A and B, F and E, and E and D; but between D and C it is 13 feet 8 inches, and between C and B 18 feet 5 inches. Yet, the Stones stand proportionally near enough to each other to give one a satisfying impression that these six megaliths represent the group in its completeness, and that there were no smaller blocks between any two of them. The space enclosed by these stones is quite smooth and level, bearing no indication of having at any time been disturbed. The two accompanying views (figs. 12, 13) are from the S.E. and the S.W.

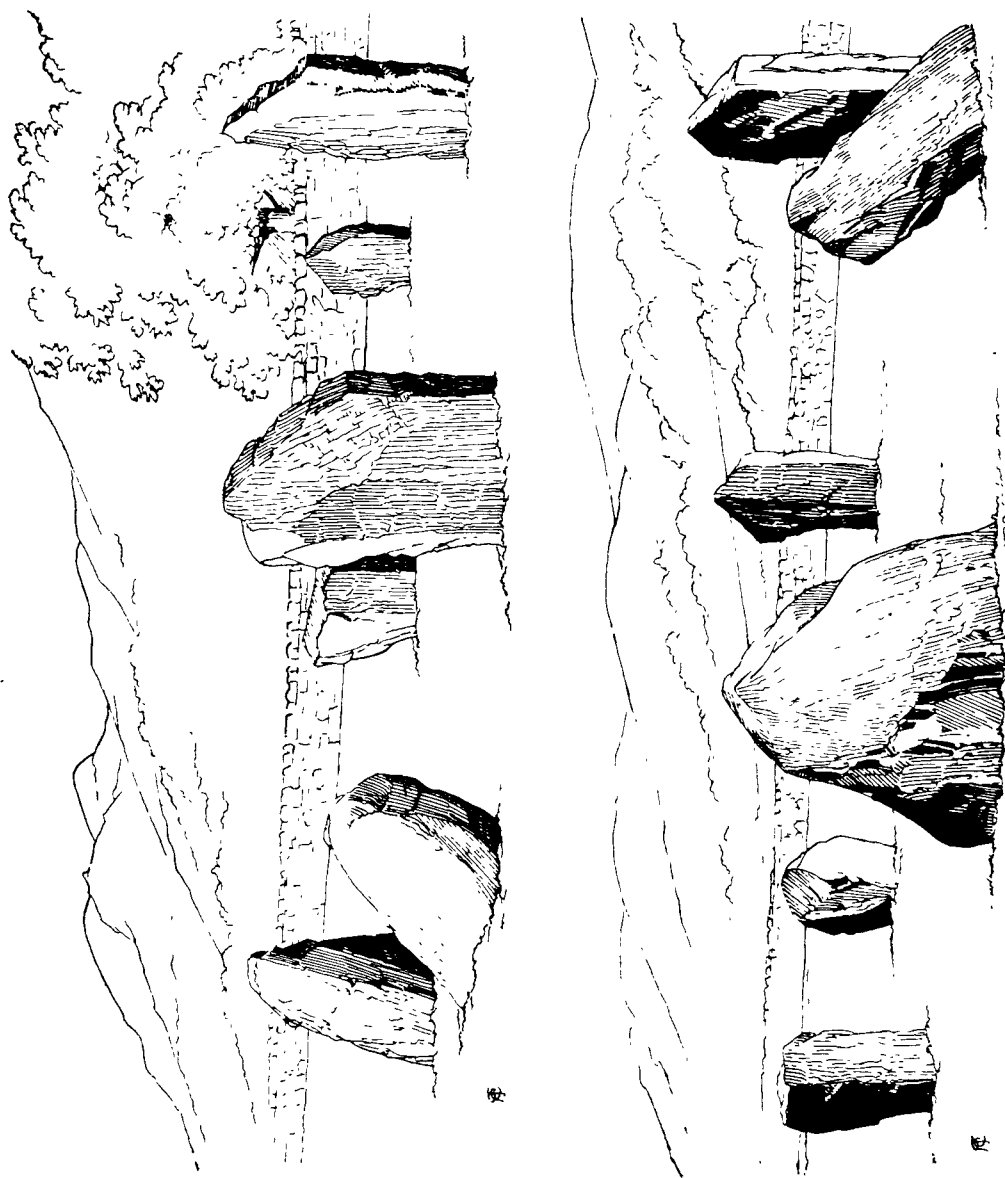
The distance from the site No. 8, at Machuinn, is by road about ten miles to this Circle at Kinnell; and there are no other groups of Standing Stones known to local lore or recorded on the O. M. in any part of this district bordering on Loch Tay, till we reach the

V. KENMORE GROUP.

No. 10. Stone Circle at Greenland.—This site has already been recorded and planned by Rev. J. B. Mackenzie,¹ who has been instrumental in having it located and named in the last edition of the Ordnance Survey Maps.² It is in a fir plantation about one mile south-east of

¹ In *Proceedings*, vol. xliii, p. 13.

² It was first brought under Mr Mackenzie's notice by Mr Dugald M'Ewen of Acharn Schoolhouse.



Figs. 12 and 13. Views of the Stone Circle at Kinnell, Killin, from South-east and South-west.

the Falls of Acharn. The stream forming these strikingly beautiful falls has its source on Creagan na Beinne (2909), which hill is four miles due south of Acharn Point on Loch Tay, distant from Kenmore village one mile and a half. Near this part of the Acharn Burn, above the Falls,

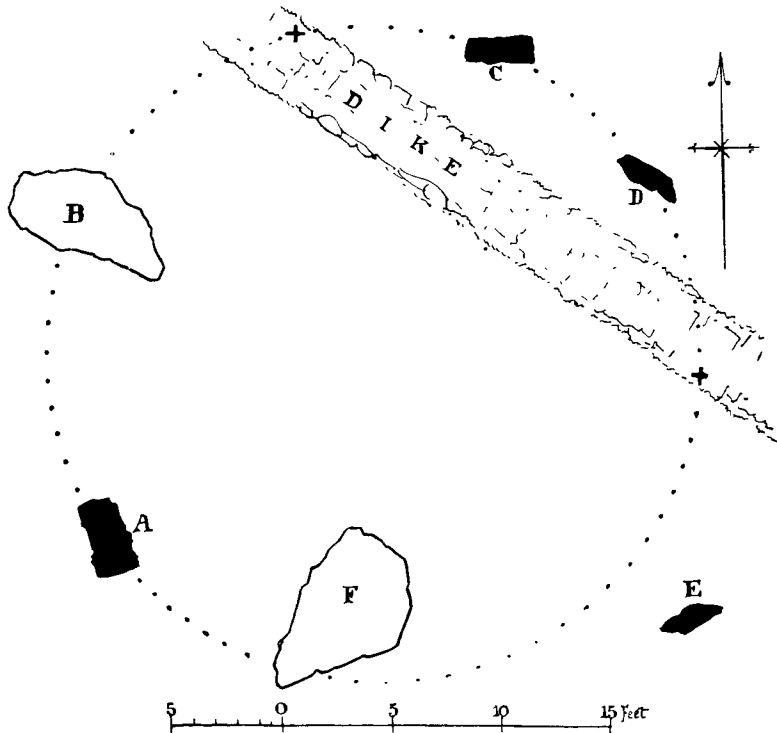


Fig. 14. Ground-plan of Stone Circle at Greenland.

there are three plantations; the Circle is at the east end of the middle one, three-quarters of a mile due east of the Burn, and close to Allt Mhucaidh, a small stream flowing to Remony House. The height above sea-level is about 1240 feet, the highest site to be recorded in the present report.

In a little clearing amid these woods on Craggan Odhar, but disfigured by a dike which separates some of the Stones from the others, stands this Greenland Circle¹ of which the ground-plan is given in fig. 14. The Stones are six in number, of which four are erect, and they all appear to be of the quartzitic schist. Some disturbance has occurred, and it seems probable that there were at least two more Stones originally, one between B and C at the spot marked with a cross, and the other similarly marked midway between D and E. There is, however, no vestige of any Standing Stone in the sides of the dike itself.

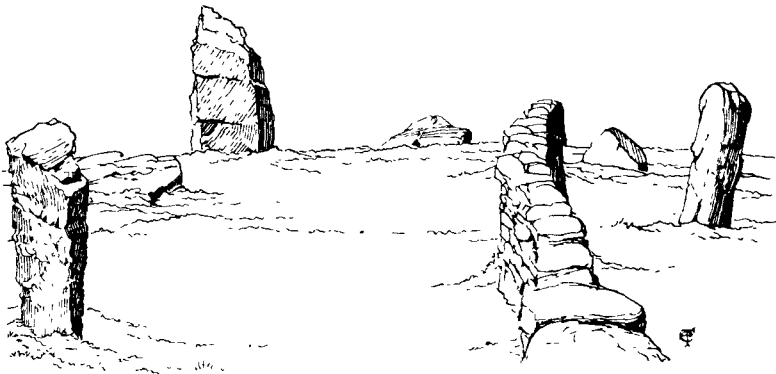


Fig. 15. View of the Stone Circle at Greenland, Kenmore, from the South-east.

On the south-west is Stone A, the tallest, with pointed top, 5 feet 7 inches in height, oblong in contour, and measuring at the base 9 feet 5 inches. Having several deep horizontal fissures, this Stone (see the view, fig. 15) bears an odd resemblance to masonry. The next Stone, B, lies prostrate, measuring 7 feet 9 inches by 4 feet, and about 1 foot in thickness above ground. The little oblong Stone, C, on the other side of the dike, stands only 1 foot 10 inches above ground, and probably is a mere fragment—the stump of a much larger block. At D the Stone

¹ I was informed by an old resident in Acharn who guided us to the Circle, that the former name of the place was Auchlaicha, which I take to mean Field of the Stones.

is 4 feet 3 inches in height, and is a very narrow slab-like piece; Stone E, which has a decided lean over towards the interior of the Circle, is 4 feet 2 inches high, and is in basal girth 6 feet 6 inches. Like the others, it is angular and thinnish in proportion to its breadth. Stone F measures 8 feet 2 inches by 5 feet 2 inches, and its position, with the narrow end resting almost on the circumference, suggests, as in other cases, the probability that it was this narrow end which was buried when the Stone was erected. These blocks were most likely

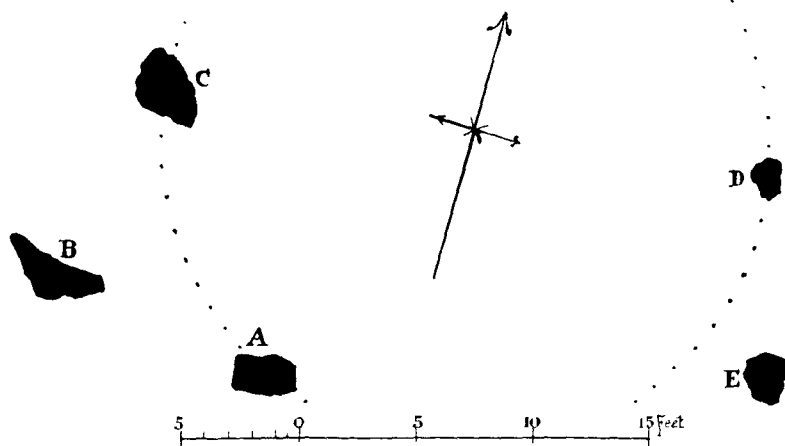


Fig. 16. Ground-plan of Stone Circle near Comrie Bridge, Taymouth Castle.

brought from the low cliffy ledges near, for, as the name Craggan Odhar implies, the place was, before being planted, conspicuous for its Grey Craggs.

No. 11. Stone Circle in the Policies of Taymouth Castle.—There are remains of two groups of megaliths within these beautiful and magnificently timbered grounds. One of them is marked on the O. M., and will be presently described; but this group, on the north of the Castle, is not marked, and seems not to be generally known.¹ The site

¹ Rev. J. B. Mackenzie has a passing note of it. See *Proceedings*, vol. xxxiv. p. 328.

is close to the river Tay, on its north bank, and the public road to Comrie Bridge¹ passes within a few score yards on the north.

It is exactly 1 mile and 1 furlong due south of Comrie Castle on the Lyon, and the site is near the 350-foot level.

The five Stones here standing, and shown in the ground-plan (fig. 16), bear a strong resemblance in arrangement, in number, and in size to the little group in Glassel Wood, Banchory, investigated several years ago.² None of them is large, or tall, the highest being Stone A, 3 feet 3 inches above ground; D is 3 feet, B 2 feet 10 inches, C 2 feet 3 inches, while E is flat and only a few inches in thickness. Their basal girths, in the same order, are respectively 7 feet 6 inches, 6 feet, 9 feet

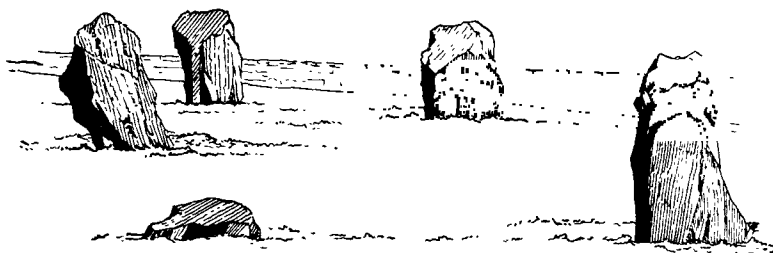


Fig. 17. View of Stone Circle near Comrie Bridge, from the East.

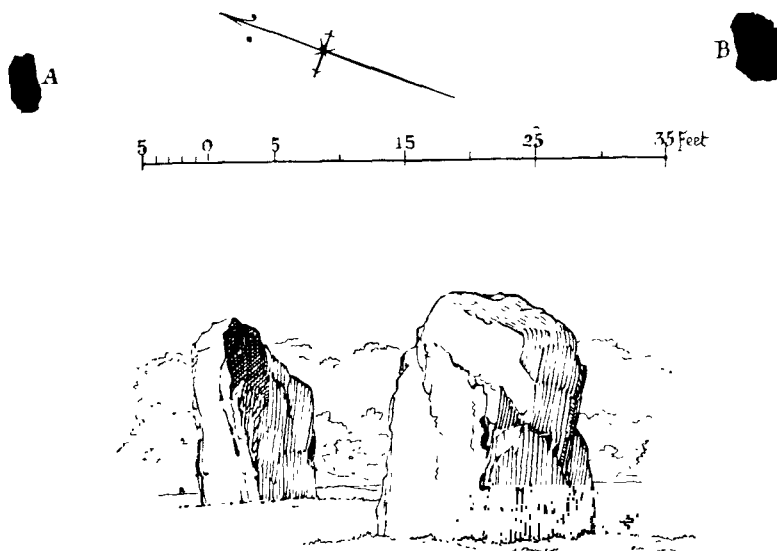
2 inches, 8 feet 11 inches, and 6 feet. Three Stones, A, C, D, rest upon the circumference of a true circle whose diameter is 26 feet; but though B does occupy a symmetrical position on a circle of 31 feet in diameter concentric with the first, the south-east Stone E does not fall in with that arrangement. In the absence of all information regarding the former conditions, especially on the point whether there were other Stones which completed a circle 26 feet wide, we must, I think, in the meantime, be content to place this little group of small Standing Stones,

¹ This Comrie Bridge, crossing the Lyon near its junction with the Tay, should not be confounded with the Comrie Road a long distance to the south of the locality with which we are dealing.

² See Report on Stone Circles in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxiv. p. 168, and vol. xxxix. p. 203.

with the other one at Glassel, in a class by themselves. In the illustration (fig. 17) there is shown a view from the east. The background is, in reality, the wooded lower part of Drummond Hill; but there seemed no special reason for introducing this feature.¹

No. 12. *Remains of Circle near Newhall.*—These are within Taymouth



Figs. 18 and 19. Ground-plan and View of remains of Stone Circle at Newhall.

Castle policies, and stand close to the main east gate. They are marked and named on the O. M. at a height above sea-level of about 494 feet. The Stone A (see plan, fig. 18) stands at a distance of 54 feet to the N.N.W. of B—a somewhat greater diameter than is common among the

¹ We were informed that close to Comrie Bridge "there are great stones." On investigation, we found that, technically speaking, these are not stones set up artificially, but simply four huge boulders, happening to so lie as at a certain distance to appear surprisingly like the members of a Circle. There are no other grouped stones in this locality.

Perthshire Circles.¹ These Stones are almost equal in height—A 4 feet 9 inches, B 4 feet 7 inches—and they are both rugged blocks of a rough species of diorite. A measures round the base 10 feet 8 inches, and B 14 feet. In the view (fig. 19) they are shown as seen from the southwest. No local information regarding the condition of this site in the past was obtainable.

No. 13. Stone Circle at Croft Morag.—Though there be many other circles in the large district now under notice, this remarkable group of megaliths has become, as it were, crystallised into supreme significance far beyond them all. This has come about through several causes; first, perhaps, because the public road between Aberfeldy and Kenmore passes so close to the Stones that the most unobservant pedestrian or rider—always excepting the begoggled motorist—cannot but see the green mound bristling with great grey Stones; secondly, because the drivers of the coaches plying on this road jog along a trifle more deliberately past the mound, and the magical words, “Yon’s the Druid Stones!” cause all eyes to turn for one brief moment to the left, so that a flashing impression is doubtless cast on the mental retina of many a tourist usually heedless of archæology amid the beauties of Strath Tay; and lastly, and most reasonably, is the popularity of Croft Morag Circle well established, because it constitutes assuredly the most complete group of Standing Stones of its peculiar type in all Scotland, so far as records of Circles have as yet been examined.² A few of the Stones are prostrate; but there seems a pleasing lack of signs of wanton dislocation or interference with the great majority.

Croft Morag has already been planned and briefly described by Mr Alex. Hutcheson.³ This was done in 1889, and I shall later on draw attention to some points of difference between his plan and my own.

¹ Compare, however, the remains at Balhormais, further down the Strath, figured in *Proceedings*, vol. xlii. p. 128.

² Of great Circles of the Recumbent Stone type, the grand specimen, of course, at Auchforthies, Fetteenear, Inverurie, still holds the palm for completeness. See *Proceedings*, vol. xxxv. p. 225.

³ *Proceedings*, vol. xxiii. p. 356.

The site, about 408 feet above sea-level, is within 40 yards of the Kenmore road from Aberfeldy, at a point almost opposite the fourth milestone from that town. the cart-road up to Croft Morag cottages passing on its east, and the ground to the south and west in parts rising so as to contribute, with the more abrupt high-ground on the north, to bestow upon this Circle a feeling of seclusion. What were the actual conditions ages before the woods were planted, it is hard to say; possibly there was then an extensive prospect across the Tay and Lyon confluence into the opposite hills of Dull. But it is at present impossible to be certain of the topographical features, as in no direction is the woodland thin enough to allow of observations. At the outset it may be stated that most of these Stones appear to be composed of the quartzose schist of the district, and also that most of them are remarkably rounded in contour. Perhaps the great sloping block, D, which has been polished by the sliding of generations of children, may be of a more dioritic variety of mineral; it seems greyer, closer in texture, and harder than the majority.

(1) As will be seen from the plan (fig. 20), the structural portion of Croft Morag consists, first, of a roughly circular, earthen mound (lettered in small type *a . . . t*), some 3 feet high, which is marked off by several Stones of a more or less slab-like character, set irregularly upon a circumference of, approximately, 185 feet. This outermost setting, or *revêtement*, of Stones is visible now only at certain fragments of the arcs; viz., it is well-defined on the S.W. at *a*, where a long Stone, 6 feet 5 inches by 2 feet, lies flat, and bears numerous cup-marks (hereafter to be fully noticed); on the S. arc there are five small Stones (*b, c, d, e, f*) all earthfast and flattish; on the S.E. are three similar Stones (*g, h, i*); on the E. arc, four (*j, k, l, m*); on the N. arc, very slightly to the west, one very large Stone (*nn*) flush with the ground at the edge of the bank, and a good deal overgrown with grass, measuring 8 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 3 inches; farther to the N.W. are five Stones more (*o, p, q, r, s*), the last three having only very small portions visible; and, still farther round, is the last of what I consider to be these

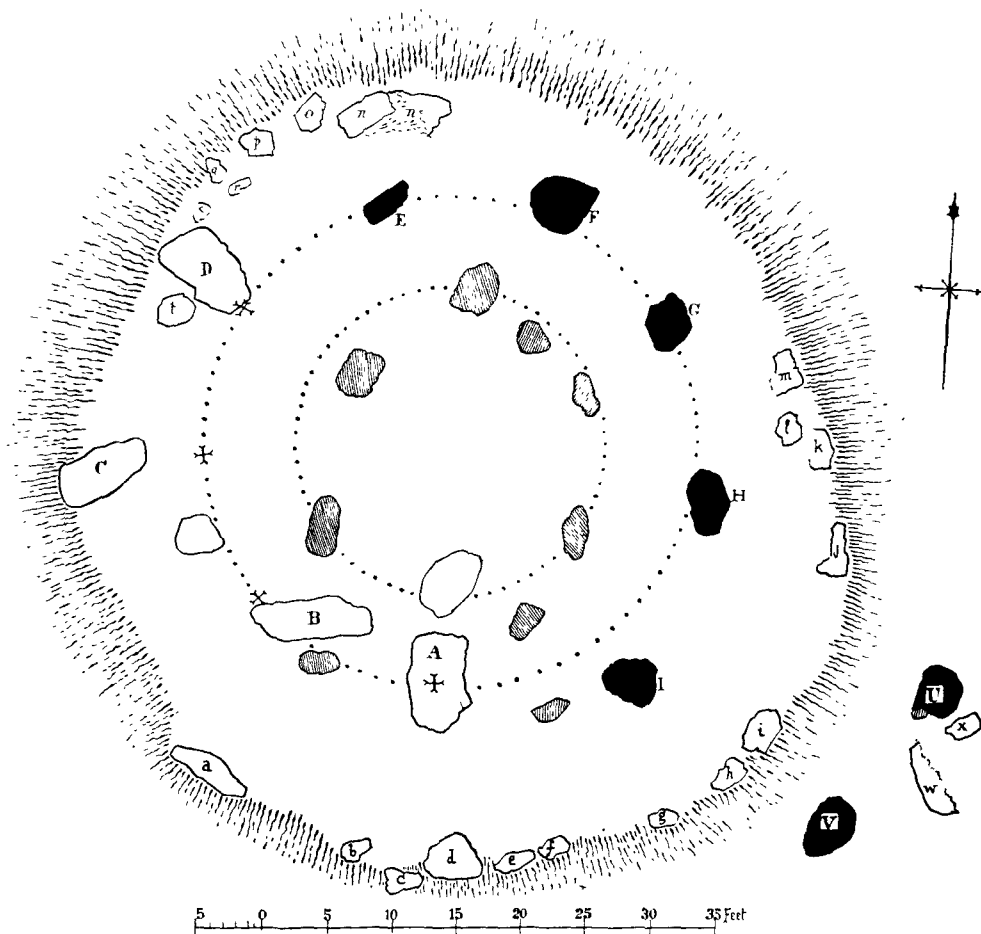


Fig. 20. Ground-plan of Stone Circle at Croft Morag, near Kenmore.

ridge-slabs (*t*), close under the edge of the great fallen sloping Stone D. Thus the total number of measurable and separate Stones now resting on the outermost ring is twenty.

(2) The Stones of the intermediate ring constitute the imposing feature of the Circle. They are thirteen in total number in the present condition of the Circle, but they probably numbered eighteen when the Circle was complete. Nine of them are the tallest in the whole group; four of these are prostrate on the W. arc. By striking a radius from the common centre of the Circle through the centres of these great Stones which are erect, to the outermost circumference, the following measures are obtained:—from centre of E, the N.N.W. Stone, to the ridge 14 feet 6 inches; from F, N.N.E. Stone, to the ridge 13 feet 4 inches; from G to ridge 14 feet 4 inches; from H to ridge 13 feet 4 inches; and from I, the S.E. Stone, only 10 feet 6 inches. The four fallen blocks, lying as shown, A, B, C, D, no doubt stood on this intermediate ring, the diameter of which, measured from centre to centre, is 38 feet. Now, it must be observed that between A and B and A and I there are Stones (shaded in the plan); these two are erect, the one near B measuring 3 feet in length, 2 feet in breadth, and 3 feet 4 inches in height; it is quite vertical, and is undoubtedly *in situ*. The other small erect Stone midway between A and I has much the same size and features. Between B and C there is shown in outline another of these small stones “in line” with the great pillars which remain on the E. arc; and it is quite clear that if this remarkable and novel feature of alternating each tall Stone with a very small but vertical block was originally carried out all round this intermediate ring, there would have been eighteen Stones in all. Without the most arduous and careful excavation in these interspaces, however, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to prove that these small blocks did once stand on the eastern semicircle.

As illustrating the general size of the great Stones, when fully exposed to view, the dimensions of the four fallen blocks are here given:—A, 7 feet 7 inches by 4 feet 10 inches, and fully 2 feet thick; B, 9 feet 2 inches by 3 feet 9 inches (on the upper face), and 2 feet 9 inches thick; C, 8 feet by 4 feet, and 3 feet 6 inches thick; D, 7 feet by 4 feet 6 inches, and 3 feet thick at its vertical outer edge.

The five upright Stones of the intermediate ring measure as follows :—
 I, the S.E. Stone, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and in girth 11 feet ;
 H, the East Stone, 5 feet 8 inches in height, pyramidal in contour, and
 in girth 11 feet 4 inches ; G, the N.E. Stone, 5 feet 3 inches in
 height and 11 feet in girth ; the next Stone, F, 5 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in
 height and 13 feet 6 inches in girth ; and Stone E, nearest to the north
 on the W. arc, stands 6 feet 3 inches in height and measures round
 the base 9 feet 3 inches.

(3) The Stones forming the inner ring, which is a broad oval in form,
 are eight in number, quite erect, with one exception ; the fallen one
 (shown in outline) is due south of one set at the north point, and the
 distance between these two is 23 feet 8 inches. If, however, the
 distance between the N. Stone and the E. one at the S.S.E. be
 taken, this diameter is 26 feet, as against one of 21 feet taken between
 the N.W. and S.E. Stones. Measured from the centre of the fallen
 Stone a space of 10 feet 3 inches divides that from the centre of the
 erect Stone on the east, and an equal space divides it from the centre
 of the Stone on the west. Between the N. Stone and that on its
 south-west an equal space of 11 feet 3 inches exists as between that
 Stone and its S.E. Stone ; but between these last two there is a
 third almost exactly midway.

The fallen Stone measures 5 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 9 inches ; the
 N.W. Stone is 4 feet 6 inches in height, the S.W. Stone 3 feet
 6 inches, the N. Stone 3 feet 4 inches, the N.E. one 2 feet 6 inches,
 and the Stone between it and the fallen block 3 feet 4 inches in
 height.

(4) In addition to the feature above noticed, of tall Stones alternat-
 ing with much smaller ones, Croft Morag possesses another noticeable
 arrangement, in the presence of two great massive monoliths (U and
 V on the plan), standing like the remains of a portal, nearly eight feet
 outside of the boundary ridge on the S.E. Neither of these Stones
 is now absolutely vertical, Stone U leaning considerably out towards the
 S.E., and V having a very slight lean inwards to the circle. The former



Fig. 21. View of Croft Morag Circle, from the South.

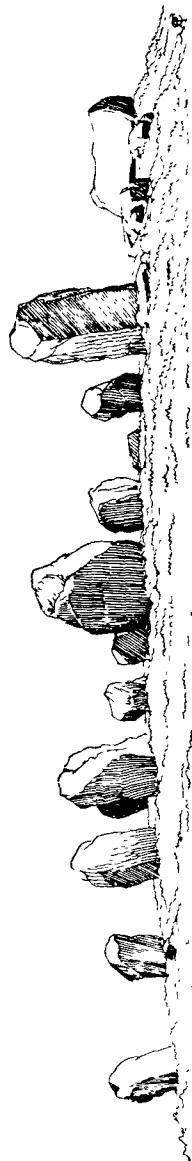


Fig. 22. View of Croft Morag Circle, from the North.

is 6 feet 2 inches in vertical height, with a basal girth of nearly 12 feet, which is probably an under-estimate, for there are two large fragments (*w* and *x*) which appear to have been severed from this stone, the edges of which nearest the fragments are rough and sharp. The latter (V) stands 6 feet 4 inches in height and girths 11 feet 8 inches.

Single outstanding¹ monoliths we have previously noticed at Balquhain and Druidstone in Aberdeenshire; but this is the first site on which two imposing stones, fully as high and as massive as those composing the Circle itself, have been observed grouped together outside the circumference.

Croft Morag is not, as a group, well adapted for reproduction in either a sketch or a photograph, there being no conveniently near spot higher than the Stones from which a good view into this triple-concentric structure can be obtained. The two views appended, however, show the circle—fig. 21 from the south, fig. 22 from the north—as faithfully as possible under difficult circumstances, but with entire omission of the trees which surround it, especially on the north.

(5) Besides its complexity of arrangement and the great number of measurable Stones, forty-two in all, this circle is emphasised by the existence of a cup-marked Stone set in a portion of its structure which is novel to our investigations; for, although during our surveys we have now recorded many examples of cup-marked Stones in Circles, not one has ever been found on a stone set flat and almost flush with the ground on the outermost ring, as the Stone *a* here is set on the S.W. arc. In the little plan (fig. 23) of the surface of this Stone the cup-marks are shown carefully drawn to scale. There are nineteen cups in all, only two of which differ much in diameter and depth from the rest, and there does not appear to be anything in their design to suggest a meaning or lend a clue to their symbolism.

In regard to the differences between the record made in 1889 by Mr Alex. Hutcheson and the present one there is this to be said regarding the cup-marked Stone; in Mr Hutcheson's plan (of the Circle) this Stone

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xxxv. pp. 231, 238.

is shown considerably wider than it now is ; I suppose the growth of grass accounts for that ; and this is probably the reason why in 1889 more cup-marks and some ring-marks were visible (as noted by Mr Hutcheson) which are not now seen.

Again, at the earlier date, many more Stones were measurable than at present, the total number shown on Mr Hutcheson's plan being fifty-six. As most of these, however, belong to the outermost boundary ridge, the *status* of the Circle itself is not thereby affected. Further, the inner ring of small erect Stones looks on the older plan more nearly circular than on mine, or than it now does in reality ; this may point to there having been some disturbance in the interval of twenty years. A slight difference,

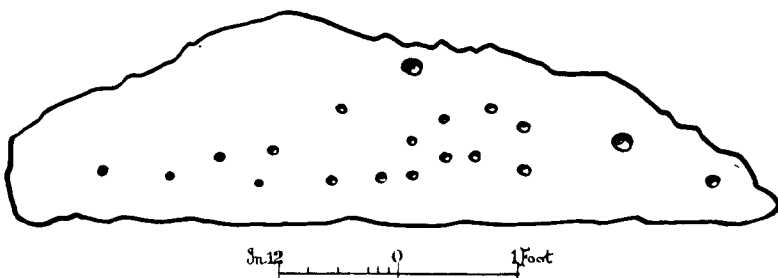


Fig. 23. Cup-marked Stone in the Circle at Croft Morag.

also, is observable between the heights of the great Stones of the two series of measurements ; and I think this may be explained satisfactorily by my measurements (which are rather the higher of the two) having been taken always down to the base of the little grassy ridge encircling each stone, which gives the most accurate height from the general level of the mound upon which the Circle is set.

Regarding the local names in the immediate vicinity of the Circle, Croft Morag, Mary's Croft, points, of course, to a dedication to the Virgin ; but all traces of any chapel formerly existing here are now lost. Close to the present houses at Croft Morag is a place called Styx, which appears to be the modern abbreviated form of the Gaelic word *Stuicnean*.

This, Mr Dugald M'Ewen affirms, meant ground full of overturned forest-trees ; and it is therefore probable that in the remote past all the land surrounding the Stone Circle was a deep forest, and perhaps because of its seclusion, this site was selected as the most fitting for the erection of the principal Circle of the district.

VI. ABERFELDY GROUP.

No. 14. *Stone Circle at Coilleaichur*.—This site is a discovery ; not only is it unrecorded on the O.M., but extremely few of the local residents appear to know of it.¹ With other sites, it is here included in what we may call the Aberfeldy Group, as all that are now to be immediately recorded lie within a radius of two miles around Aberfeldy.

The Circle is on the edge of the broad stretch of moorland that bounds the north and west of Craig Formal, about two miles up the Urlar Burn, going by the famous Birks of Aberfeldy and Moness ; and the Stones occupy a green space amid the heather half a mile east of the burn. The height above sea-level is about 950 feet. With the help of a field-glass the Stones can be seen from the shepherd's cottage at Torr.

A great deal of disturbance and removal of Stones must have taken place here ; for, on the outer circumference of 160 feet, only nine, and on the inner circumference of 108 feet, only twenty, remain ; but at what date such spoliation took place is not discoverable ; there was no visible evidence on the site itself of moved Stones, nor was there any dike near enough to render it likely that its building was the ultimate destination of any of the Stones.

In the outer ring, which is defined by a ridge carrying the Stones, a little to the west of south, is a small, squarish, well-set block about 1 foot high ; the next is also *in situ*, and the third almost so, while the fourth is a broadish, firmly-set block nearly 5 feet by 3 feet. A little north of west is a largeish Stone with its top leaning outwards, about

¹ We were informed of its existence by Mrs Menzies, wife of the shepherd on Urlar, whose little daughter swiftly and obligingly guided us to the Stones—assistance here gratefully acknowledged, as without guidance, the Stones, which are not conspicuous, might have been unnoticed amidst the heather.

16 inches high. The whole of the N. arc is totally devoid^{of} Stones ; but on the E. there are four, the upper one of which is the largest in the Circle, measuring in length 6 feet, in breadth 2 feet 6 inches, and in

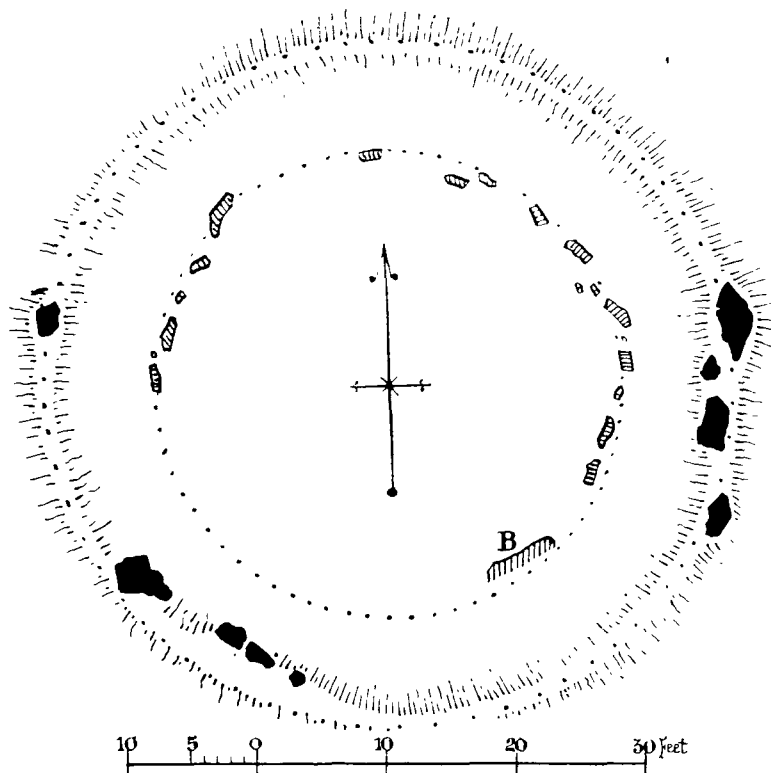


Fig. 24. Stone Circle at Coilleaichur, Urral ; Ground-plan.

thickness 1 foot 9 inches. Two others are also good-sized, and none of these is precisely vertical.

In the inner ring the Stones are all—but one—slab-like and thin, set up on edge, and rising above ground to heights varying from 10 to about 20 inches. The one exception is at B on the S.E. arc. This

Stone, measuring 5 feet 8 inches across its inner face, runs back deeply into the ground, which has been much burrowed into below. It presents the appearance of being, probably, only the upper edge of a very large mass, the rest of it extending below the grass and heather.

Coilleaichur Circle is so situated as to command an extensive prospect of the beautiful and varied hill-country on the north of the Tay, Farragon Hill, the Glen Tilt ranges, Ben-y-Ghloe and Ben-y-Vrackie being conspicuous. These may be seen forming the background to the view appended (fig. 25).¹

No. 15. *Remains of Circle at Tegarmuchd.*—This site, although beyond the distance limit laid down for the sites of the Aberfeldy Group, comes in here appropriately, as it completes the group of Upper Strath Tay Circles noticed three years ago.²

At that date, when visiting the site

¹ On this same moorland, and about a quarter of a mile to the north, on a grassy slope crowded with boulders innumerable, outcrops of rock, old foundations, and a few ancient tracks, there is one smooth mass of stone bearing a remarkable set of cups and rings; and on a partly artificial hillock, in a field west of the farmhouse at Urlar (not far from this Circle), there is an exposed flat surface of rock containing a series of the finest cup-marks that I have seen. Of these I hope to give figures and descriptions elsewhere.

² See *Proceedings*, vol. xlii. p. 125.



Fig. 25. View of Stone Circle at Coilleaichur, Urlar, near Aberfeldy.

in Dull, which I then presumed to be on the farm of Carse, the top of a great Stone was visible much over the growing corn, and because of this impediment the Stone was not examined. This year, in communication with Mr John Stewart, jun., tenant in Tegarmuchd (who obligingly gave me much information), it transpires that the little Circle described in 1908, as well as this one under review and remains of at least one other, are all on Tegarmuchd land,¹ and August being our month of investigations we postponed the attempt to reach this Stone to the very last day of our sojourn at Aberfeldy. On reaching the road near the site it was observed at once that corn was yet growing around the Stone. Proceeding, therefore, to Tegarmuchd farm-house, we interviewed the tenant, Mr Stewart, who most obligingly made no objections to our trespassing far enough into the standing crop as to measure and make observations at the Stone, which, Mr Stewart told us, was only one of several, some of which lie buried in the ground but within reach of the ploughshare.

The position of the one visible monolith is 400 yards S. of the little circle formerly described, full in the midst of the great, broad, alluvial lands of the Tay, to the east of Drummond Hill. The stone, a huge block of quartzose schist, stands 6 feet 3 inches above ground; its base (see plan, fig. 26) measures in girth 11 feet, and at the "shoulder" the measurement is 3 or 4 inches more. It is set with one remarkably straight and smooth edge due north and south. Measuring from its south face it was found that, at a point 32 feet 6 inches in a south-easterly direction, we struck the centre of a little oblong-oval cleared space (B), upon which grass was growing. Next, moving from B south-westwards, we came upon an enormous block of schist, measuring 11 feet 2 inches by 5 feet 10 inches, of an oval contour, and lying so absolutely horizontal that the compass-needle came to rest on it with perfect regularity. This Stone, the thickness

¹ Incidents of this nature only emphasise the remarks made in the introductory paragraph to this Report, that local information so often enlarges the list of sites noted on the maps.

of which was of course matter of conjecture, strongly suggested the possibility of its being the cover-stone of a cist, and therefore possibly

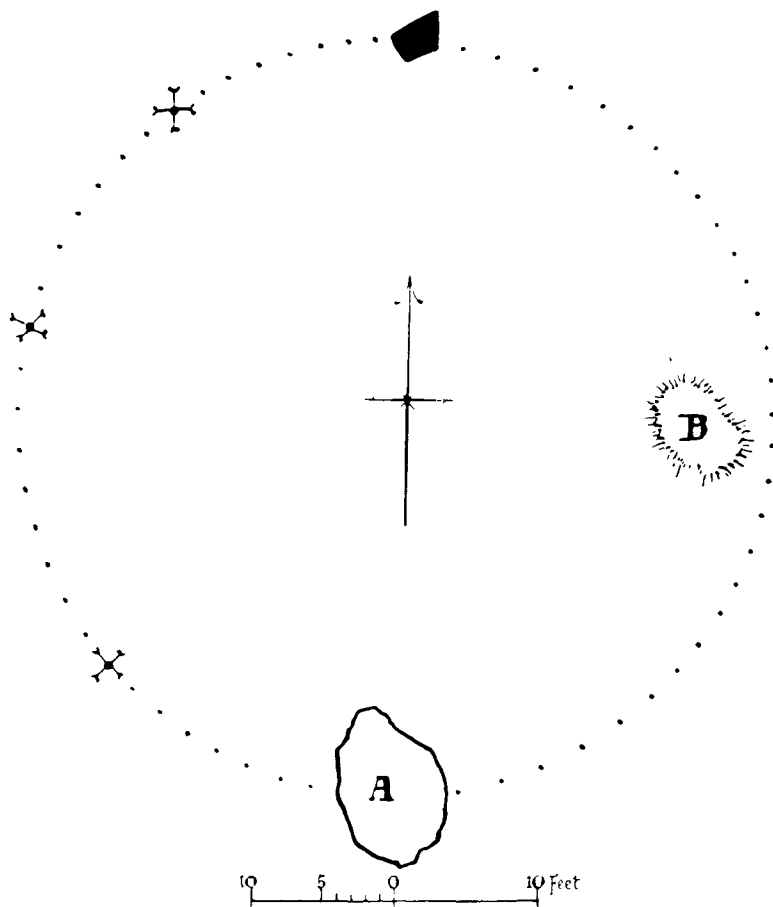


Fig. 26. Remains of Circle at Tegarmuchd, Strath Tay ; Ground-plan.

of the central burial within the Circle. Measurements were taken, and in a rough ground-plan which I submitted to Mr Stewart, I asked if

the positions of the other Stones touched by the plough could be filled in. Within a day or two after writing, a reply came from Mr Stewart, to the effect that, at B on the plan, "there is a big Stone something like A, well covered with soil but not to such an extent that there can be tillage. The Stones encountered by the plough all lie to the



Fig. 27. Remaining Monolith of the Circle at Tegarmuchd.

west of the great flat Stone (A) somewhere at the places marked by the two small crosses on your plan. So, with A as centre, that gives you half a circle already. It would be complete if Stones could be traced on the south side. That, however, we have been unable to do. As regards the south or missing half of the circle, only three things are possible: (1) No Stones were ever there; (2) if there, they are so far down that they are never touched, or (3) were removed at some time

unknown. The last alternative is not very likely. Such Stones were very seldom removed."¹

However, on plotting out the measurements of these megalithic remains at Tegarmuchd it became clearly evident that the cist-cover hypothesis must be abandoned (see plan, fig. 26), and that the great block, A, is just one of the fallen Stones of the Circle, and not its central point. Its relation in respect of distance to the other Stone at B seems quite decisive. On the supposition that there are three other Stones below ground on the west arc, this Circle may have originally consisted of eight or nine Stones. A view (fig. 27) of the monolith is here given, showing it as seen from the prostrate Stone A, with the hill above Balmore filling in the distance.²

No. 16. *Standing Stone, Farragon Moor*.—The picturesque summit, rugged and abrupt, of Farragon Hill (2559) is precisely due north three miles and a quarter of the little hamlet of Weem, which clusters amid rocks, bushes, and steep rugged pathways, under the great wooded Rock of Weem. After climbing this, the steepest portion of the ascent to Farragon Moor, the rushing sound of the Boltachan Burn keeps one company for some distance beyond, and, at the distance of about a mile from the road at Weem, the wide horizon-line of the moor to the north is broken, on a flattish space, by this Standing Stone. Among the many peat-cart-roads and other tracks here crossing the moor, one very narrow footpath diverges rather eastwards from the main track and leads straight up to the Stone which occupies the position (A) shown on the plan (fig. 28) in relation to a small squarish Stone on the N.E. and a large flat surface of rock on the N.W. The site is nearly 1200 feet above sea-level.

The Standing Stone is set with its longer axis almost precisely E.

¹ Mr Stewart mentions that in the same field as the little Circle described in 1908, other half-buried stones are touched by the plough, and one of these, finding it cup-marked, he had lifted and placed near the cross-fence.

² In a second communication Mr Stewart is good enough to describe, with praise-worthy attention to details of locality, two other Standing Stones at Tullicro and Balhormais, an account of which will be hereafter drawn up.

and W. It is a pyramidal block of schist, veined with thin vertical lines of white quartz, stands 3 feet 9 inches in height at the apex, where there is one small but distinct cup-mark, and measures in basal girth about 8 feet 9 inches. On the south face, near the west angle, and 2 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the apex, there is a single cup; on the west face there are the six others as shown in the illustration (fig. 29), five of which are placed, not in a perfectly straight line, but in a gently curved line. This arrangement bears a curious resemblance to the row of cups near the base of the great Standing Stone at Comiston, near Edinburgh—known as the Kel, or Caiy Stone.¹ The cups on Farragon Moor

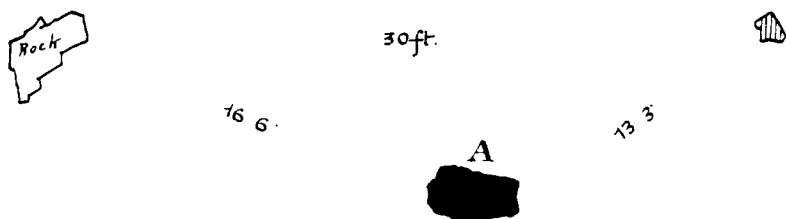


Fig. 28. Standing Stone, Farragon Moor; Ground-plan.

Stone measure $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and are not very deep; doubtless, storms and rain have helped to obliterate the sharpness of their edges.²

No. 17. Remains of Circle at Carntullich.—Topographically, this was a specially interesting site, although now there remains but one Stone to mark the spot. The name Carntulach is the original Gaelic form of the name of the parish, corrupted, in recent times, into Grantully, and even Grandtully—witness the spelling in railway time-tables, etc. The

¹ Figured and described in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvii. p. 209.

² Two other Standing Stones, also cup marked, are known to Rev. John Maclean; one is near the farm of Glassie to the east of Farragon, and the other is on the moor above Camiserny Burn, about a mile N.E. of the church at Dull. The Farragon Moor Stone and its cup-marks were first observed, many years ago, by Mr T. G. Irvine, at Aberfeldy.

site was in reality a vast and more or less natural mound of sand and gravel, several score yards in length and also of considerable breadth. At the western extremity, which was the higher, there stood a Circle of Stones of which only the one now under notice remains. It is readily seen from the road, looking to the south, some 800 yards N.E. of

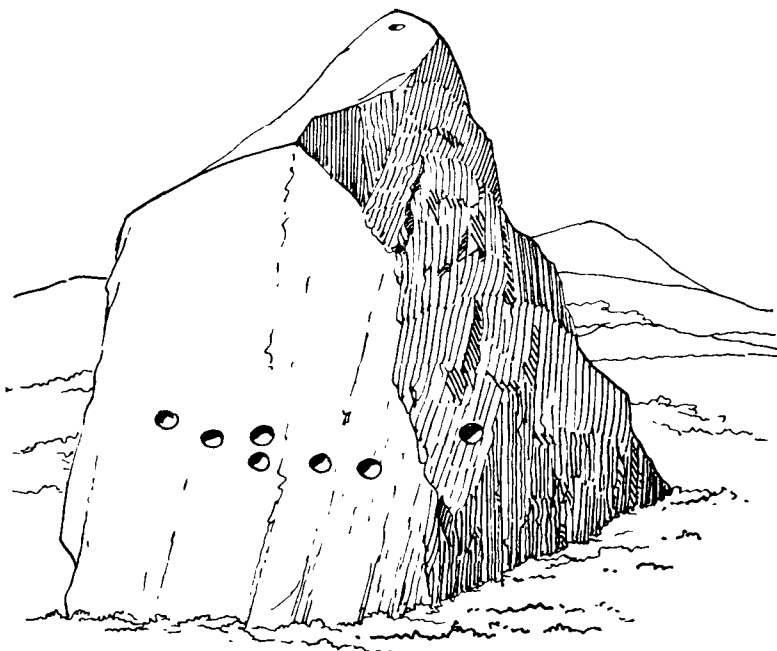


Fig. 29. Cup-marked Standing Stone on Farragon Moor, from South-west.

Duireskin, and along with it an edging of the upper part of the Cairn is visible, enclosed by a dike. The illustration (fig. 30) is a view from the west.

This comparatively small Stone is an oblong block of schist, 3 feet 7 inches in height and just over 3 feet in girth. Its longer axis runs N.W. and S.E. I am informed by Mr Maclean that when the mound was broken into for gravel, many graves were exposed, all being built of

smallish boulders ; but no record seems to have been kept of the details connected with this discovery.

Fraser, in *The Red Book of Grantully*, has the following note : "On the farm of Kiltulloch, or Cairntulloch, there is a circle of rude stones called Druidical stones, and sometimes also sanctuaries as affording places of shelter for man and beasts."

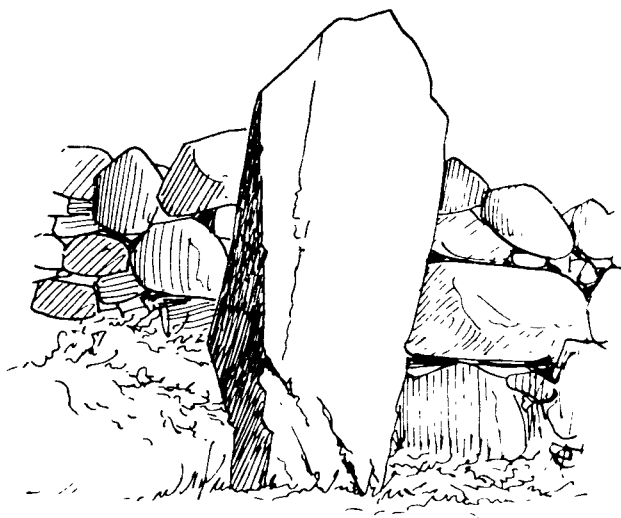


Fig. 30. Remains of Circle at Carntullich.

VII. STRATHBRAAN GROUP.

No. 18. Remains of Circle at Little Fandowie.—Strathbraan trends east and west, and is eight miles south of Aberfeldy. The site now to be noticed is distant one mile and a half down the Strath from the cross-roads at Kinloch, one of which goes south-west to Amulree, and the other east to Dunkeld.¹ The farm is on the south of the Braan. About a

¹ During the drive over the bleak moorland near Loch na Craig we observed the remains of a good-sized Cairn at Scotstown, on the west of the road a few score yards within the moor. It appeared not to have been much molested.

quarter of a mile west of the steadings a very large and prominent rowan-tree (R on the plan, fig. 31) grows, on the north of the farm-road, almost touching a Standing Stone, which is said to be the last remnant *in situ* of a Circle, the other Stones of which were long ago removed to form the rectangular foundations shown in the plan. This place, according to local tradition, was a chapel, and until lately went by the

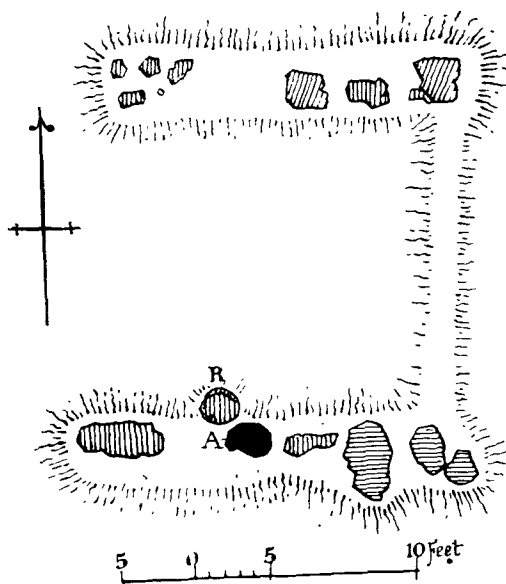


Fig. 31. Remains of Circle at Little Fandowie, Strathbraan.

name of *Clachan Aoradh*, Stones of Worship.¹ Probably this attribution is not incorrect. The Stones, even as now grouped, might well be the foundation of a small building—perhaps a chapel; the sides are due east and west, and the over-all dimensions otherwise, 36 by 24 feet (on the assumption that they represent the whole), not unsuitable.

¹ Information received in letters from the late Sir A. Muir Mackenzie of Delvine, whose sudden and untimely decease frustrated the completion of much more regarding the Standing Stones of the Strathbraan and adjacent districts.

The Standing Stone A on the plan is only 3 feet 8 inches in vertical height, and in girth about 9 feet. Two of the other now prostrate Stones measure over 5 feet in length, and six others are fairly massive blocks. The ridge going northwards at the east end is not at all so

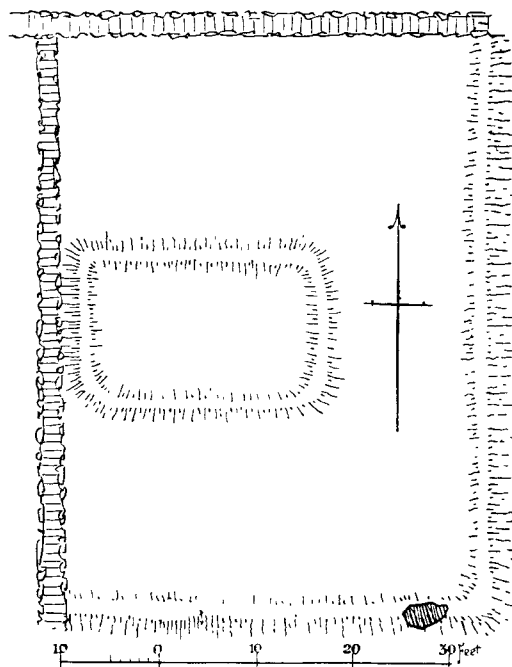


Fig. 32. Plan of Remains at Little Fandowie, Strathbraan.

clearly defined as that upon which the north and the south alignments of Stones are embedded.

No. 19. Remains of Circle, cup-marked, at Little Fandowie.— Tradition has it that this also was once part of a Circle of Standing Stones. Its present position is a lonely one, in a field strewn with boulders on the north-east of the steadings. There is here a grassy and stony ridge, which has all the appearance of being the remains of a

wall (see plan, fig. 32); other alignments of great Stones exist in the same field, pointing to former buildings and enclosures of various sizes. This grassy ridge is now partly built over by a dike on the north and west sides; but the east and south still remain. The Stone, shown shaded on the plan, is about 36 feet east of the dike, and the ridge, extending farther east for 32 feet more, turns northwards at right angles for a length of 63 feet. Within this ridge, at 30 feet from the north-east

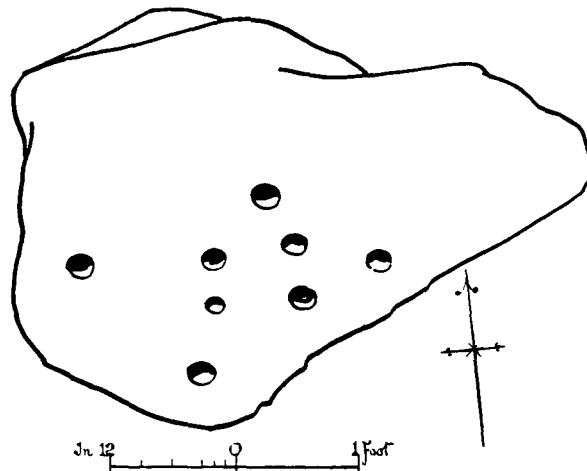


Fig. 33. Cup-marked Stone at Little Fandowie, Strathbraan.

angle where dike and ridge meet, is an inner, better-defined, oblong space also enclosed by a grass-grown ridge of old walling. What was the nature of the building thus indicated, there are no means at present of ascertaining; but local tradition once more calls it a church.

The monolith bearing the cup-marks (fig. 33), now apparently prostrate, is a pear-shaped block of schistose rock, fully 4 feet long by 3 feet broad, and about 16 inches in thickness near the south edge. The cup-marks, eight in number, are well-formed and clear, three of them being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and the others about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

No. 20. *Stone Circle on Airlich at Meikle Fandowie.*—This site is

marked as Standing Stones on the O.M., at an altitude of 900 feet, on the north-western slope of this conspicuous grey-green grassy hill, which stands back south of the river Braan at a point about midway between Dunkeld and Amulree.¹ The summit of Airlich rises very gradually for

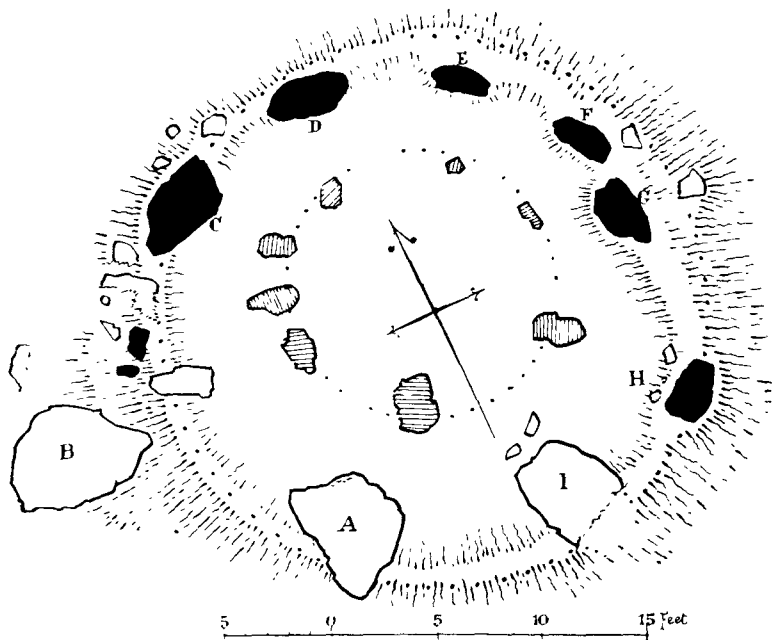


Fig. 34. Stone Circle at Airlich, Meikle Fandowie, Strathbraan ; Ground-plan.

126 feet higher ; but the site, although so lofty and surrounded by fairly open country, does not appear to command views of other sites.

The Circle is doubly concentric (fig. 34), having on its outer ring nine Stones in all, six of which are still erect. The inner ring is composed of eight obvious and measurable Stones, all smallish ; but there were

¹ It was intended to include it in the Report for 1907 ; but after two ineffectual attempts to reach the site, owing to stress of weather, the investigation had then to be postponed. Mr Macintosh Gow has a sketch of the Airlich Stones in the *Proceedings*, vol. xix. p. 42, and also notes upon other Stones in Strathbraan.

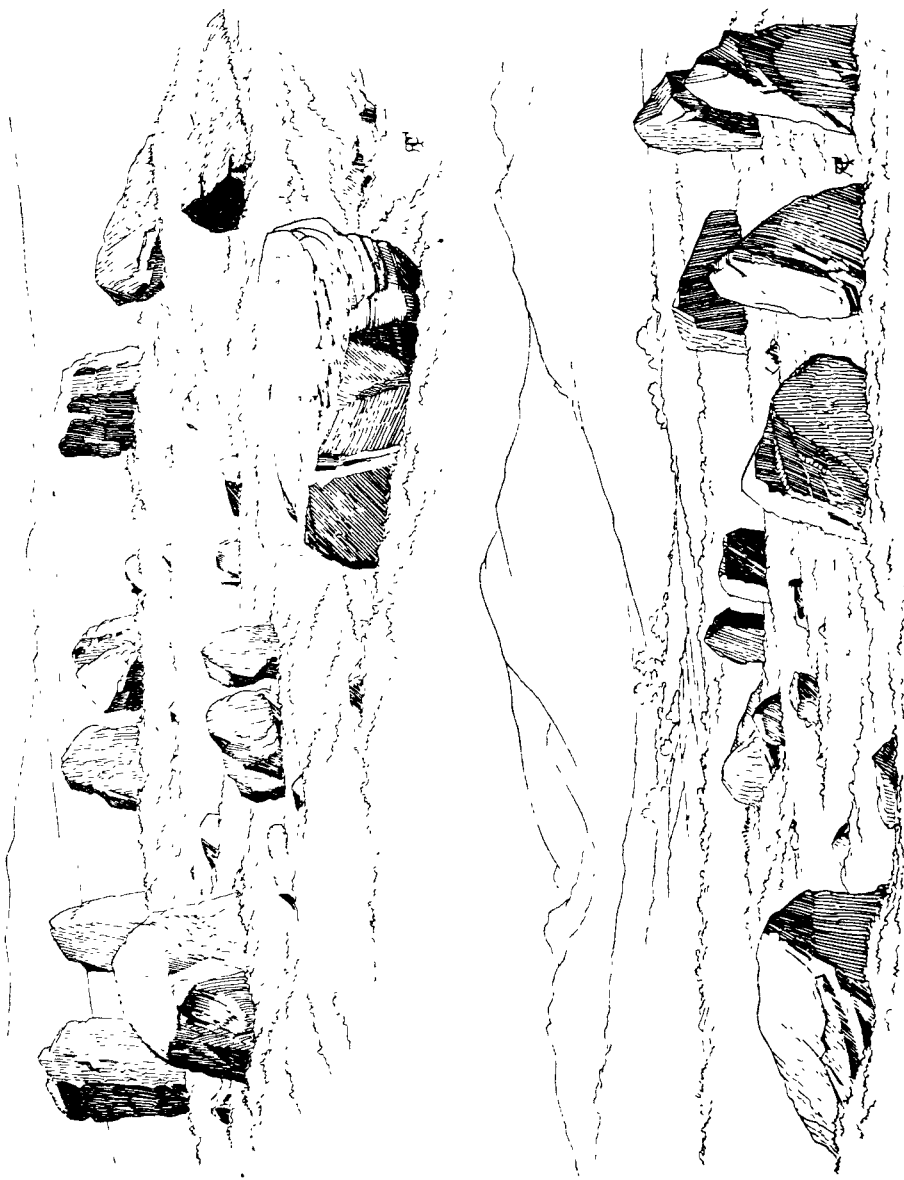
probably others when the Circle was complete. In some general characteristics this circle resembles the one above described at Caille-aichur. The prostrate blocks all lie on the south and west; Stone A, entirely prone, measures 6 feet by 4 feet 8 inches and is 16 inches in thickness. The narrow south end covers pretty exactly the spot where it must have rested when upright; Stone B, 7 feet by 5 feet, has fallen a couple of feet away from the bank on which the Stones stand. It is 2 feet 7 inches in measurable thickness. Out of the seven blocks, all rather small, clustering so thickly between B and C, two (shown black in the plan) seem to be quite earth-fast; they stand 1 foot 10 inches and 1 foot 6 inches in height, and they are vertically set; but they are so very much less in size than the other Stones of the outer ring that I do not include them in the enumeration, because it seems possible that these are the remnants of a disturbed grave or cist, of which the larger flat Stones on the north and east may have also formed portions. Burials have been found between the great Standing Stones in Circles, *e.g.* at Old Rayne, Aberdeenshire.¹

The largest of the group, Stone C, stands 2 feet 5 inches above ground, and girths at the base 11 feet. The north Stone, D, is 3 feet 6 inches in height, and 8 feet 8 inches in girth—the smoothest-sided Stone in the Circle; Stone E, smaller but of the same height, 3 feet 6 inches, is more curved; F stands 2 feet 4 inches in height; G has an inward slope and is 2 feet 5 inches in height; H is 2 feet 7 inches. The next great half-fallen block (I) is incompletely buried, its visible portion measuring 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 9 inches, and its inner edge just over 1 foot in thickness.

The diameter of this outer ring is 26 feet; and two of its Stones, D and I, are set north and south, and two others, B and G, west and east of each other.

In the inner ring, which is not quite concentric with the outer, none of the eight small Stones rises much above 8 to 10 inches above the ground; its diameter is 12 feet 6 inches. If the three closely adjacent

¹ See *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvi. p. 530.



Figs. 35 and 36. Views of Airlish Circle from West and East.

Stones on the north-west arc be taken as a gauge, this inner ring probably contained fourteen or fifteen Stones marking off the ground devoted to the central principal interment.

In the two views subjoined, fig. 35 shows the Circle as seen from the west, with the gentle slope of Airlich receding behind, and fig. 36 from the east, which commands a fine prospect into the upper part of Strathbraan, with Meall Dearg and Craig Hulich in the distance.

It may be permissible here, when summarising the results of the present survey, to allude to an idea prevalent not only in Perthshire but in many other districts, which is to the effect that Stone Circles in general consist of groups of stones in which the number 9, or some multiple thereof, predominates. Admittedly, there are several Circles which are composed of six, nine, or twelve Stones. Moreover, there are a few specimens which, although in reality consisting of either more or less than nine, are yet known in their respective districts as "the Nine Stanes." On the other hand, many Circles occur in all the various parts of Scotland, including the adjacent islands, in which neither the number 9 nor any of its multiples occurs. In order to show how extremely varied the numbers of Stones in Circles truly are, there is here appended a list giving the results obtained on this head alone during the surveys which have been made for several years, and obtained also from the surveys conducted by other investigators.¹

Where the number in any one given Circle is stated quite definitely, it is to be taken as representing the number of Stones contained in the outer ring of the Circle, or computed on the principle of equal interspaces; and in other instances where a doubt is expressed, the number quoted is that which appears to be most probable on the assumption that the Stones were set with equal interspaces. The Recumbent Stone is included in the computation of the Stones in Circles distinguished by that feature, with three exceptions, viz. Auchquhorthies (Kincausie), Garrol Wood, and Rothiemay.

¹ This tabulation is concerned for the present only with the sites of Circles located in districts to the north of the river Forth.

KINCARDINE—ABERDEER SITES.

Locality.	Number of Stones.	Remarks.
Auchquhorthies, Kincausie	13	Recumbent Stone Circle
Cairnwell	11	No Recumbent Stone.
Craighead	4	" "
Cairnfauld	10	" "
Garrol Wood	11	Recumbent Stone Circle called <i>The Nine Stanes.</i>
Esslie (the greater)	10 or 11	Recumbent Stone Circle.
" (the less)	9	" "
Glassel	5	No Recumbent Stone.
Tomnagorn	12	Recumbent Stone Circle.
Midmar-Kirk	10	" "
Seanhinny	12	" "
Tyrebagger, Dyce	12	" "
Standing Stones of Echt	8	No Recumbent Stone.
Binghill, near Murtle	probably 8	Recumbent Stone Circle.
Balgorkar, Castle Fraser	11	" "
Whitehill, Monymusk	13	" "
Greystones, Alford	probably 8	No Recumbent Stone.
Cothiemuir Wood, Castle Forbes	12	Recumbent Stone Circle.
Fularton, Kintore	probably 7	No Recumbent Stone.
Broomend of Crichie	6	With seventh in centre.
Auchforthies, Fetternear	12	Recumbent Stone Circle.
Balquhain	probably 12	" "
Druids-town, Insch	probably 11	" "
Hatton of Ardoyne	13	" "
Drumfours, Cushnie	5	No Recumbent Stone.
Howmill, Tough	4	No Recumbent Stone.
North Strone, Alford	17	Recumbent Stone Circle.
Hill of Fiddes	10 or 12	" "
Shelden of Bourtie	probably 10	No Recumbent Stone.
Loanhead, Daviot	11	Recumbent Stone Circle.
South Ythsie, Tarves	6	No Recumbent Stone.
Sheithen, Tarves	probably 10	" "
Candle Hill, Old Rayne	11	Recumbent Stone Circle.
Candle Hill, Insch	8	" "
Ardlair, Kennethmont	probably 9	" "
Corrstone Wood	probably 11	" "
Upper Ord, Rhynie	9	No Recumbent Stone
Stonyfield, Drumblade	probably 12	" "
Logie Newton : East Circle	17	" "
" " Middle Circle	11 or 12	" "
" " West Circle	9 or 10	" "
Rappla Wood, Burreldales	probably 6	" "
Corrydown, Auchterless	probably 11	" "
Mains of Hatton, Auchterless	probably 12	Recumbent Stone Circle. "

PERTHSHIRE SITES.

Locality.	Number of Stones.	Remarks.
Edintian, Blair Athole . . .	4	No Recumbent Stone.
Fonab Moor, Pitlochry . . .	4	
Faskally Cottages . . .	9	North " Stone, eccentric.
Tigh-na Ruaigh, Ballinluig . . .	6	South Stone, eccentric.
Fortingal (Upper) . . .	probably 4	
Tegarmuchd (Upper) . . .	4	
" (Lower) . . .	probably 8	
Balhomais . . .	probably 8	
Lundin, Grantully . . .	perhaps 7?	
Blelock (Pitsundry) . . .	probably 9	With tenth in centre.
Murthly Asylum Grounds . . .	8	
Machuinn, Lawers . . .	6	
Kinnell, Killin . . .	6	
Greenland, Kenmore . . .	6 or 8	
Coilleaichur . . .	28 or 30	Smallish Stones close set.
Comrie Bridge Road . . .	perhaps 8	
Airlieh, Strathbraan . . .	9	
Croft Morag . . .	18	
Monzie Castle . . .	perhaps 16	Smallish, close set.
Monerietie Park . . .	8	
Balnabroch . . .	9	John Stuart, <i>Proc.</i> vi.
FORFARSHIRE.		
Bervie . . .	9	Jervise, <i>Proc.</i> ii.
INVERNESS.		
Scaniport . . .	10	Triple-concentric.
ROSS.		
Carn Quenan . . .	8	
THE ISLAND SITES.		
Broigar, Orkney . . .	60	
Small Circle, Stennis	
Callernish, Lewis . . .	12	With thirteenth in centre.

The above list contains the names of 105 Stone Circles in an approximately complete condition, and may be taken as fairly representative of their distribution as at present known. When tabulating the results, we ascertain the following facts: that eight circles are composed of four stones, three of five, twelve of six, three of seven, eleven of eight, thirteen of nine, seventeen of ten, fourteen of eleven, twelve of twelve, four of thirteen, two of fourteen, two of sixteen, two of seventeen, and one only (Croft Moraig) of eighteen; of the rest, with the exception of the great Broigar Circle in Stennis, which has sixty stones, it is not so simple a matter to affirm the numbers, because the type of the Circle containing over twenty Stones differs widely from a true Circle of free-standing monoliths. I append these few, however, to complete this classification, viz. Coilleaichur, near Aberfeldy, twenty-eight or thirty Stones, Stoneyfield, Raigmore, forty, and White Cow Wood, in Deer, thirty-six Stones. It thus appears that Circles with ten Stones predominate, and Circles with eleven Stones rank next in number. But it is quite true that Circles having Stones in multiples of three do predominate, this total being thirty-nine.

Examining the tabulation from another point of view, namely, to ascertain if in any special district certain numbers prevail, the result is as follows: the majority of Circles with ten Stones belong to Aberdeenshire, only two being found near Inverness, three in the Nairn Valley, and one on the Avon; Circles with eleven Stones are also much more largely represented in Aberdeen and Kincardine, only three being found farther north; Circles with nine Stones are more evenly distributed between Aberdeen, Banff, Inverness, Perth, and Forfar. The twelve-stoned type is almost confined to Aberdeenshire; Callernish and Balnuaran (Nairn Valley) being the exceptions. Circles with thirteen Stones are exclusively found in Aberdeenshire. Eight-Stone Circles occur in Aberdeen, Perth, Ross, and Inverness. The rarity of the Circle having seven Stones is well marked; out of the three known examples two are in Aberdeenshire and one in Perthshire. Of the twelve sites having each six stones, eight are in Aberdeenshire and the

remainder in Perthshire. If my computation be correct regarding the strange groups which seem to be composed of five Stones, the Kincardine, Aberdeen, and Perth districts can each claim one. Four-stoned Circles prevail in Perthshire, but examples are known in Aberdeen, and one in Elgin.

To the present state of imperfect knowledge regarding Stone Circles, even in Scotland, where more thorough and systematic investigation has been carried on than elsewhere, a few facts important on the general aspect of the subject may again be insisted on. The first is, that no evidence through excavation or otherwise is yet forthcoming which points to their purpose and use, earlier than or more recent than the Bronze Period. Another point is, that so far as it is provable by evidence, the free-standing Stones of the Circles were erected contemporaneously with the interments contained within the area marked off by the Stones; and a third point is, that there has been no evidence yet adduced to favour the theory (one among many) that these rough-sided, frequently amorphous, blocks were ever so disposed in relation to each other, to the centres of the Circles, or to outlying monoliths, as to have any bearing on astronomical speculations. Lastly, with reference to the problem suggested by the numbers of the Stones in individual Circles, the tabulation above shown proves that the builders of these Bronze Age burial-places paid no special regard to any of the numbers subsequently designated "sacred." And on this point we may as well be reminded of a curious passage in Aristotle¹ to the following effect: "Among the Iberians, a warlike race, they erect round the tomb pillars [*lit.* obelisks] in number as many as the foes the dead man has slain."

¹ *Politics*, iv. 6. This reference was kindly given me by Mr W. J. Watson.

IV.

NOTICES OF (1) A SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SUN-DIAL FROM WIGTOWNSHIRE; AND (2) A STELE, DISCOVERED IN GALATIA, ASIA MINOR, DECORATED WITH A DESIGN RESEMBLING THE MIRROR AND COMB SYMBOLS FOUND IN SCOTLAND. BY J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, *Curator of the Museum.*

I. SUN-DIAL FROM WIGTOWNSHIRE.

A very interesting example of an early seventeenth-century Scottish sun-dial is to be seen in the possession of Rev. Joseph R. Fraser, minister of the United Free Church of Kinneff, Kincardineshire. It came from Wigtownshire, and is formed out of a slab of slate less than an inch thick. The upper portion of this sun-dial is semicircular, while the lower and broader part displays half of an irregular hexagon. The remains of a bronze gnomon project from both faces, which bear numerous inscriptions in metre and prose, both in Latin and English; there also appear the names and signs of the zodiac, the months, the hours, the points of the compass, and many geographical names, home and foreign. It much resembles a sun-dial at Kenmure Castle, Kirkcudbrightshire,¹ but is even richer in inscriptions than that uncommon example. The Kenmure dial is dated 2nd December 1623, and the Kinneff one 22nd September 1632. An inscription on the former states that it was *fashioned* by John Bonar, a schoolmaster in Ayr, while on the latter we are informed that it was *written* and *designed* by the same man. The inscriptions are well cut, but capitals and small letters appear indiscriminately in the words, as will be seen in the illustrations, and some of the spellings are quaint. In several places we find two letters conjoined, as the *mp* in *tempora*—a feature very often seen in ancient classical inscriptions; in *fuit ante* the omission of the letter *n* is marked by the sign of contraction above the letter *a*.

This form of sun-dial, sometimes called an equinoctial and sometimes

¹ *Proc Soc. Antiq. of Scot.*, vol. xxiv. p. 222.

a polar dial, is not often met with. In this class the slab is set at an angle with the horizon which brings it into the plane of the equator, the rod or gnomon passing through it at right angles in the plane of the poles; or, in other words, it is set up at an angle from the vertical equal to the degree of latitude of the locality where it is erected.¹ During the summer months the sun is north of the equator, and the northern aspect of the dial only is lit up; while during the winter months, when the sun is south of the equator, the under or southern face of the dial records the time. It had been attached to some structure by an iron fixing passing through a round hole in each of the four corners of the lower part of the slab. Three of these holes, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, still retain part of the iron rods which passed through them. The sun-dial measures 20 inches from top to bottom, $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness.

The Upper or Northern Aspect.—The larger part of this face (fig. 1) of the slab is occupied by a dial composed of six concentric circular rings or bands. The innermost ring bears the numerals 1 to 30 in ordinary English figures, reading from right to left, against the sun, 30 being opposite south. The second ring is inscribed with the thirty-two points of the compass, each with a place-name adjoining it. North is represented by a conventional foliated arrow, and, reading so as to follow the course of the sun, is succeeded by the name M. G \equiv LLWAY (Mull of Gallo-way); in regular succession we find N B E WIGTON (probably Wigtown, not Wigton in Cumberland), N N E MONROS (Montrose), N E B N DUNDIE (Dundee), N E CULROS (Culross), N E B E BERUICK (Berwick), E N E CORK, E B N FALMON (Falmouth), EAST HUMBER, E B S BRISTOLL (Bristol), E S E BRIHAC R. (perhaps Brie in the north-west of France), S E B E DUBLIN, S E ORKNAY

¹ Mr James Pringle, F.S.A. Scot., who has kindly furnished me with an explanation of the working of this dial, mentions a more elaborate example of the polar dial, at Rutherford, West Linton. In addition to the polar facets, the block is shaped so as to give north, south, east, and west vertical dials, and also a horizontal dial. It had the same feature of a single rod passing through the stone, forming the gnomon for the north and south polar facets; only, in this instance, the rod in addition formed the gnomon for both the horizontal and south vertical facets. This dial bears the date 1785.

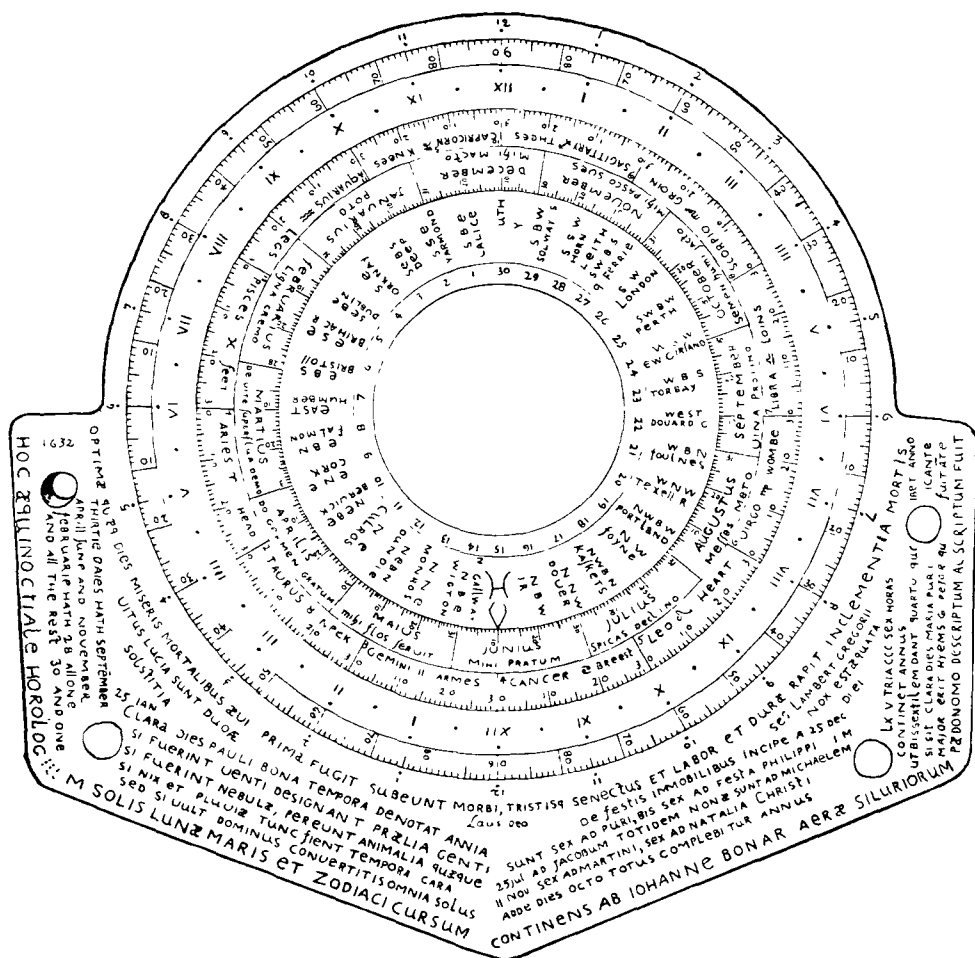


Fig. 1. Upper or Northern Aspect of the Dial.

(Orkney), SEBS DEEP (Dieppe), SSE YARMOND (Yarmouth), SBE CALICE (probably Calais, not Calice in northern Italy), [so]UTH \equiv Y (Skye?),

SBW SOLWAY S., SSW HORN LEITH, SWBS QFERRIE (Queensferry), SW LONDON, SWBW PERTH, WSW EWC IRLAND (Ireland), WBS TORBAY, WEST DOUARD C. (Toward Castle), WBN FOULNES (Foulness), WNW TEXELL R. (Texel River), NWBW PORTLAND, NW FOYNE (Foyne's Island), NWBN KASKETS (The Caskets Rocks), NNW DOUER (Dover), and NBW = IP (Ayr). These geographical names seem chosen pretty much at random, though perhaps the places mentioned would be very familiar to those interested in the small local coasting ships whose voyages would seldom extend beyond the English Channel, the North Sea, and the western coasts of the British Isles. The point of the compass to which each place is allotted bears no relation to the actual direction of that place from where the sun-dial was set up. For instance, Cork, which lies to the south-west, is placed beside east-north-east, while Montrose is approximately correct. The third ring is divided into twelve monthly sections, each subdivided into twenty-eight, thirty, or thirty-one parts according to the number of days in the month. Every one of these sections is inscribed with the name of the month and a short sentence in Latin. January is placed to the east of south in the preceding zone, and the other months follow in regular sequence round the compass till December is reached opposite south. The months and their accompanying sentences read thus :—

JANUARIUS	FEBRUARIUS	MARTIUS
POTO	LIGNA CREMO	DE VITE SUPERFLUA DEMO
(I drink)	(I burn wood)	(I cut away the superfluous from the vine)
APRILIS	MAIUS	JUNIUS
DO GERMEN GRATUM	MIHI FLOS SERVIT	MIHI PRATUM
(I give the pleasing bud)	(The flower is of service to me)	(For me the meadow)
JULIUS	AUGUSTUS	SEPTEMBER
SPICAS DECLINO	MESSES METO	VINA PROPINO
(I make the ears of grain to bend)	(I reap the harvest)	(I take my first draught of wine)
OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
SEMEN HUMI JACTO	MIHI PASCO SUES	MIHI MACTO
(I sow seed in the ground)	(I feed my swine)	(I slay for myself)

Reading these Latin inscriptions in groups of three successive months, it will be observed that they form four hexameters.

The fourth ring is divided into months and days, and bears the names and signs of the zodiac, with a different part of the body assigned to each.

AQUARIUS ♒ LEGS	PISCES ♓ FEET	ARIES ♈ HEAD
TAURUS ♉ NECK	GEMINI ♊ ARMES	CANCER ♋ BREEST (breast)
LEO ♌ HEART	VIRGO ♍ WOMBE	LIBRA ♎ LOINS
SCORPIO ♏ GROIN	SAGITTARY ♐ THEES (thighs)	CAPRICORN ♐ KNEES

The fifth ring is divided into twenty-four parts for the hours, which are numbered in Roman numerals I to XII twice: the hourly sections are divided into halves by a dot. The sixth ring is divided into 360 degrees, numbered from 0 to 90 in ordinary numerals in four segments. The numeration of two of these quadrants starts at East and two at West, and they end at North and South. Outside this last ring occur the ordinary numerals 1 to 12 repeated twice, which, like the numerals in the fifth ring, read from left to right.

The lower part of this face, between the dial just described and the bottom edge of the slab, contains a date, eight inscriptions in Latin and one in English. The first, which has the date 1632 placed at right angles to the first word, and which is contained in one long curved line, just under the dial, is a quotation from Virgil's *Georgics*, book iii., lines 66-68:

OPTIMA QUÆQUE DIES MISERIS MORTALIBUS ÆVI PRIMA FUGIT: SUBBUNT
MORBI TRISTISQUE SENECTUS ET LABOR ET DURÆ RAPIT INCLEMENTIA
MORTIS ¹

(Alas! for miserable mortals the most beautiful days are the first which fly away. Soon arrive diseases, sad old age, and suffering, and unpitying death hurries them away).

Immediately below this is:

LAUS DEO (Praise to God),

¹ QUÆQUE and TRISTISQUE are contractions for QUÆQUE and TRISTISQUE.

while lower to the left and right are the two short inscriptions :

VITUS LUCIA SUNT DUO.E
SOLSTITIA

(St Vitus day and St Lucy day are two solstices),

SES LAMBERT GREGORII
NOX EST ÆQUATA
DIEI

(St Lambert day and St Gregory day, the night is equal to the day).

The day of St Vitus, infant martyr of Sicily, falls on the 15th June, and the Summer Solstice on the 22nd ; the day of St Lucy falls on the 13th December, and the Winter Solstice on the 22nd ; St Lambert's day is the 13th September, and the Autumnal Equinox is the 23rd ; and St Gregory's day is the 12th March, while the Vernal Equinox is the 21st. It will be observed that there are seven, nine, ten, and nine days of difference respectively between the saints' days specified and the solstices and equinoxes. Even though the difference between old and new style is allowed, these dates would not coincide, so apparently this is just a method of approximately stating when the changes of the day occur.

Parallel to each of the four lower edges of this face is a separate inscription, of which the first is a variation of the familiar couplet stating the number of days in each month :—

THIRTIE DAIES HATH SEPTEMBER
APRILL JUNE AND NOVEMBER
FEBRUARIE HATH 28 ALLONE
AND ALL THE REST 30 AND ONE

The second inscription reads :—

25 JAN
CLARA DIES PAULI BONA TEMPORA DENOTAT ANNIA
SI FUERINT VENTI DESIGNANT PRÆLIA GENTI
SI FUERINT NEBULÆ PEREUNT ANIMALIA QUÆQUE
SI NIX ET PLUVIÆ TUNC FIENT TEMPORA CARA
SED SI VULT DOMINUS CONVERTIT IS OMNIA SOLUS

(25 Jan. A clear Paul's day denotes good weather during the year. If there shall be winds, it intimates wars to the nations. If there shall be clouds, all animals perish. If snow or rain, dear times shall be brought about; but if the Lord wishes, alone he changes all).

The versification of these hexameters is better than in the first example. Of the five verses that follow, four are complete, but the first is lacking at the end.

While we may not be prepared to accept the forecasts in the first four lines of this interesting bit of weather lore, we will all agree with the last line, which rather quaintly nullifies the prognostications of the preceding lines.

In the third inscription we find a rough and ready method of arriving at the dates of various immovable feasts :—

DE FESTIS IMMOBILIBUS INCIPIT A 25 DEC
SUNT SEX AD PURI, BIS SEX AD FESTA PHILIPPI: I MAY:
25 JUL: AD JACOBUM TOTIDEM: NON.E SUNT AD MICHAËLEM.
11 NOV: SEX AD MARTINI; SEX AD NATALIA CHRISTI:
ADDE DIES OCTO TOTUS COMPLEBITUR ANNUS

(Regarding the immovable feasts, begin at 25th December: there are six (weeks) to the Purification, twice six to the feast of Philip 1st May; 25th July: just as many to (the feast of) James; there are nine to (the feast) of Michael; 11th November: six to (the feast) of Martin; six to the birth of Christ. Add eight days and it will complete the year).

Although the fourth of these inscriptions is much obliterated, it has been possible to restore the complete text, which runs :—

LXV TRIA CCC SEX HORAS
CONTINET ANNUS
UT BISSEXTILEM DANT QUARTO QUO[L]IBET ANNO
SI SIT CLARA DIES MARIA PURI[F]ICANTE
MAJOR ERIT HYEMS & PEJOR QU[AM] FUIT ÆTE

(The year contains three hundred and sixty-five [days and] six hours, so that they [the repeated six hours] produce a leap-year in every fourth

year. If the day of the Purification of Mary be bright, the greater [longer] will be the winter, and worse than what was before).

Metrically this composition is irregular: the initial numerals are followed by a fragment of a hexameter, and the last three only are finished.

The first part of this inscription is an extraordinary and incorrect way of stating the number of days in the year; the latter portion is, no doubt, Mr John Bonar's attempt at rendering into Latin part of the old weather-lore rhyme about Candlemas:

“ If Candlemas be dry and fair,
Half o' the winter's to come and mair.”

Running along the full length of the four lower edges of the slab is the inscription in which the name of the draughtsman of the sun-dial is mentioned:

HOC ÆQUINOCTIALE HOROLOGII SOLIS LUNE MARIS ET ZODIACI CURSUM
CONTINENS AB JOHANNES BONAR AERE SILURIORUM PÆDONOMO
DESCRIPTUM AC SCRIPTUM FUIT

(This equinoctial horologe, containing the course of the sun, moon, sea, and zodiac, was drawn out and written by John Bonar, of Ayr, of the Silures, schoolmaster).

Siluria as understood by sixteenth-century Scottish historical writers included the whole of Ayrshire and perhaps part of Galloway. Hector Boece, in *Scotorum Regni Descriptum*, prefixed to his *History* (edition of 1574, folio 3 B.), speaks of Carrick as *Silurie quondam pars quædam*, Kyle as the second part, and Cunningham as the third part.

Lesley in his *History* (edition 1675, p. 9) mentions Siluria as having three parts, Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham. Pitscottie (edition of 1814, p. xviii) shows that there was a difference of opinion as to where the Silures lived, though some held that they inhabited Argyll and the West Coast. On the evidence of Boece and Lesley it is clear that Siluria included all Ayrshire. *Aera* in both Buchanan and Arthur Johnston is

the Latin form of Ayr. *Siluriorum* is a peculiar form, but the Latin on the sun-dial is generally very bad.

The Lower or Southern Aspect.—As this face of the sun-dial (fig. 2) is lit up only during the winter months, when the sun rises and sets practically within the hours of six in the morning and six at evening, the shadow of the pointer never falls outside a semicircular area. Accordingly this side of the slab contains only the lower half of a complete dial. The space on this face, which corresponds with the upper half of the circular dial on the other side, is devoted to one long inscription in the vernacular of the locality, three in Latin, and a date.

At the very top of the slab we find :

PROSOPOPOIA HUIUS HOROLOGII
(Personification of this horologe).

Immediately below this there are fourteen lines of doggerel verse cut in eight curved lines following the outer contour of this part of the slab. The rhyming lines after the first are numbered 2 to 14. To mark the ends of the eight lines on the dial I have placed vertical dashes.

THE OREADES THAT HANTS ON MEAROCKS MOTE
2 AND SATYRES TRIPPING AYE FROM HILL TO HILL
3 ADMIRING PHEBUS COUIRS AND PHEBES LOTE |
4 THE EDUB CAULD : QUHAIR OFE THEY MADE NO SKILL
5 THEN ALL AGREEING WITH TEARES THAT DID DISTILL
6 OUT OUR | THAIR CHEEKS TO MAK A BULLERAND STRAND :
7 THE EARTH TO BREACK ; AS THEY WER WARNED TILL
8 BE ARLADGE | VOICE : AT KEYLOCHE THEY ME FAND.
9 OUT THROWE MY CENTRE A GNOMON THEY MADE STAND. |
10 AT MORNING NOON AND EUEN OF AN LENGTHE
11 THE ZODIACK SIGNS WEELL TILL | WNDERSTAND
12 WITH CEQUINOX AND SOLSTICES THE STRENGTH
13 SEN PHEBUS | HEER BRINGS TROUBLE CAIRE AND TOYLL
14 PRAYE VNT0 GOD TO SEND | AN BETTER SOYLL

The *Oreades* are mountain nymphs. *Mearock's Mote* is probably the Merrick Hill in Kirkcudbrightshire, although there is a Mearock Hill in
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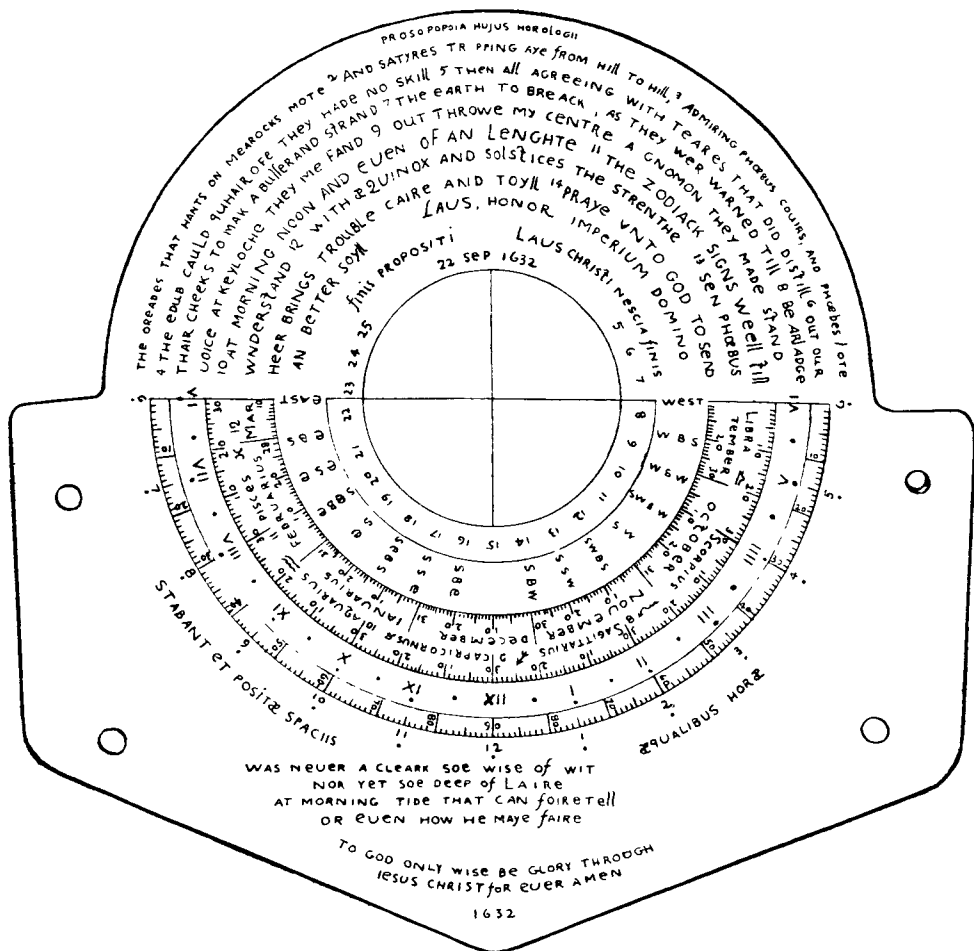


Fig. 2. The Lower or Southern Aspect of the Dial.

Portpatrick parish. *Bullerand strand* means "gurgling or bubbling stream," and *arladge* probably "orloge" or "horologe." Sir Herbert

Maxwell, Bart., in *The Scottish Antiquary*, vol. iii. p. 129, published this rhyme from the dial which was then at Whithorn. My transcription differs very slightly from that of Sir Herbert. The word *lote*, which perhaps means "lit," might be read as *hote*, meaning "heated," cognate with the Scots word "het." I have been unable to discover the meaning of *edub*.

LAUS HONOR IMPERIUM DOMINO

(Praise, honour, and dominion to God),

FINIS PROPOSITI LAUS CHRISTI NESCIA FINIS

(The end of the design, the praise of Christ that knows no end),

and the date, "22 Sep. 1632," complete the writing on this part of the dial.

The half dial on this face contains five instead of six rings, inscribed after the same fashion as the complete dial on the other side, only there are fewer details. The first ring contains the numbers 5 to 25 in ordinary numerals, reading from left to right, and occupying about two-thirds of the complete circle. All the other rings are confined strictly to the half circle. The second ring has the points of the compass from east round by south to west, but no place-names. The third ring bears the months from (Sep)TEMBER to MAR(tius) and the numbers of the days in these months, the Latin sentences being absent; the names and signs of the zodiac from LIBRA to PISCES, but without the accompanying parts of the body seen on the other side, are also included in this ring. The fourth and fifth rings bear the hours VI to XII and I to VI, and two quadrants, each divided into degrees numbered 0 to 90. Outside the last ring are the hours 6 to 12 and 1 to 6 in ordinary figures.

Three inscriptions and a date are cut on the space between this half dial and the lower edge of the slab. First is the Latin sentence,

STABANT ET POSITE SPACIIS .EQUALIBUS HORE

(The hours were standing placed at equal intervals);

below which is the couplet,

WAS NEUER A CLEARK SOE WISE OF WIT
 NOR YET SOE DEEP OF LAIRE
 AT MORNING TIDE THAT CAN FOIRETELL
 OR (ERE) EUEN HOW HE MAYE FAIRE ;

and finally, near the lower edge, in two curved lines,

TO GOD ONLY WISE BE GLORY THROUGH
 JESUS CHRIST FOR EUER AMEN

1632.

These complete the inscriptions and designs on the two faces of the sun-dial, but round the periphery of the lower part is yet another sentence :

GOD APPOINTED THE MOONE FOR CERTAIN SEASONS AND THE
 SUNNE KNOWETH HIS GOING DOWN.

To Sir Wm. M. Ramsay of Aberdeen and Dr George Neilson, F.S.A. Scot., I am indebted for much assistance with the Latin inscriptions.

In the Banff Museum there is a sun-dial of slate, dated 1741, which is worth recording. It was found at Deershaw, Alvah, near Blacklaw. A small part of the upper end having been broken off, the object at present measures $14\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by 12 inches in breadth. On the upper part of the slab is the dial, 8 inches in diameter, and the date 1741, surrounded by a foliaceous design. At the top of the lower half, under the dial, is an hour-glass placed above two wings, all enclosed in a ring in the form of a snake with its tail in its mouth, emblematic of the flight of time and the endlessness of eternity. To the left and right of this circular panel are the initials J. C. in large script and the word *Fecit*. Below this is the rhyme—

[S]EE HERE Y^E JUST Y^H VIRTUOUS & Y^F STRONG
 [T]HE BEAUTIFUL Y^E INNOCENT & YOUNG
 [H]ERE IN PROMISCUOUS DUST TOGETHER L[IE]
 REFLECT ON THIS, DEPART AND LEARN TO [DIE].

(The *ye* of this inscription means "the.")

II. A STELE IN ASIA MINOR.

A glance through the last few volumes of our *Proceedings* will reveal the wealth of symbols and of objects of common use which is depicted on Scottish tombstones, particularly of the eighteenth century. Emblems of death, time, and eternity appear along with representations of the tools and implements of many crafts carried on in the country. The custom of decorating tombstones in this fashion is confined neither to Scotland nor to the period mentioned, but is to be seen on the burial monuments of other countries and of other times. That it was a common practice among the early Christians may be seen from the carvings in the catacombs of Rome, and on innumerable stelai or tombstones in Asia Minor. In the latter country, notwithstanding the wholesale destruction of these objects at the hands of the Turks, in their search for building stones, the number of them which has been recorded is very great. Sir William M. Ramsay must have copied thousands during the last quarter of a century: even in one summer, 1907, Professor T. Callander, with whom I was travelling, discovered and copied, in Lycaonia and Isauria, more than two hundred and fifty inscribed stones, of which a large proportion were ornamented with Christian symbols as well as representations of other objects. The extraordinary development of Christianity in Asia Minor during the first few centuries of our era is impressed most forcibly on one by the tombstones, which are often seen in considerable numbers in districts now carrying a very scanty population.

For various reasons archæologists so far have contented themselves with copying the inscriptions only, the ornamentation being dismissed with a short description instead of being carefully sketched. Perhaps in future more attention may be bestowed on the art of the monuments, which would certainly add to their value as historical documents in more ways than one.

To the Scottish archæologist there is no more important problem than that of the symbols on our early Christian monuments, and any

design bearing the least resemblance to any of these symbols which may be discovered outside Scotland is of more than passing interest. In one of our journeys through those parts of Phrygia and Galatia bordering on Lycaonia, we found many inscribed stones bearing Christian and other emblems as well as representations of human figures, animals, furniture, tools and utensils. Christian symbols are represented by the cross, the dove, the six-leaved rosette,¹ the Alpha and Omega, and the Chi Rho monogram. Implements of husbandry and articles of domestic use appear very often, the former in the shape of the plough, ox-yoke, sickle, pruning-hook, and mattock, and the latter as tables, vases, jugs, pans, braziers, and spindles and distaffs with the whorl, wool, and thread carefully delineated. The pagan Phrygian door, with its crossed lines dividing it into four panels which is easily resolved into a cross, is often found, and a female figure accompanied by one or two lions is frequently seen. This female figure probably represents the Meter Zizimene, the great goddess of this part of Lycaonia, with her lion.²

At Sa-atli, an Osmanli village about two days' journey south-west of Angora, in a district chiefly occupied by Kurds, we found an inscribed stone bearing a variety of ornamental designs, built into the village fountain. Among the designs were a mirror and comb similar in technique to the mirror and comb symbol which occurs so often on the early Christian monuments of Scotland. The stone (fig. 3), an upright stele with rounded top, is divided into two parts by an inscription in two lines:

ΑΟΝΤΟC ΜΟΤΝΑ ΙΔΙΩ ΠΑΤΡΙ ΚΑΙ ΙΜΜΑ ΕΤΙ ΖΩCΑ
ΙΔΙΑ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΙ ΜΝΗΜΗC ΧΑΡΙΝ

immediately below which in a straight line across the stone are ten impinging groups of three small concentric semicircles, perhaps a copy of some architectural design. The upper part of the stone is occupied

¹ Miss A. Margaret Ramsay, "Isaurian and East Phrygian Art," in *Studies in the History and Art of the Eastern Provinces of the Roman Empire*.

² *Ibid.*

by a sunk panel enclosed with a rope moulding which follows the curved contour of the upper portion of the stone. Towards the left side of this panel are carved two female figures standing erect, while to the

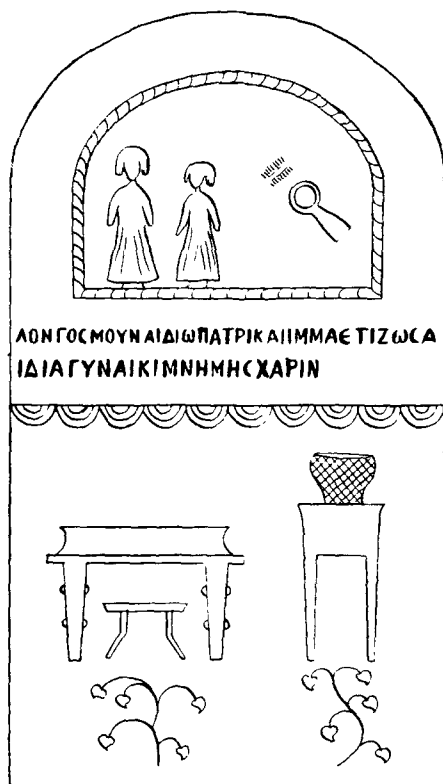


Fig. 3. A Stele from Galatia, Asia Minor.

right are a comb and mirror placed in a slanting position. The taller of the two women, who is at the left side, is placed full face, while the other looks to her right in half profile. At the left side of the lower part of the stone is a low, broad table with turned legs, and a brazier

below it; at the right side is a tall, narrow table with straight legs, and a vase or basket on the top. Two conventional branches with heart-shaped leaves occupy the lowest portion of the monument. The inscription may be translated: "Longos, to Mouna, his own father, and to Imma, still alive, his own wife, (set up this stone) in memory," and the date of the stone, I am informed by Sir Wm. Ramsay, is not earlier than the second, nor later than the fourth, century after Christ.

The mirror and comb appear not unfrequently on stelai in Eastern Phrygia and Galatia. An example may be seen figured at p. 77 of the work already referred to, where Miss Ramsay figures an inscribed stone which has two of its four panels decorated with a wool-basket, a comb and a mirror, placed above one another, and a spindle and distaff to the right of the mirror. In these stones the mirror and comb do not seem to have any special symbolic meaning, they simply appear among other domestic objects which are carved on women's tombstones. This is specially the case in the last mentioned example, but on the Sa-atli stone it may be noted that they are placed not on the lower part of the monument beside the other domestic articles, but on the top panel alongside the female figures, and on a scale much larger than that to which the women are drawn, which, however, may have been occasioned by the desire to fill up the panel. Like the human figures they are cut in relief, while the objects in the lower panel are simply incuse.

Although this stele is set up to commemorate both a man and a woman, the two figures sculptured on it are those of women only, and the furniture and utensils depicted are associated more with the work of women than of men. In Asia Minor it is not an uncommon thing to see a man's name cut on a tombstone which, from the objects sculptured on it, was obviously intended for a woman's grave. Sir William Ramsay's explanation of this, which is generally accepted by classical scholars, is that sculptors kept stelai in stock, and often the buyer chose a tombstone without considering if the ornamental designs were suitable to the deceased person. The remaining designs on this Galatian tombstone call for little comment: the vase or wool-basket and the brazier are very often

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seen on stelai in the Prosilemmene and neighbouring districts; the low table is not uncommon in the country south of this, but they usually have only one bulb on the leg instead of two as in this example; the tall table is of rarer occurrence, and branches with conventional heart-shaped leaves are very common. There is nothing on the stone, either in the inscription or the ornamentation, to prove that it is a Christian monument, but on the other hand there is nothing to disprove this.

Attention may be drawn to the fact that some of the tombstones in Asia Minor bear the symbolic fish which is so often seen in the Roman catacombs and on the Scottish monuments.

MONDAY, 14th February 1910.

MR THOMAS ROSS, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Before proceeding to the ordinary business, on the motion of the Chairman the meeting resolved to express their sense of the great loss the Society has sustained in the death of the Right Rev. John Dowden, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Edinburgh, who from the time of his becoming a Fellow in 1893 had been a frequent attender at the meetings, and had taken an active part in the business of the Society, as a member of the Council, a Vice-President, and a contributor of valuable papers to the *Proceedings*. He also held the Rhind Lectureship for the session of 1901, and delivered a course of interesting and informative lectures on "The Constitution, Organisation, and Law of the Medieval Church in Scotland"—a subject on which he was perhaps the greatest of living authorities. His services to Scottish Ecclesiastical history and archæology were not confined to his work in connection with this Society, for he edited for the Scottish History Society *The Lawlerdale Correspondence with Archbishop Sharp*, and *The Chartulary*

of *Lindores*, and, in conjunction with Dr Maitland Thomson and W. A. Lindsay, K.C., *The Chartulary of the Abbey of Inchaffray*, and contributed to the *Scottish Historical Review* carefully compiled and annotated Lists of the succession of the Bishops of Dunkeld and Glasgow, and articles on "The Appointment of Bishops in Scotland," and on "The Scottish Crown and the Episcopate in the Medieval Period." He also wrote for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a little book entitled *The Celtic Church in Scotland*, a useful and popular epitome of the history and character of the early Christian Church in this country. His charm of personality, enhanced by the grace of humour, and his discernment in affairs made him a valued member of the Council.

The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of this minute to Bishop Dowden's widow and family.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows:—

J. CRAIG ANNAN, Photographer, Glenbank, Lenzie.
 The Rev. DOUGLAS GORDON BARRON, Dunottar Manse, Stonehaven.
 JAMES ALEXANDER DUNCAN, F.R.G.S., Logie-Alston, Bridge of Allan.
 JAMES GRANT, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, County Clerk of Banffshire
 and Town Clerk of Banff, 23 Castle Street, Banff.
 JOHN W. JOHNSTON, Priory Hill, Sunny Gardens, Hendon,
 London, N.W.
 ARTHUR KAY, J.P., F.S.A., Tregortha, 21 Winton Drive, Glasgow.
 ANDREW W. LYONS, Decorator, 44 India Street.
 Mrs MARY G. C. NISBET-HAMILTON OGILVY of Belhaven, Dirlerton,
 and Winton, Biel House, Prestonkirk.
 FREDERICK THOMAS MACLEOD, 19 Mentone Terrace.
 CHARLES C. S. PARSONS, 166 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
 JOHN ROBERTSON, 27 Victoria Road, Dundee.
 DAVID BAIRD SMITH, LL.B., 6 Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow.
 CHARLES LOUIS SPENCER, Edgehill, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
 JOHN JAMES SPENCER, Edgehill, Kelvinside, Glasgow.
 JOHN STRUTHERS, C.B., LL.D., 16 Hereford Square, London.
 WILLIAM M. THOMSON, Architect, 60 Castle Street.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

- (1) By VALENTINE M'LEISH, M.R.C.V.S., Huddersfield, through the Rev. JAMES KIRK, Forteviot.

Stone Ball, with six projecting discs, found in the Earn on the farm of Wester Cairnie, near Forteviot, Perthshire.

- (2) By the NATIONAL ART COLLECTIONS FUND.

Two Scottish Crusies, or hanging oil-lamps, of wrought iron, presented to the Fund by Mr Hugh Blaker of Bath:—

No. 1 has the unusual feature of an ornamental pierced disc, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, set vertically on the horizontal upper terminal of the back bar in front of the swivel of the shank-hook from which the lamp hangs. The whole length from the top of the shank to the bottom of the lamp is $17\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the length of the shank, which is ornamented with a spiral twist, is $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and the length of the back bar $9\frac{1}{8}$ inches. The under shell of the body of the lamp, the function of which is to catch and retain the drip of oil from the upper shell (which in this case is wanting, though the rack for it remains), is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, with a triangular beak of $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches projecting from the circular part.

No. 2 is a Crusie of the common variety, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in total length, with double shells for oil and drip, and a hook of twisted wire for suspension.

- (3) By THEODORE NAPIER, F.S.A. Scot.

Polished Stone Axe, of fine-grained greenstone, measuring $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in greatest breadth across the cutting face and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in greatest thickness, found in Inverness-shire in making the Caledonian Canal.

Polished Stone Axe of indurated claystone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in greatest breadth and 1 inch in greatest thickness, also found in Inverness-shire in making the Caledonian Canal.

Halbert-head of iron and part of its Shaft, from Holyrood.

Cannon Ball, found in the demolition of Mary of Guise's House at Leith in 1890.

(4) By EDWIN STANFORD, the Publisher.

A Guide to Avebury and Neighbourhood. By R. H. Cox. 8vo. 1909.

(5) By F. C. EELES, F.S.A. Scot.

Catalogue of the English Church History Exhibition at the Town Hall, St Albans, 1905.

(6) By R. MURDOCH LAWRENCE, through ALAN REID, F.S.A. Scot.

Priest Gordon of Aberdeen. By JAMES STARK, D.D. 12mo. 1909.

(7) By NORMAN M'KEAN, F.S.A. Scot.

An Eighteenth-Century Lodge in Paisley. 12mo. 1909.

(8) By HARPER GAYTHORPE, F.S.A. Scot.

Barrow-in-Furness Naturalists' Field Club. Transactions, vol. xvii. 1909.

There were exhibited :—

By F. C. INGLIS, F.S.A. Scot., a series of Lantern Slides of Calotype Portraits, etc., made in Edinburgh in and after 1843 (the earliest made in Scotland) by D. O. Hill, R.S.A.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES FROM AVIEMORE. By C. G. CASH, F.R.S.G.S.,
CORR. MEM. SOC. ANT. SCOT.

The stretch of country between Aviemore and Boat of Garten contains a considerable number of relics of antiquity—cairns, stone-circles, and hill-forts. In a previous paper (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xl. 245) I reported the survey of stone circles at Aviemore and Grenish, as well as one at Delfour, and in this paper I wish to report on some cairns in the Grenish Moor, on the fort above Avielochan and that on Pityoulish Hill, and on the excavation of the Avielochan chambered cairn.

Cairns on Grenish Moor.—The land along the east side of the highway running north from Aviemore is conveniently spoken of as Grenish Moor. Parts of it are under cultivation or grass, but much of it is heather-clad, and was till recently under timber. This moorland contains a large number of cairns, some separate and scattered, and some in groups.

In his *History of the Province of Moray*, Shaw gives an account of the Battle of Cromdale, fought in 1690, and says that some of the defeated clansmen were pursued up the valley of the Spey, and “on the Muir of Granish near Aviemore some were killed.” Local tradition associates this incident with some of the cairns, and specially with a group in a hollow just south-west of Avielochan. This group (fig. 1) can be seen from the highway, and consists of two ring mounds and a straight ridge. The ring mounds are 60 and 40 feet in diameter respectively, the bank being about 10 feet wide; the ridge is about 40 feet long and 8 feet wide. They are all quite obviously artificial, and seem to consist of a low piling of stones, now almost entirely hidden in turf and heather. There is no appearance of standing stones, nor, indeed, of any arrangement of the stones.

About a quarter of a mile to the north-east of Loch-nan-Carraigean, and in a slight hollow about a hundred yards east of the old moorland road to

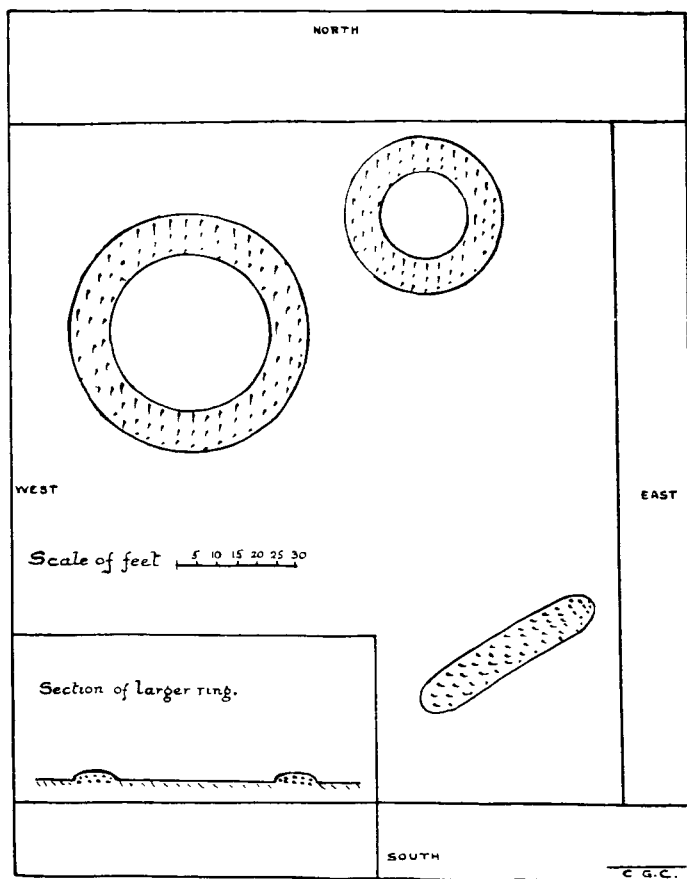


Fig. 1. Cairns on Grenish Moor.

Boat of Garten, I came across a number of cairns lying near together, and, with the help of Mr Robert Anderson, Editor of the *Aberdeen Daily*

Journal, I made a general survey of them (fig. 2). There are seventeen of them: fourteen circular, two long ridges, and one "Africa" shaped in plan. The circular ones vary in diameter from 5 feet to 12 feet; the two long ones are 40 and 53 feet long respectively, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 feet wide; the "Africa" one is about 38 feet long, and about 25 feet in greatest breadth. They rise but slightly above the surrounding surface, and are plainly made of piled stones, now largely overgrown with moorland plants. There is no appearance of any standing-stones, nor any regular placing of stones.

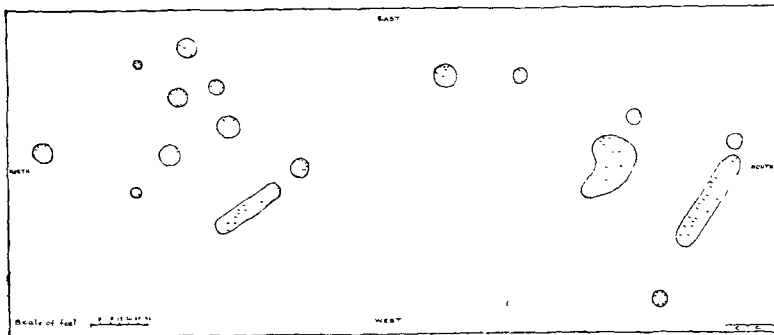


Fig. 2. Cairns on Grenish Moor N.E. of Loch-nan-Carraigan.

Similar cairns occur scattered on the Tullochgrue, the partly cultivated hill in the Rothiemurchus Forest, usually in pairs. One of these was cut through by gillies quarrying for road material. It showed under the outside layer of turf and peaty earth a layer of largish pebbles laid close together and slightly domed, and then a layer some 4 inches thick of dark coloured earth resting on the pan earth. Examination of some of this dark earth revealed nothing of interest, nor did I see any appearance of charcoal in it. But examination of larger quantities might, of course, yield other results.

Another cairn attracted my attention. It lay in a wood on the west side of the highway, and very near a partly ruined little bridge

on General Wade's military road, which here is very well defined. This cairn was more than 20 feet in diameter, was constructed of large stones, and had evidently been disturbed. Inquiry brought out an interesting bit of folk-lore. A man that dreams of finding money in a recognisable place will find money if he searches in that place. Accordingly, someone having dreamed that he found money in this place searched the cairn, but did not find money, though he is said to have found human bones in a sort of cist constructed of slabby stones.

The notion of the existence of treasure in these cairns seems pretty general, and I rather wonder that so many of them remain undisturbed by searchers. When excavating at Avielochan I was several times asked, half jocularly, perhaps, whether I was searching for treasure; and on each occasion I took good care to explain that treasure in the sense of money or valuables was not to be expected in such places, but that their structure and arrangement gave interesting information, and that articles of archæological interest might be found, and should always be reported to competent authorities. It is pretty certain that interesting things are found at times, and that some of them fail to be reported. I had experience of such a case. On Mr Macintosh's farm at Avielochan there had long been an ancient cairn of very big stones, and this had gradually been covered by a pile of small stones cleared from the field. Mr Alex. Sinclair, the county roadman, in whose cottage we were staying, a year or two ago removed all these small stones and used them as road-metal, thus revealing again the old cairn. Last year Mr Macintosh wanted to plough the part of the field occupied by the cairn, which seems to have been of considerable size, and he got Mr Sinclair's help in breaking and removing the big stones. Under one of these stones Mr Sinclair found a bronze pin, all thickly coated with verdigris. To see what metal it was made of, he beat out and spoiled the point of it. Finding it not gold, he gave it to the farmer's son, Alec. When I heard of this matter, I asked to see the pin, and then to bring it to Edinburgh. It is figured here (fig. 3), and seems to me to be slightly different in pattern from any previously shown in the Museum. It is 4 inches in

length, and the head is round and flat, with projecting shoulders where it narrows to the pin. When first found the point was perfect. The metal is somewhat pitted and roughened by rusting. The pin is not unlike such as have been used for fastening a plaid or shawl when a brooch is not used.

At my request, Mr Alexander Sinclair, the finder, and Mr Alexander Macintosh, the owner, have consented to add the pin to the Museum collection.

On the Grenish Moor I saw and noted two other ring mounds. One was close to the west edge of Loch-nan-Carraigan. It had a diameter of about 50 feet, and was thickly covered with turf and heather. It was possible to imagine the existence of a small inner circle. The other ring mound was close to the main roadside, just opposite our cottage.



Fig. 3. Bronze Pin found in a Cairn at Avielochan.

Its diameter was about 48 feet, and the inside flat was not more than 14 feet across. The western face seemed to show a few stones of large size bounding the lower part of the mound. The eastern part of the mound was broken by a gap about 3 feet wide, and at the northern side of this gap there seemed to be a low cairn about 14 feet across. The whole is densely covered with turf and heather.

Fort on Pityoulish Hill.—Pityoulish Hill lies on the east side of the River Spey, nearly two miles in direct line and seven by the nearest road from our quarters at Grenish. It is the most westerly part of the Netlin or Kincardine Hills, and its western face boldly overlooks Loch Pityoulish. The fort is situated on one of its small northerly knolls, at an elevation of about one thousand feet, that is some three hundred feet above the low ground. The fort is circular, about 28 feet wide inside. The walls seem to have been of dry stone masonry, and are now in almost complete ruin. No part remains standing more than

about 4 feet high, but the quantity of stone scattered down the face of the knoll is enough for walls 9 feet high. A curious feature of the site is that while it commands a wide stretch of open country *down* the Spey valley, past Boat of Garten, Nethy Bridge, and Grantown, its outlook in the opposite direction is entirely blocked by a neighbouring knoll. This next knoll, scarcely one hundred yards distant, while having the same northerly outlook, commands also the view across Loch Pityoulish and away beyond Aviemore. This seems to suggest that the fort was an outpost against invasion from the north and north-east. But I could not at all see what it was intended to defend, nor where the defenders were to obtain water.

Fort on Tor Beag of Ben Ghuillnich.—This fort is on the west side of the River Spey, less than half a mile north-west of Avielochan, and overlooking the main road about half-way between Laggantygown and Avielochan farm-house. I was first told of it by Mr Wm. Grant when I was visiting his cairns, and he pointed out to me the small hill on which it lay, though from below nothing can be seen of the fort because of the dense growth of birch and juniper. When I went to see it, I had the good fortune to meet with Mr Macintosh, on whose farm it is, and he accompanied me on my first visit.

The small Tor, or detached hill, is an outpost of Ben Ghuillnich, from which it is separated by a deep and narrow ravine running down northwards. The hill-top is somewhat oval in plan, with a length of over 200 feet. About 20 feet below the highest part, a terrace completely encircles the hill. The terrace is about 6 feet wide, and about 730 feet in circumference. It is entirely artificial, and in some parts towards the north-east the stones used in its construction can be seen, but mostly it is plant-covered. The access to the fort is from the south. Here a zigzag roadway, still fairly visible, leads up the most gently sloping part of the hill. In each of its two sharp angles is a massive block of granite, suggesting points of defence. At one section of the upper part of the road, it is difficult to avoid thinking that the numerous rough stones lying on the hillside below the road are the remains of a

protecting wall, though there is certainly now no semblance of arrangement among them.

At the top of this access are the ruins of the defences of the entrance to the fort. Here the encircling terrace rises somewhat on each side, and narrows. In the plan (fig. 4), C D E shows the run of the terrace. At A and B are the inner defence walls, that at A still showing stones built up wall-wise, all the others being in utter ruin. From A and B

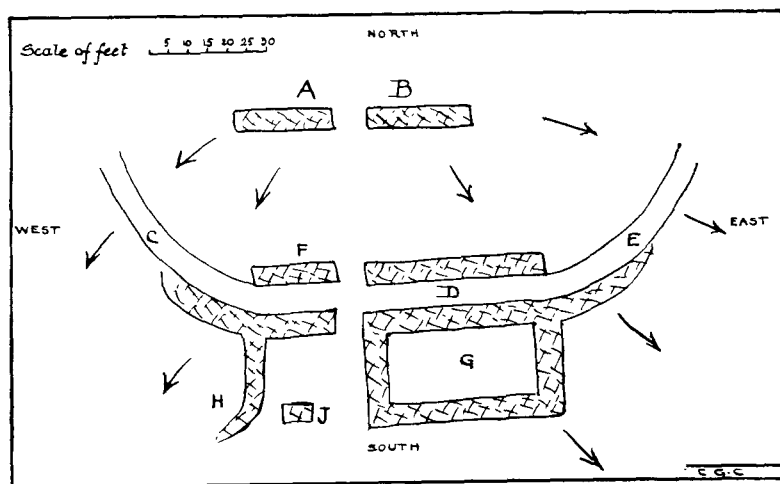


Fig. 4. Entrance to the Fort on Tor Beag.

the ground falls sharply to the outer defence and beyond it, the fall being greatest on the east side. The arrows show the direction of the fall of the ground, which is least steep along the line of the entrance passage. At F the evidence of the existence of a wall is slight; all the other walls are quite well seen, though entirely ruined. At D the terrace becomes a narrow passage between walls, and outwards from it is the outline of a guard-room, G. To the west of this the structure is less evident. The west wall at H seems to turn outwards, though this may simply be the running down of the fallen stones. At J is an indefinite



Fig. 5. Entrance to Fort on Tor Beag, looking inwards.

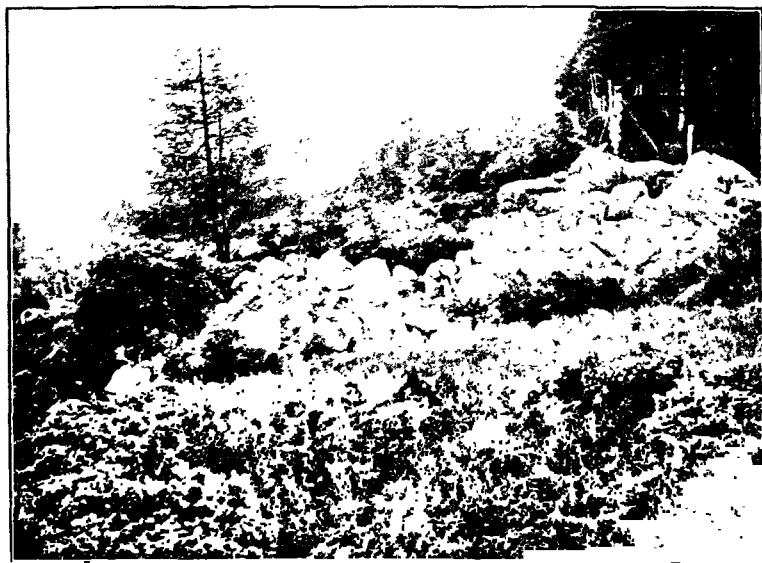


Fig. 6. Entrance to Fort on Tor Beag, looking outwards.

suggestion of wall, so that there may have been a defensive enclosure on this side of the entrance.

Many of the stones are of very great size, as will be seen from the views in figs. 5, 6, and 7. In the outer wall of the guard-chamber, G, near the entrance passage, one stone probably measures 80 cubic feet, and would weigh about 7 tons.



Fig. 7. Inner Wall of Entrance to Fort on Tor Beag.

As far as I know, this fort has not previously been reported. But I was much interested to find in one of Sir Arthur Mitchell's diaries a note of it, and a very rough sketch of its entrance defences. Sir Arthur also had been struck with the large size of some of the stones.

Cairns at Avielochan.—These cairns are about three miles north-north-east of Aviemore railway station, about a quarter of a mile east of the main road, and close to the west side of the Carr Bridge line of the Highland Railway. Hereabouts the land is largely under cultivation, and the

cairns lie in the edge of a ploughed field, near the north-east corner of the Avielochan that gives them their name. They can be approached by a farm road that leaves the highway just north of the Lochan, and winds along its north shore to a bridge over the railway. The cairns lie about a hundred yards north of the bridge. The small knoll on which they are placed is mainly natural, but it has been added to by stones



Fig. 8. The East Cairn at Avielochan, unexcavated.

gathered from the neighbouring fields, the soil of which is extremely stony

I first knew of these cairns in August, 1906, and then found them quite overgrown with grass and heather. Mr Grant, on whose farm they are, told me that this had been their unchanged condition all through his time and his father's. The larger cairn, the west one, appeared to be about 36 feet in diameter, and showed the upper parts of eleven standing-stones in the south and west parts of its circumference. The

smaller cairn, the east one (fig. 8), about 36 feet away, was about 24 feet in diameter, and showed the tops of five stones at about equal distances on the circumference.

Last April, when my wife and I were spending a holiday at Aviemore, we heard that a few days earlier the surfacemen of the Highland Railway had been removing many of the loose stones for ballast, and had exposed much of the inner structure of the larger cairn. We visited the place, saw that this was so, and arranged to devote some days to the study of the cairn, in which there seemed to be some features rather different from those we had previously examined. Together we made measurements and notes, and I did some labourer's work in excavation.

As finally exposed (fig. 9), the cairn showed an outer retaining circle of large, somewhat bouldery stones set close together, an inner circular wall of a central chamber 10 feet in diameter, and a straight passage leading from the exterior into the chamber. The diameter of the outer bounding circle is about 36 feet. The length of the passage is about 13 feet, and its width rather less than 3 feet.

The outer circle consists of about forty-four boulder-stones, varying much in size and shapeliness, but on the whole decreasing in size both ways round from south to north. The inner enclosing wall of the chamber seemed, as at first exposed, to be made of stones laid flat, as in a dry-stone dyke, and the exposed stones of the passage presented much the same appearance (see figs. 10 and 11).

After returning to Edinburgh, I reported what we had seen and done to Sir Arthur Mitchell, Dr Anderson, and Mr Coles. They advised that the inner enclosure and the passage should be entirely cleared out.

At the end of July we returned to Speyside and resumed work. I got the help of John Grant, son of the farmer on whose land the cairns were, and he and I soon completed the excavation of the inner enclosure and passage down to the pan earth.

The excavation was carried down through a most irregular and structureless pile of loose stones of very varied size. They seemed to have been thrown in without earth, and the peaty earth had been added

at the top, and probably had partly formed there. We noticed that

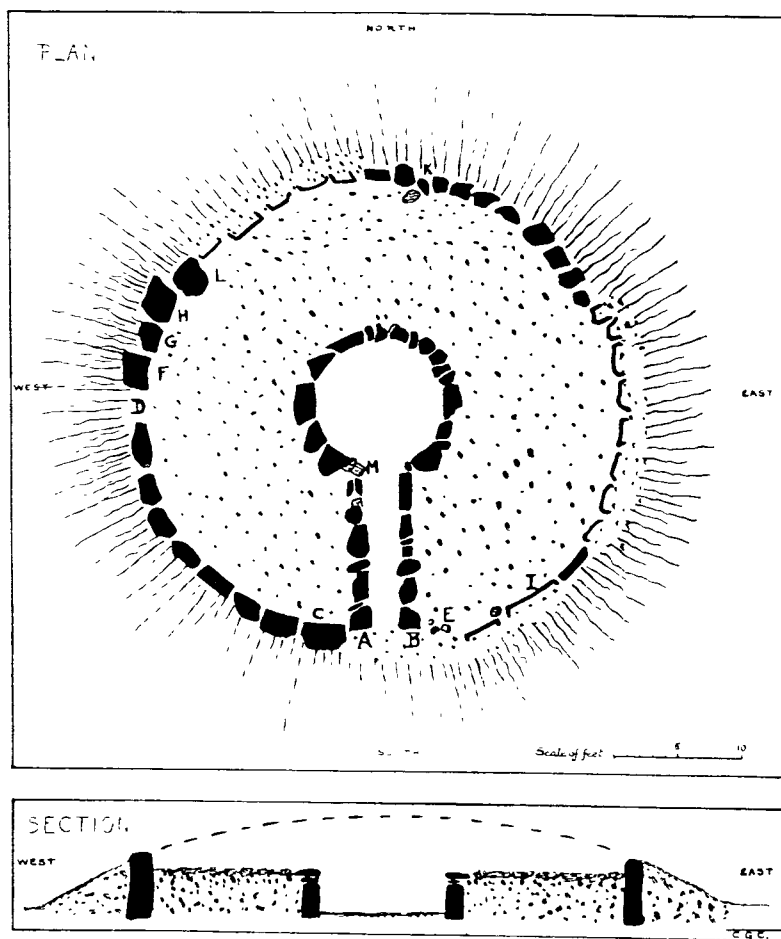


Fig. 9. Ground-plan and Section of Chambered Cairn at Avielochan.

very few of the stones were at all flattish in shape, and I certainly did not feel that there was in them the possible material for anything like a



Fig. 10. View of the Chamber in the West Cairn at Avielochan, from the South, after excavation.



Fig. 11. View of the Chamber and Passage in the West Cairn at Avielochan, from the North, after excavation.

chamber roof, though I am told that the cairn is to be classed as a "chambered cairn" of the Clava type.

The excavation was carried down to the pan earth, and showed that the inner enclosure was bounded by a circle of stones set edgewise in the pan earth, and carrying a coping of flat-set stones on their upper ends. The passage was of similar structure. This inner wall is about three feet in height.

Our find of relics was slight. In the mouth of the passage, during the Spring excavation, I found some few small fragments of charcoal and some almost microscopic scraps of bone.

In the inner circle and in the passage the layer of earth above the pan was on the whole darkish in colour and slightly unctuous, and in several places we found fragments of charcoal. We gathered all that were large enough to be lifted. In the north-west part of the inner enclosure we found, somewhat above the pan, about a dozen stones flattish and laid rather close together, somewhat like a very rough pavement. These we raised carefully, but found nothing special under them. In this same part of the enclosure, but well above these stones, John Grant found two pieces of thin bone each about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. These I have submitted to a medical friend, who reports that there is not sufficient evidence in them to determine whether they are human. In the passage, at about half its depth, I found a piece of a jet bracelet, flat on the inside, convex on the outer surface, and forming about a third of a circle of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. This has been well-shaped and polished, but is now somewhat stained and roughened, presumably by exposure to damp soil.

The plan and section (fig. 9) are drawn from our own measurements, and they and our notes were made on the spot. The plan and section show the condition of the circle after excavation. The stones drawn in full black are those that are exposed. Where the stones of the outer circle are still partly hidden under the bank, only their inner faces are indicated. The presence of loose stones between the circles is indicated by dots. In the section is indicated by a curved broken line the

approximate section of the whole cairn before it had been at all disturbed. The section of the unexcavated part is of course conjectural.

The photographs I owe to the kindness of two friends, Mr Walter Dempster, schoolmaster of Inverdrue, and Mr Alexander Campbell, shoemaker and postman, Aviemore.

II.

THE SCULPTURED STONES OF CLATT, ABERDEENSHIRE.

By JAMES RITCHIE, F.E.I.S., CORR. MEM. S.A. SCOT.

The parish of Clatt lies along the upper waters of the Gadie, a tributary of the Ury, flowing round the "back o' Bennachie." Its southern side touches the parishes of Tullynessle and Forbes, and slopes up to the watershed, which separates it from the valley of the Don; while it is bounded on the north by the parishes of Kennethmont and Rhynie, on the east by the parish of Leslie, and on the west by Auchindoir. The district at one time contained a great deal of moorland, but much of this has been broken up and is now under cultivation. Though the railway does not touch the parish, the almost central Kirktown, the village of Clatt, is only about three miles distant from Kennethmont station on the Great North of Scotland Railway. The parish church, which was originally dedicated to St Moloch (Moluag), stands within the graveyard, close to the village, but so often has it been repaired and altered that probably none of the original structure now remains. That the churchyard has been in use from very early times, however, no doubt accounts for the presence of the three incised sculptured stones which have been found in it. In addition to these, two others—five in all—have been found in other parts of the parish, but unfortunately all of them are somewhat damaged in consequence of their having been used for building purposes.

The largest and most complete of the five stood from time immemorial in the old wall of the churchyard. On the demolition of this the stone

was removed, and was built into the wall of a cottage close at hand ; but again a new site had to be found for it, for the extension of the playground of the neighbouring parish school in 1890 necessitated the destruction of the cottage. As the stone was in danger of being damaged, Mr Fellowes Gordon removed it to his residence at Knockespock, fully a mile from its original site ; and there it now stands close to the south wall of the mansion.

It is a slab of whinstone (fig. 1), 4 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet wide, and about 1 foot thick, with three incised symbols on one side. These are the triple ring and bar, the double disc or "spectacle," and the "mirror" symbols. The triple ring occupies the upper part of the stone, and consists of a large central ring, flanked by a smaller one on each side, the whole being crossed by a horizontal bar, which passes through the centres of the three rings. This symbol occurs 12 times in Scotland, 7 times with incised and 5 with raised lines. Three of the simple inscribed examples are found in Aberdeenshire, at Clatt, Kintore, and Fetterangus ; and two of the more elaborate, and probably later form, having raised lines and circles filled in with ornament, are found in the same county, at Dyce and Monymusk. The two latter examples, however, lack a bar traversing the circles.

The double disc or "spectacle" is placed below the triple rings, and towards the left side of the stone. It consists of two circles, each having an inner ring with a hollowed dot in the centre, the circles being connected by two curved lines crossed by a Z-shaped rod. This symbol is of very frequent occurrence, being represented in inscribed form, with or without the Z-shaped rod, no less than 17 times in Aberdeenshire alone. Of the 17 examples, 13 are in a horizontal and 3 in an upright position, and it is remarkable that the upright examples are situated near each other, one in Clatt and the other two in the neighbouring village of Rhynie ; nor are there in these two places any examples that can with certainty be classed as horizontal. A fourth upright "spectacle" once existed at Rhynie ; but, although a drawing of it appears in Dr Stuart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, the stone on which it occurred is



Fig. 1. Sculptured Stone now at Knoekespock.

now so defaced that no design is visible on its surface. There is also a fragment at Clatt churchyard exhibiting a portion of the double disc symbol, but it is too small to show whether the figure occupied a horizontal or an upright position.

The upright double discs are all somewhat similar in design, and this, together with their unique orientation, suggests that they may be contemporaneous, all being the work of a single artist. On the other hand, the similarity may simply indicate that an original pattern had been copied by succeeding local designers.

The third symbol on the Knockespock stone is the "mirror," situated to the right of the double disc. Unfortunately, a fragment of the face of the stone has scaled off, carrying with it, in addition to part of the double disc, a large portion of the mirror; but enough remains to show that it had an inner circle and that the handle was attached to it by a small ring. Owing to the flaw in the stone it is impossible to say whether or not the mirror had been accompanied by a "comb." The mirror symbol also occurs very frequently on the incised sculptured stones of Scotland, 32 times in all, 19 with and 13 without the comb. In Aberdeenshire alone it has been recorded 15 times, 7 with and 8 without the comb. In addition to these, a fragment with the mirror but lacking the comb once existed at Rhynie, but it has now been lost.

The second stone in the churchyard of Clatt is the small fragment to which reference was previously made. It was discovered by the late Mr James Macdonald of the Farm, Huntly, and at present lies, along with some loose stones, among the tall grass at the base of the western gable of the church. It is of a somewhat triangular shape, measuring 1 foot 3 inches in length by 10 inches in greatest breadth, and exhibits a small portion of the double disc symbol with the Z-shaped bar (fig. 2, lower left corner). The discs, which have an inner circle without a central dot, are connected by two straight lines, in place of the curved lines which are usually found associated with them on similar Aberdeenshire stones, and which are shown, but erroneously, in the figure in

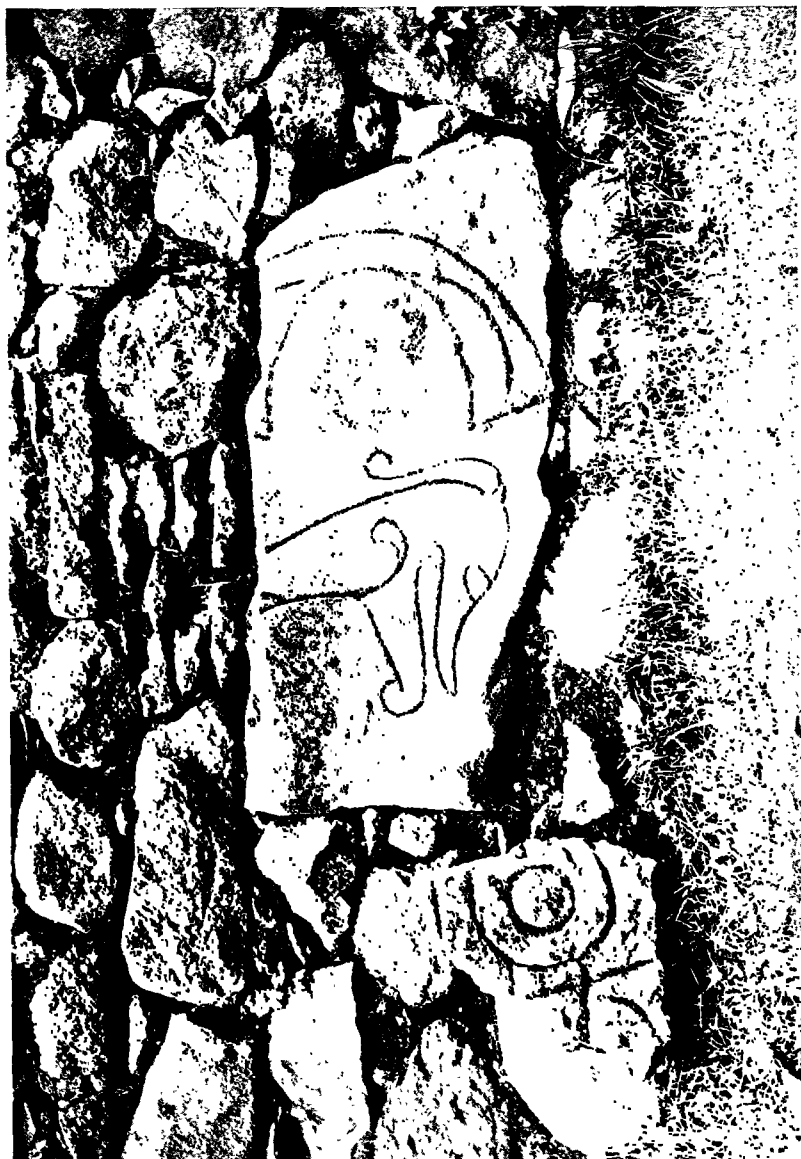


Fig. 2. Sculptured Stone (hitherto undescribed) built into the wall of the Churchyard of Clatt, and portion of another (No. 2) showing part of the double-disc symbol.

Mr Allen and Dr Anderson's monograph.¹ Though search has been made, no further portion of the stone has been found; but as it was probably broken up for building purposes, the remaining parts are most likely hidden in the walls either of the church or of the churchyard.

The third stone, also shown in fig. 2, is built into the exterior of the west wall of the churchyard, near the middle of the wall and close to the ground. It was discovered in January 1905 by Mr Wm. Stewart, J.P., Schoolmaster of Clatt, whose house adjoins the churchyard. The stone was uncovered on the removal of an accumulation of earth from the base of the wall, and although at first, owing to its being disfigured by soil, its significance was not recognised, the later appearance of some faint lines indicated to Mr Stewart its true nature. It is a whinstone block, 27 inches along one long edge, 33 along the other, and averaging 14 inches broad. It is built into the wall with its long axis horizontal, its top pointing to the south; so for the present its thickness cannot be ascertained. The exposed surface bears two figures, the arch or horse-shoe on its upper portion, and below it the long-jawed or "elephant" symbol. The surface of the stone is so worn that the figures are faint, and it is only in a good light that the details, particularly of the horse-shoe, can be deciphered. It may be that before the stone was built into the wall it had been lying in the churchyard exposed to traffic, and that thus its surface became wasted. The horse-shoe appears only 12 times on the inscribed stones in Scotland, and although 6 of these examples are in Aberdeenshire, no two of the carvings in that county are alike in detail. The "elephant" symbol, on the other hand, occurs no less than 35 times in Scotland, 17 with incised and 18 with raised carving. Of the 17 incised examples 12 are in Aberdeenshire, while only 1 raised one, that on the Maiden Stone, occurs in the county. It is very seldom, however, that these two symbols, the horse-shoe and the elephant, are found together, for, in addition to the present example at Clatt, they are associated only at

¹ Allen, J. Romilly, and Anderson. Joseph, *The Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1903, p. 158, fig. 165.

Congash near Grantown in Inverness, and at Bruceton in Perthshire ; and in all three instances the horse-shoe is placed above the elephant. This stone has evidently been broken up before being built into the wall, for the hind legs of the elephant are missing. Mr Stewart has examined carefully all the exposed surface of the churchyard wall for additional portions of the carving, but he has found none, though several fragments apparently of the same stone are built into the wall in the neighbourhood of the sculptured parts. Yet since it may be, as in the case of the Brandsbutt Stone at Inverurie, that the carved surfaces have been carelessly turned inwards, there exists a possibility that some day the remainder of the stone may be recovered. The fragment discovered by Mr Macdonald is not part of the stone found by Mr Stewart, for the grain of the former is rather coarser and the carving is considerably deeper than in the latter.

This stone has not been described or figured hitherto.

Those three stones are all that are known to have existed in or near the churchyard, but as in two cases they have been damaged for building purposes, it is possible that others may have suffered the same fate and may turn up when the churchyard wall has to be rebuilt. At present it is in good condition, and appears likely to stand for many a long day.

The fourth stone belonging to the parish, the Percylieu Stone (fig. 3), has had a chequered career. It was found about 1838, when some rough land was being brought into cultivation, close to a number of tumuli on the farm of Hillhead, which lies near the old road leading past the churchyard of Clatt to Rhynie. Not far from the place where the stone was found there formerly existed a stone circle, no part of which now remains on the original site, though some stones which probably belonged to it are built into a dyke close at hand. The writer of the *New Statistical Account of the Parish of Clatt*, the Rev. Robert Cook, M.A., says that the sculptured stone was dug up from a depth of about 6 feet. It is difficult to understand how a stone which must originally have stood on the surface, in order that its symbols might be visible, came to be buried to such a depth, unless it had been



Fig. 3. The Percylieu Stone, now at Mytice, near Gartly Station.

used as a cist cover. Mr Cook, however, does not mention that it was so used, though he mentions the discovery of several cists in the neighbourhood. Perhaps the 6 feet included a considerable depth of rough heathery surface.

In 1884 the late Mr James Gurnell read a paper on the sculptured stones of the district to the Huntly Field Club, and in it he stated that the Percylieu Stone stood for a time beside the Salmon Well on the farm of Hillhead of Clatt, the name of the well being no doubt derived from the figure of a salmon carved on the upper part of the sculptured stone. It did not remain there long, and perhaps for that reason the "Salmon Well" is now quite forgotten in the district, so that I have been unable to identify it. Probably it was situated near the site of the now destroyed circle, at the springs where the water supply for the Established Church Manse is collected. The stone was removed, about sixty years ago, to Percylieu, where it appears to have been trimmed for use as a flagstone at the door of the threshing mill; for while it originally measured, says Mr Cook, 4 feet by 2 feet, now it measures only 3 feet by 1 foot 6 inches. It is about 4 inches thick. The greater part of the salmon on the upper part of the stone has been lost, only the lower line of the body with two fins remaining. The stone was lifted from its lowly position at the mill door by Mr Green, a tenant of the farm, and for a long time it stood against the wall of the mill. It was removed many years afterwards to Cransmill—a farm on the banks of the Kirkney Burn on the north side of the Tap o' Noth—for exhibition to the members of the British Association who, on 17th September 1885, visited the vitrified fort on the top of the hill and the collection of antiquities which belonged to the late Mrs Knight of Cransmill. There it remained till Mr Knight, leaving Cransmill for the farm of Mytice, took the stone with him to the latter farm, which is situated some three miles west of Gartly Station on the Great North of Scotland Railway; and there it still remains.

The fish symbol appears 13 times on Scottish sculptured stones, and twice in the caves. Of the 13 examples 8 are inscribed, and

4 of them are in Aberdeenshire. One is on the stone at Kintore churchyard; another on the stone found in the Don near Port Elphinstone in 1853, and removed to a site near the mansion-house of Keith Hall; the third on the Percylieu Stone; and the fourth on the Crow Stone in the neighbouring parish of Rhynie. The Aberdeenshire examples thus fall into pairs, each member of a pair being about three



Fig. 4. Top of the Tofthills Stone (hitherto undescribed).

miles distant from the other, while the pairs themselves are separated by a distance of about twenty miles.

The other symbol on the Percylieu Stone is the arch or horse-shoe, which, as has been mentioned, appears 6 times on the Aberdeenshire stones, but in no other case, there or elsewhere in Scotland, is it associated with the fish symbol.

The fifth and last sculptured stone in the parish is that at the farm of Tofthills (figs. 4 and 5). It was discovered in the foundation of the

barn when it was being rebuilt in 1879, and was removed to the garden dyke for preservation by the late Mr Wm. Bisset, who all his life long took a great interest in such objects of antiquity. Where it originally came from is not known with certainty, but it was Mr Bisset's opinion—



Fig. 5. Cup-marked side of the Tofthills Stone.

based upon the available information—that it had been removed from the site of a dismantled stone circle which stood within a short distance of the farm buildings. Not a stone of the circle now remains, but the site is known in the neighbourhood by the name of “The Sunken Kirk.” The local tradition concerning the origin of the name is that in ancient times an attempt was made to build a kirk there, but that the attempt

was frustrated by the devil, who caused the daily task of the workmen to sink out of sight during the night, till the builders gave up in despair. (It is curious that a somewhat similar tradition clings to the site of another now almost destroyed stone circle called Chapel o' Sink, at Fetternear, about five miles west of Inverurie.)

The stone itself has been broken, and what now remains is only the upper portion of the block of grey granite. On what had originally been the top, and down the sides, are numerous cup-marks, rather larger in diameter than the average and set so closely together as almost to touch one another. Although all the cup-marks cannot be seen owing to the position of the stone in the dyke, there are at least thirty; but no circles or spirals surround such as are visible, nor are they connected by lines or hollows of any kind. The present top of the stone (fig. 4), originally its "face," bears the incised carving. This consists of a cross, formed by two lines intersecting in the centre at right angles, and surrounded by a circle 6 inches in diameter. From the lower part of the circle two diverging lines (3 inches in length, 2 inches apart at the top, and 4 inches apart at the bottom) are drawn to form the shaft of the cross. This figure is surrounded by another circle 12 inches in diameter, the lower portion of which, with the bottom of the shaft, has been broken off. The design thus forms a simple kind of wheel-cross enclosed within a circle, but I am not aware that any other cross of exactly similar shape occurs among the early Christian monuments of Scotland.

As was to be expected, the cup-marks had been formed before the cross had been carved on the stone, for the larger circle which surrounds the cross passes through two of them, cutting the edges of the cups while remaining itself unbroken. Curiously enough, there are two cup-marks of rather smaller size within the inner circle which surrounds the arms of the cross, but they are not quite symmetrically placed, for both lie on the left side of the cross, the upper one not directly above the other. They do not appear, therefore, to have had any essential connection with the cross itself.

It is a matter for regret that these sculptured stones are not more carefully looked after, and that means have not been taken to preserve them from the action of the elements and the danger of ultimate loss. That the latter danger is a very real one is plain from the history of the stones, not only in the parish of Clatt but in many other parts of Aberdeenshire.

III.

NOTICE OF A STONE CIST OF UNUSUAL TYPE FOUND AT CRANTIT NEAR KIRKWALL. By JAMES W. CURSITER, F.S.A. Scot.

On 20th October last information was sent to me by Mr Nicolson of Crantit farm near Kirkwall of the discovery of a stone cist there. I at once proceeded to Crantit, and was accompanied to the spot by Mr Walter Nicolson, who discovered it and gave me a very intelligent account of its excavation. In June of last year, in the course of laying down turnips, one of the horse's feet went down in a hole to the depth of his leg; the spot was marked, and on the evening preceding my visit, accompanied by some others, Mr Nicolson commenced excavation by the light of lanterns.

After removing earth to a depth of about 2 feet a heavy flat slab of stone about 2 feet 9 inches long and nearly 2 feet broad was discovered lying east and west; this slab was overlapped on its south side by two longer stones about 1 foot wide, each overlapping each other, and these were overlapped by two shorter ones lying end to end.

On removing these it was discovered that the ends of these slabs had been supported on masonry, leaving a space of about 1 foot deep and 2 feet long, the bottom of which was quite empty. On clearing away this masonry from both ends, the flagstone forming the bottom of the space was found to be a fine large slab over 6 feet in length and 2 inches thick. In attempting to raise it a long wedge-shaped portion of it broke off, affording a view of a lower compartment (fig. 1) constructed of stones set on edge, to which the large slab had served as a

cover. The sides and ends of this compartment consisted of a single stone each, and its bottom had evidently consisted of a single stone originally, which was now cracked across about the middle. The covering slab had been luted to the upper edge of the cist with fine clay, but there were no traces of any on the corners. The cist measured 3 feet 1 inch in length, 2 feet 2 inches in width, and 1 foot 9 inches in depth. Towards each end there was a pile of calcined human bones of mixed yellow, white, and pale-blue colours, while there was a considerable deposit of carbonate of lime over a goodly portion of the bottom

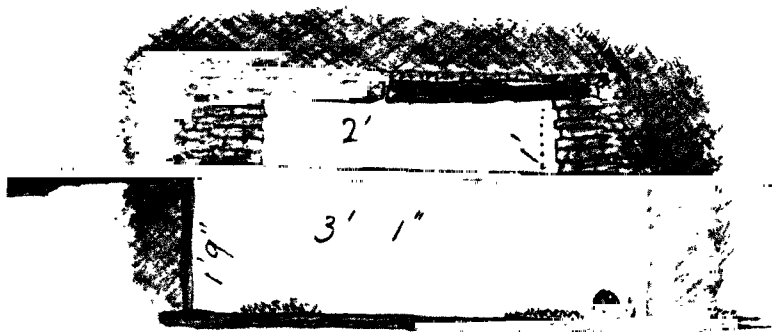


Fig. 1. Section of the Double Cist at Crantit.

of the cist from infiltration. At the east end of the cist, and partially over the pile of burnt bones in this end, lying across the end of the cist, was the skeleton of a young person in a flexed position, with the feet drawn up behind. It was lying on its right side with the head to the north. The skull, which was almost entire, was very frail and so much decomposed that there were several holes in it; indicated an individual of about fifteen years of age; the frontal suture was ossified, but the wisdom teeth had not emerged from their sockets. The femur measured only 11 inches and the tibia 9 inches.

At the back of the skeleton, supported by the bones and the end of the

cist, there was found an implement of deer's horn (fig. 2), oval in section, 4 inches long, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch broad, one end squared off, the other ground diagonally to an edge. A circular hole half an inch in diameter had been drilled transversely through it towards the butt end, so that the implement has the appearance of a hammer-head.

The field in which the cist was discovered is the nearest one on Crantit to the road leading to the old cottage of Tofts and the new house of Orquil. To the north of that road and west of the road to Scapa the



Fig. 2. Implement of Deer-horn found in the lower compartment of the Cist. ($\frac{3}{4}$.)

cist is 54 feet from the Tofts road and 156 yards or thereby from the Scapa road, on the shoulder of a rising ground in the field. It may be interesting to note that this burial is situated about 22 chains east-south-east of the burial cist at Newbigging described in Vol. VI. of the Society's *Proceedings*, p. 411, by the late Mr Petrie, which it very much resembles in construction as well as in the method of disposing of the dead. In both instances the upper chambers were not found to contain any remains, and the lower ones contained traces of interment after cremation as well as of inhumation.

MONDAY, 14th March 1910.

MR THOMAS ROSS, Vice-President, in the Chair.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

JOHN ASHER, Bowerbank, Abbey Road, Scone.

WILLIAM JOHN BEATTIE, Dineiddwg, Milngavie, Stirlingshire.

FRANCIS C. BUCHANAN, Clarinish, Row, Dumbartonshire.

RONALD AUDREY MARTINEAU DIXON, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., 46 Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

CHARLES KER, M.A., C.A., Easterton, Milngavie, Stirlingshire.

The Rev. GEORGE FREDERICK TERRY, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.Soc., Rector of St John's Episcopal Church, 10 Learmonth Terrace.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By J. GRAHAM CALLANDER, F.S.A. Scot.

Brass Matrix of the Commissariat Seal of Moray, circular, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, bearing in the centre a thistle-head crowned, between the initials C. R., for Charles Rex, and round the margin S-OFFICII-COISSARIAT MORAVIE. On the back is soldered a semicircular handle-plate having a small hole in the upper part for a cord.

(2) By F. T. MACLEOD, F.S.A. Scot.

Jar of light-glazed Stoneware, 8 inches in height, with loop handle attached to the bottle-shaped neck, and a spreading base surrounded with thumb-markings, found three feet deep in peat, in Glendale, Skye.

(3) By the Rev. Canon MACKINTOSH, through JOHN BRUCE, F.S.A. Scot.

Brooch of Brass, composed of a circular flat band about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in width and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, faintly ornamented on the upper face with incised lines, from the Island of Barra.

Brooch of Brass, composed of a circular flat band slightly bevelled, and plain, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, pin wanting, from the Island of Eriska, S. Uist.

Brooch of Brass, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, composed of a circular flat band ornamented with straight lines across the band in relief, from the Island of Eriska, S. Uist.

(4) By the PROVOST AND MAGISTRATES OF STROMNESS.

An Official Guide to Stromness.

(5) By RICHARD QUICK, the Author.

Catalogue (with illustrations) of the Bowles Collection of Tokens, Coins, Medals, etc., in the Bristol Art Gallery and Museum.

(6) By the ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Annual Reports of the Archæological Survey of India, 1905-06, Part 2, and 1906-07.

(7) By R. COLTMAN CLEPHANE, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

An Outline of the History of Gunpowder and the Hand-Gun to the End of the 15th Century.

(8) By His Grace the DUKE OF HAMILTON, through the Rev. COLIN CAMPBELL, M.A., D.D.

The Sarcophagus of Pabassa in Hamilton Palace, described by the Rev. Dr COLIN CAMPBELL. 4to. 1910.

(9) By the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Calendar of Patent Rolls, Richard II., 1396-99; Henry IV., vol. iv., 1408-13; Henry VI., vol. v., 1446-52; Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1676-77; Calendar of State Papers, Venetian, 1617-19; Calendar of Close Rolls, Edward III., vol. xi., 1360-64.

There were exhibited :—

- (1) By Mr JAMES ISLES, Blairgowrie, through Mr THOMAS ROSS,
Vice-President.

A circular Cup of steatitic stone (fig. 1), $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the lip, which has a thickness of rather more than half an inch, and is broken away on one side ; the hollow of the cup, which is approximately hemispherical, measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, the sides slightly bulging on the exterior, and



Fig. 1. Stone Cup found at Inchtuthil, Perthshire. ($\frac{1}{2}$).

the bottom flat. At one side is a conical projecting handle, 2 inches in length and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at its junction with the cup, tapering slightly to the further end. The exterior is marked by a series of deeply incised lines, three of which, running horizontally round the bowl of the cup about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart, are continued along the handle, and are crossed at intervals varying from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by vertical lines, dividing the exterior surface into a series of panels rather irregular in size. It was found at Inchtuthil, where there is an ancient native promontory fort in close proximity to the Roman Camp the excavation of which is described in the *Proceedings*, vol. xxxvi. p. 230.

[The cup has since been acquired for the Museum.]

(2) By Mr JOHN R. KER, through Mr J. G. ROBERTSON.

Stirrup of Bronze, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, the opening at widest $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ornamented with a trefoil 1 inch in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in breadth, turned over outwardly from the circular centre of the foot-plate, and on the sides with a series of dotted chevrons, found many years ago when draining a bog in the vicinity of Hawick, Roxburghshire.

The following communications were read :—

I.

NOTES ON A VIKING-GRAVE MOUND AT MILLHILL, LAMLASH, ARRAN. BY J. A. BALFOUR, F.S.A. SCOT.

In the year 1896, when the ground was being levelled for the erection of a house at Millhill, Lamlash, Arran, a small gravel mound had to be removed. This mound was situated about 170 feet above high-water mark. Some 3 to 4 feet from the surface of the mound some fragments of iron were obtained; these were happily preserved, and form the evidence of this Viking interment. The fragments found were handed to me for examination a few months ago, under the impression that they were but the parts of an old sword—perhaps, however, of interest. Of interest the fragments certainly are, and consist of two articles, an umbo and part of a sax. The umbo or shield-boss (fig. 1) is of iron, and had measured 205 mm. across the base; about half of the flange is wanting. The diameter of the cup is 105 mm. The height is 100 mm. A noticeable feature is that there is no sign on either side of the flange of rivets to attach the umbo to the shield. It would be a bold assertion to make that these had not been employed, and that the customary method of attachment had in this case been departed from, and we would hesitate so to assert. But equally it is difficult to account for the presence of a bolt-like

object on the under portion of the flange. This bolt, if for convenience we may so term it, its nature and purpose being equally obscure, has no appearance of an object accidentally having become rust-attached to the

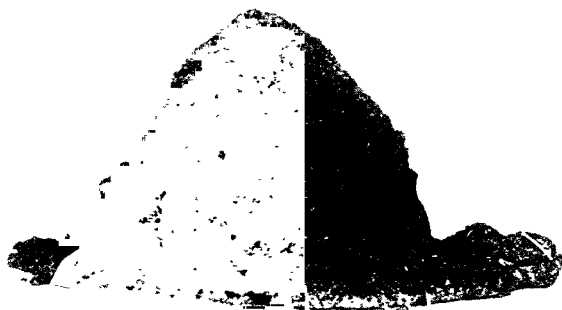


Fig. 1. Umbo or Shield-boss of Iron from the Viking-grave Mound at Millhill, Lamlash.

umbo, as its long axis corresponds exactly with the edge of the cup and the outer side of the flange. Unfortunately the opposite side of the flange is wanting, and the help it would have afforded had a similar bolt



Fig. 2. Part of the under side of the Shield-boss, showing bolt-like attachment on the flange.

been found so attached is not available. I submitted a sketch of the flange (fig. 2) showing the attached bolt to Dr Haakon Schetelig, Bergen, and he replied that he had never seen anything like it: the Norse bosses hitherto found had all been attached to the shields with

rivets driven through. The fact cannot be overlooked that the under side of the flange is almost quite free from any adhering extraneous matter, all that is rust-attached being fragments of the wood of the shield. If the bolt were used for the purpose of fastening the umbo to the shield, then clearly it must have been driven lengthwise into the wood, not through, as in the case of rivets. But we prefer to leave it that the nature and the purpose of this object is an unsolved archæological problem.

The sax, or single-edged sword (fig. 3), is of the longer variety. The existing remains of the blade have a straight length of 490 mm. until the portion is reached which shows that it has been doubled; of the



Fig. 3. Fragments of Single-edged Sword from the Viking Grave-mound at Millhill, Lamlash.

lower portion of the blade only a curved fragment measuring 95 mm. has been recovered. I have assumed that it is the lower portion that is amissing, on account of the fact that the hilt was obtained and no portion to suggest the point of the sax. The most perfect portion of the blade shows a width of 60 mm. The hilt, of which there remains only the upper portion, measures 115 mm.; a sax of this type had usually a grip sufficient for both hands: it is therefore clearly evident that a large portion has been lost, there being only 45 mm. remaining below the upper guard. One part of the hilt shows very clearly the characteristic flat tang or spit of these weapons when denuded of their wooden covering; the remaining portion is coated with a mixture of wooden fragments and sand. A very unusual

feature in these swords is possessed by this weapon through its having had iron guards. The base of the guards measures 25 mm., the existing length of the remaining one is 29 mm., but obviously it has been broken; on the opposite side only the base can now be seen. A portion of the wooden pommel still remains, having on the top a circular hole, probably made by a nail to attach some ornamental portion.

When given to me, a portion of a plate was adhering to the hilt. When this was detached it was found to fit the flange of the umbo; this seems to point to the fact that the shield had first been laid down and the sax upon it, and when the shield had decayed, this portion of the umbo had become so firmly attached to the hilt that it broke off when shield and sax fell apart.

There might have been considerable difference of opinion as to the date of these relics had the sax alone been found, but the umbo puts the question beyond doubt, as it is exactly of the type found in the grave-mounds of Norway of the period of the eighth or early ninth century. Thus these relics proclaim this to be one of the earliest, if not the earliest, of Viking-grave mounds yet discovered in Scotland.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the very willing assistance rendered by Dr Haakon Schetelig in giving the benefit of his most valuable opinion regarding the date of the relics and on other points. To Mr Donald Mackelvie, Lamlash, I am indebted for collecting the local details of the find; and to Mr James Crawford, jun., the owner of the relics, for favouring me with them. I may add Mr Crawford has asked me to act as their guardian till they have been exhibited at the Scottish Historical Exhibition in Glasgow next year, and at the close of the exhibition handed over to the National Museum of Antiquities.

II.

NOTICE OF SOME EXCAVATION ON THE FORT OCCUPYING THE
SUMMIT OF BONCHESTER HILL, PARISH OF HOBKIRK, ROXBURGHSHIRE. BY ALEXANDER O. CURLE, SECRETARY.

Bonchester Hill lies some $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant to the north-west of the main line of the Cheviot range. It is a round-topped, grassy hill rising to an altitude of some 1050 feet above sea-level and some 500 feet above Rule Water, which flows by its base on the west to mingle with the Teviot some 6 miles onward. It grows good pasture; and tillage, except on the east, is carried well up its flanks. The presence of two large defensive enclosures within 200 yards of each other indicates the attractiveness of the hill as a place of regular or occasional occupation in prehistoric times. One of these enclosures is situated on the summit, and the other on the north flank at an elevation some 100 feet lower. Though it is with the former that this paper really deals, certain features of the latter may be noted. It consists of an irregular oval fort with a circular enclosure adjoining it, but separated by an intervening ditch on the east, thus forming two separately defensible enclosures. Though showing signs of foundations in the interior, these are not so numerous as in the upper fort.

The obvious connection between the defences of a fort and the natural configuration of the ground renders necessary a further description of the site. From the northwards a long ridge leads up by a gradual slope past the lower fort, and from this direction the position is consequently most assailable. On the west, beyond the limits of the fort, the ground falls sharply away. From the southward the approach is also steep, and on the east a rocky scarp flanks the actual summit. The plan is given on the Ordnance Survey Map 6-inch scale, No. XXVI., S.E., and has been reproduced in Dr Christison's *Early Fortifications in Scotland*, p. 296. In neither instance, however,

is any notice taken of the numerous hut circles and other signs of habitation so evident on the surface.

The fort consists of an inner oval enclosure occupying the actual summit of the hill, measuring some 317 feet from north to south by 280 feet from east to west, surrounded by the remains of a stony bank or more probably a wall, much ruined and pulled out, of indefinite width, and now, where visible, only of slight elevation. Outside this, and in rear of a second rampart, is an area stretching from the north-east round by west to the south, measuring some 170 feet across towards the north and diminishing to 50 feet in width as it passes westwards, and thereafter again broadening out. Over this area the outlines of numerous foundations are indicated on its surface. Along the north front the second rampart is defended by a ditch some 24 feet in width, having a third rampart crowning the counterscarp; while, still prominent on the east half of the north front and less so on the west half, a second ditch and, beyond it, a fourth rampart complete the defences in that direction. Beyond the north front, passing westwards, the second and third ramparts diverge and are about 150 feet apart (O.S. measurements) on the west side. Here also are signs of foundations, but less numerous and distinct than between the two inner ramparts. From the base of a rock on the north-east a ditch and rampart pass southwards at some distance from the base of the rocky scarp and terminate against the face of a rock on the south-south-west, completing the system of fortifications from north-east to south-south-west.

There are three main roads leading into the fort; one, on the north, passes through the outer defences near the centre and leads directly to the summit; a second, on the north-east, winds upward at the north end of the rocky scarp; a third, from the south-east, passes through an opening in the outer defences below the rocks some 20 feet wide, and, winding round the south end of the hill, reaches the summit from that direction. Through the second rampart on the west are at least two entrances giving access to the hut circles in rear of it, but not

opposed by any corresponding gap through the bank of the inner enclosure, and similarly there is an opening through the second and third ramparts on the north-east. Some 60 feet or 70 feet outside the north-east entrance on the north side of the road, occupying a slight elevation, are remains probably of a ruined hut or guard-house.

In the inner enclosure are the foundations of four or five hut circles (Nos. I. to IV. on Plan). Nos. I., II., and III. are placed close by the ports or entrances, and No. IV. a little further into the interior. There were no surface indications of the fifth, but, on excavation, I was led to suspect its existence opposite No. II. on the west side of the north entrance. Besides the circles there have been huts built in the rampart on either side of the south gateway, that on the west being in rear of the hut circle No. I. and some 27 feet distant from the termination of the rampart; also structures of some kind abutting on the rampart near the middle of the west side, and sundry remains of occupation in the lower ground at the north end. On the summit the rock outcrops in numerous places and is thinly covered with soil except at the north end, where a forest of nettles luxuriates in a deep bed of loose dark earth. In the space between the inner and second ramparts are at least thirteen hut circles. Two lie in line on the right of the approach from the north, and the remainder on the west and south flanks. In the same space to the left or east of the line of the approach from the north are less distinct indications of numerous foundations against the inner rampart. The hut circles measure over all from 30 to 40 feet in diameter, mostly approximating to the former figure.

In 1906 a small grant was voted by the Council for the examination of this interesting fort. Unfortunately my time was limited and only one labourer procurable, and though at the end of a fortnight's work I left with the full intention of returning in the following summer, circumstances arose to upset my calculations, and, seeing no prospect in the near future of carrying on the excavation, I consider it desirable to place on permanent record the result of my exploration. The plan (fig. 1) is incomplete, but it may be of use to any future excavator. The hut circles

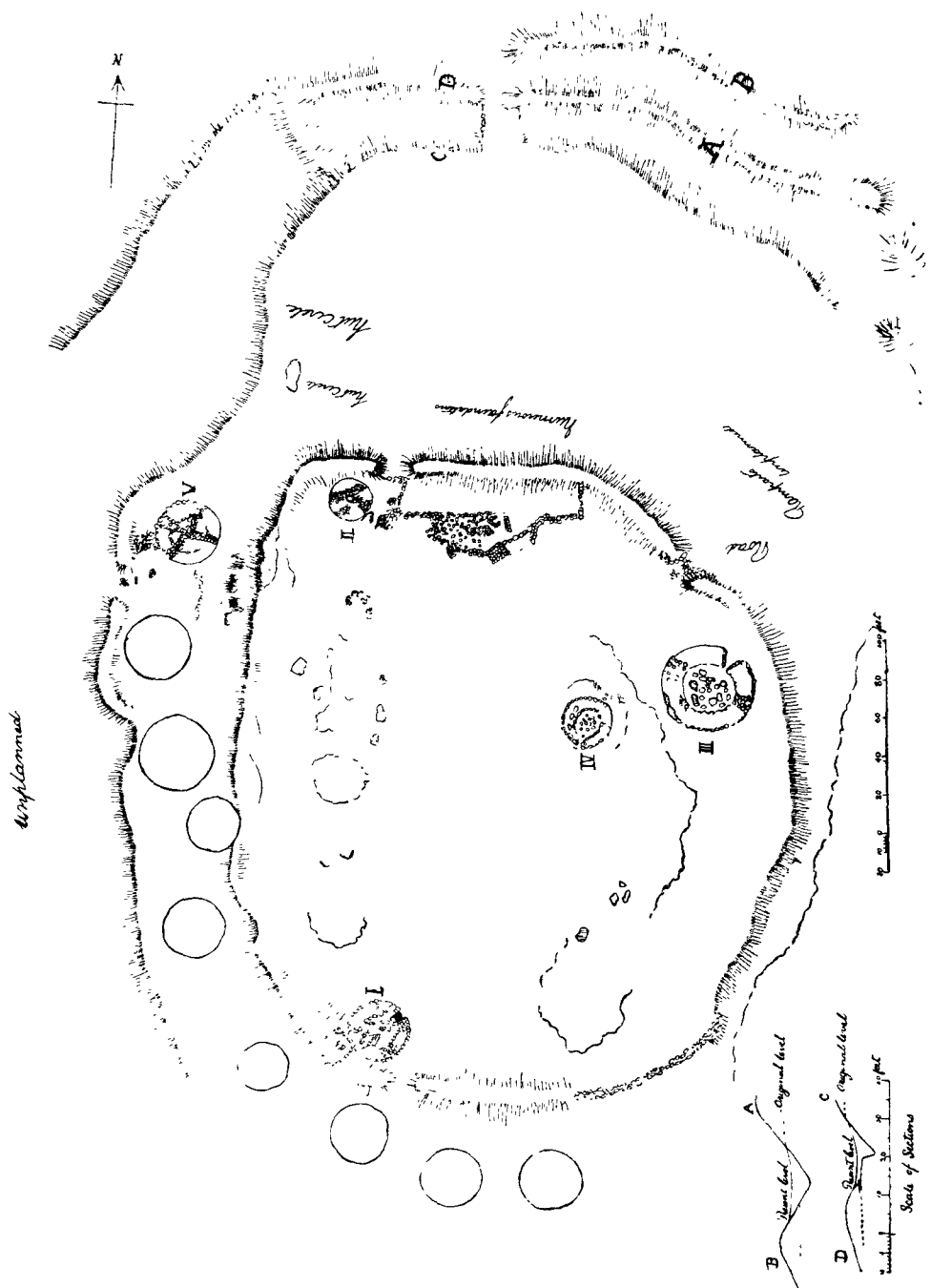


Fig. 1. Plan of the Fort on the summit of Bonchester Hill.

unexcavated are merely outlined, and the extent to which the others were exposed is indicated by the delineation of the stones which covered their surfaces.

Excavation was commenced on a depression in the rampart on the west side of the south entrance, some 27 feet from its termination. This depression was found to be a rectangular chamber about 12 feet square, the floor of which was some 2 feet 8 inches below the present surface. The sides appeared to be faced with boulders built into the rampart. From the south-west corner a passage about 2 feet wide passed directly through the rampart to the outside, while from the opposite corner another passage led into the hut circle (No. I.) beyond. Near the centre of the chamber and facing south-west was a fireplace rudely built

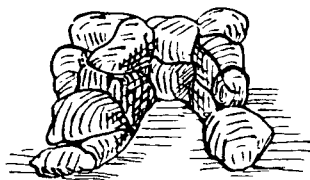


Fig. 2. Built Fireplace on floor of chamber.

of boulders and roughly rectangular (fig. 2). Its greatest elevation at the back and on either side was 18 inches; the length of the interior 3 feet; the width at the outer end 2 feet, and at the inner end 1 foot. On the floor lay a small quantity of charcoal. In the north corner of the chamber was a hearth of about 2 feet in depth raised a few inches above the floor-level and marked off with a segmental outline of stones measuring about 1 foot across. Over it lay a deep layer of black soil intermixed with charcoal. The floor of the chamber to a depth of some 15 inches was covered by a deposit of dark soil, through which appeared charcoal and small quantities of calcined bone. Some 8 inches above the lowest level there seemed to extend over a considerable part of the interior a layer of carbonised wood, among which birch branches of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 2 inches in diameter were recognisable by their bark.

Above the branches lay a number of stones irregularly tumbled in. Two fragments of flint, unworked, were recovered—one at the lowest level, and the other 15 inches below the surface; and some pieces of slag were also found.

On the left or north side of the passage leading to the hut circle there seemed to be a recess, rounded at the back, measuring some 3 feet 9 inches across by about 5 feet in depth. From it was obtained a small cylindrical piece of sandstone measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, the upper and lower surfaces of which appear to have been rubbed smooth. The hut circle No. I., into the back of which this passage led, was roughly circular and measured over all some 32 feet in diameter. When the turf which covered it was removed there was disclosed a layer of boulders over the whole area lying on the natural surface, except where it had been found necessary to fill up depressions to bring the floor to a uniform level. No wall of any sort remained, but the base, or foundation, on which a wall had been raised with a breadth of from 8 feet to 10 feet was clearly identifiable by the outline of carefully laid boulders which marked its outer and inner faces. A total absence of superimposed stones or of debris showed that the wall above this foundation had not been of stone. The interior was pear-shaped in form, measuring 16 feet from the back to the entrance by 15 feet across. A number of flat sandstone slabs some 3 inches to 4 inches in thickness lay in the interior and had evidently formed the paving. The entrance passage, rudely cobbled for 5 feet 9 inches outwards, faced the north-east and was some 5 feet in width. The only relic recovered was a small saddle quern measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 7 inches superficially by 3 inches in thickness. Two round pebbles, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, appeared to be naturally formed, but may have been employed as sling stones.

The appearance of the end of the inner rampart on the east of the south entrance suggested that it had been occupied, and an excavation was accordingly made in it for a distance of some 14 feet inwards. The soil which filled the area was black and contained a small amount of burnt bone and charcoal, but the walls on both sides of the chamber had been

much broken down and no structural details were observable. The half of a small whorl, 2 inches in diameter, pierced with a hole from the convex side $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, a broken portion of a saddle quern, and a small fragment of ore were recovered.

Attention was next directed to hut circle No. II., situated also in the inner enclosure on the west side of the north entrance. Over all it measured some 27 feet in diameter and was surrounded by a wall base formed of round stones, from 10 feet to 11 feet in thickness, analogous to that in circle No. I. A whinstone slab of great weight some 3 feet square covered the centre of the interior. The entrance faced east towards the gateway. No relics were recovered.

Hut circle No. III., situated to the south of the north-east entrance, was only partially examined. It was of large dimension, measuring some 43 feet in diameter over all, surrounded by a wall foundation some 8 feet to 10 feet in thickness enclosing an area of some 25 feet in diameter. The entrance faced the north-east; no relics were found in it.

Hut circle No. IV. lay at a slightly higher level, some 50 feet west of No. III. It was of small size, measuring only about 23 feet over all. The interior was pear-shaped, measuring some 15 feet by 12 feet, the longest axis being towards the entrance, which faced the south. The interior was strewn over confusedly with stones not suggestive of pavement. From the west side of the entrance, extending round for about a quarter of the circumference, five large stones were set at slight intervals apart along the mesial line of the wall base, above which they projected. A saddle quern similar to that found in hut circle No. I. was recovered from this site.

Hut circle No. V. is situated on the north side of the opening through the second rampart on the west side of the fort. Two trenches were cut across it at right angles, disclosing features similar to those in the other hut circles. It measured over all some 33 feet in diameter, and interiorly about 17 feet. The paving or cobbling of the interior was very rough. The entrance faced to the south-west towards the

opening, and a roughly cobbled road or path some 3 feet wide led from it to the outside of the rampart.

Attention was next directed to the area overgrown with nettles at the north end of the interior, and from a point some 20 feet south of the termination of the rampart on the east side of the north entrance a trench was dug eastwards for a distance of 90 feet. For the first 30 feet or so there was laid bare, immediately beneath the turf, a rude cobbling of round water-worn stones similar to what covered the sites of the hut circles. Cross-cuts were made in several directions to discover the outline, but to no effect. From the site, however, another saddle quern similar to those previously mentioned was recovered.

Some 36 feet from the commencement of the trench the soil deepened. It was immixed with calcined bone and charcoal, was very dark in colour, and 2 feet 6 inches in depth. Beneath it, lying on the rock, was a bed, some 18 inches in thickness, of small angular fragments of stone. From the soil, which was all passed through a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch riddle, a single shard of coarse hand-made pottery was recovered, also one half of a large roughly fashioned whorl with flat surfaces, which measures 4 inches in diameter by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness, and has a perforation in the centre drilled from each face $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. A small area, in form a right-angled triangle, measuring some 30 feet along the line of the trench by 20 feet at base at the south end, was here completely excavated. The face of a wall, still some 2 feet in height, formed the third side. The wall was built of large stones carefully laid, and measured some 8 feet 6 inches in thickness. At the south-west end, where it sloped upwards to the higher level, it gave place to a cobbling of boulders faced with a kerb on the north-west, apparently forming one side of an uncobbled track some 6 feet wide leading into the hollow. On either side of this track, and over the surface beneath the turf to westward of the excavated hollow, the ground was covered with large water-worn stones. The walling crossed the hollow in the direction of the rampart, which it would meet if continued at about 94 feet from the east side of the north entrance. Within the triangular area, some 16 feet from its east

end, a fragment of wall, some 6 feet long by 3 feet wide, crossed towards the previously mentioned wall, approaching it from the northwards at an angle of about 40° . To the west of it and facing the east-north-east was another fireplace, similar to that previously described, 3 feet long, 2 feet wide, and about 18 inches high, on the floor of which was found charcoal and black soil. In rear of this structure from its south-east corner, a narrow passage led into a recess some 4 feet long by 2 feet wide. From the vicinity of the fireplace there were obtained (1) a shard of coarse red hand-made pottery, the upper part of a vessel of large diameter, measuring superficially some $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in thickness, having a single round perforation, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches below the lip. The pot thins away to the lip and is undecorated. (2) Another fragment of a similar vessel, about 3 inches square and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. Both pieces of pottery are much blackened on both sides. (3) One half of the base of a smaller flat-bottomed vessel of similar pottery, probably a crucible, measuring $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter; and (4) an iron pin, $5\frac{1}{10}$ inches in length, with a round shoulder to retain it in position, and an annular head, $\frac{8}{10}$ inch in diameter, formed by the bending of the wire. This relic was found some 3 feet below the surface. Some nodules of slag were also obtained.

Examination of the roadways into the interior at the entrance showed that while neither that at the north nor that at the south were cobbled, that at the north-east was roughly paved with large water-worn stones. Outward from the gateway for at least 30 feet, and also within the fort, this cobbling was continued.

Immediately within the north entrance was an uncobbled semi-circular space, with a radius of some 12 feet, around which, from the inner side of the rampart on the east of the entrance to the eastmost of two low outcropping rocks on the south-east of the hut circle No. II., the cobble-stones lay thickly strewn. Against the westmost of the two rocks the hut circle abutted, and between them a passage some 3 feet wide, quite free from stones, led into the interior.

It was impossible to say whether this cobbling around the entrance had been the base of a turf wall, such as probably surrounded the hut circles, or was merely the paving over the lower end of the fort to keep the surface above the deeper soil from being trampled into a mire. As the cobbling was not found at the south entrance, where the rock is near the surface, the latter is probably the true explanation.

The ends of the ramparts at the entrances were in most cases much worn down, but in no instance were there any signs of gateposts or of the holes in which they had been sunk. A kerb of single flattish boulders was used to round off the extremities.

The entrances on the north and south were some 10 feet wide, while that on the north-east, the sides of which were not worn down, measured 5 feet across the centre and 6 feet on the inner side.

A peculiar feature was observed where the roadway from the north passed through the third rampart. The passage was 9 feet wide, but on the inner side of the rampart the roadway expanded, entirely to the east, to 20 feet, the edge of the ditch over which it passes on the west side being flush with the west side of the passage.

Two sections were made through the ditches on the north face—one through the inner ditch (C-D on the plan), and the other through the outer ditch (A-B). The inner ditch is 24 feet across to the crest of the outer rampart, and at present level only 2 feet 9 inches deep below the level of the top of the counterscarp. On excavation it was found to have been 8 feet deep, with a scarp measuring 12 feet from the old level of the upper bank, above which there had existed a rampart now much worn away. The bottom was V-shaped, the counterscarp, however, being slightly more vertical than the scarp. The width was only 11 feet 6 inches, a level space or platform 6 feet wide stretching from the top of the counterscarp to the base of the outer rampart. The rampart itself was 21 feet wide at base, and on the inner side was laid on a cradling of irregular oblong boulders set with their ends outwards. The rampart was composed of compacted earth and stone. About a foot above the

bottom of the ditch there was visible a thin stratum of darker soil, such as might indicate a former level of vegetation.

The outer ditch (section A-B) measures some 26 feet across, and is 3 feet 5 inches deep below the level of the top of the counterscarp. It was found to have filled up to a depth of 5 feet from the original bottom and to be approximately V-shaped, the bottom being 15 inches wide. The scarp measured up the slope to the original level 11 feet, and to the top of the rampart 11 feet more. The present vertical height of the rampart above the original level is about 6 feet. The counterscarp to the original ground-level measured 5 feet, and to the top of the rampart 15 feet. The outer rampart, which has a level top about 4 feet broad, measures 29 feet on base and 6 feet in vertical height.

Though no spring now exists within the fort, there is water at no great distance down the slope below the entrance on the north-east.

The occupation of the fort appears to have existed over a long period, judging from the number and variety of the structures within its lines, and of these the hut circles are evidently referable to the original occupation. They are placed, it will be observed, in such relation to the various entrances as to indicate that they formed a factor in the scheme of defence. Except the saddle querns found in three of them, there was no other trace whatever of occupation noticed, nor was there the slightest evidence of the character of the superstructures.

A very similar disposition of hut circles may be observed in the

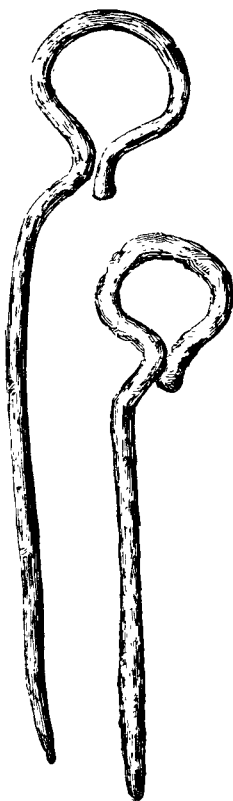


Fig. 3. Pin of Iron from the Fort of Bonchester, and smaller Pin of same type from Abernethy Fort.

fort above Coldingham Loch, No. 90 of the *Inventory of Ancient Monuments in the County of Berwick*.

The square chamber within the rampart at the south end obviously from its position does not belong to the original plan of the fort, and, as the structure in the hollow at the north end, which appears to have been of similar form, contains an identical fireplace, the presumption is that it belongs also to the same period; but whether these structures come late or early in the history of the occupation, there is no evidence recovered so far to indicate.

The coarse pottery and the iron pin found in the latter of these two sites are products of the Early Iron Age.

The pin (fig. 3) may be compared with one, also of iron, and, though imperfect, originally of somewhat similar size, preserved in the National Museum, and found in the fort on the Castle Law, Abernethy, along with a fibula of late La Tène type; while another pin of similar form but smaller size and fashioned of bronze, found on the site of a pile dwelling at Hammersmith, is preserved in the British Museum and figured in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, vol. xx. No. II. p. 345.

The presence of saddle querns suggests an early date for the occupation of the hut circles; but, in drawing any conclusions from the absence of rotary querns, the small extent of the excavation must be borne in mind.

III.

FURTHER NOTES ON TEMPERA-PAINTING IN SCOTLAND, AND OTHER
DISCOVERIES AT DELGATY CASTLE. BY A. W. LYONS, F.S.A. SCOT.

Since my last communication to the Society of Antiquaries on Tempera-painting (vol. xxxviii. p. 151), Mr Fred. R. Coles was good enough to bring under my notice two other buildings, Huntingtower Castle and Delgaty Castle, wherein further examples of that peculiarly quaint style of decorative painting were to be seen.

With a view to giving some additional interest to the former series of water-colour drawings, I purpose including a few detail sketch-notes of others, mostly already dealt with, but by way of comparison of the work in many of these examples as well as the two to which this paper particularly refers.

In neither of these two examples do we find those qualities so richly possessed by many of the others in good design, fine drawing, and juicy colouring. But with all these deficiencies they are far from being uninteresting, if for no other reason—a personal one perhaps—than the technical education and delight their close examination and study have given me. They reveal not only the many peculiarities of a peculiar style, but the “technique” of an extremely quaint and now almost forgotten art, besides enabling us to have a peep at a phase of Scottish life, and telling something of the manners and customs prevalent towards the end of the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth century, when the idea of the mansion began to predominate over that of the castle.

Many of these paintings show remarkably fine detail carefully drawn and cleverly painted. Evidence of this may be instanced¹ in the Montgomery aisle (figs. 1 and 2), the painted roof in Falkland Palace, which

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xxv. p. 109, and vol. xxxviii. p. 159.

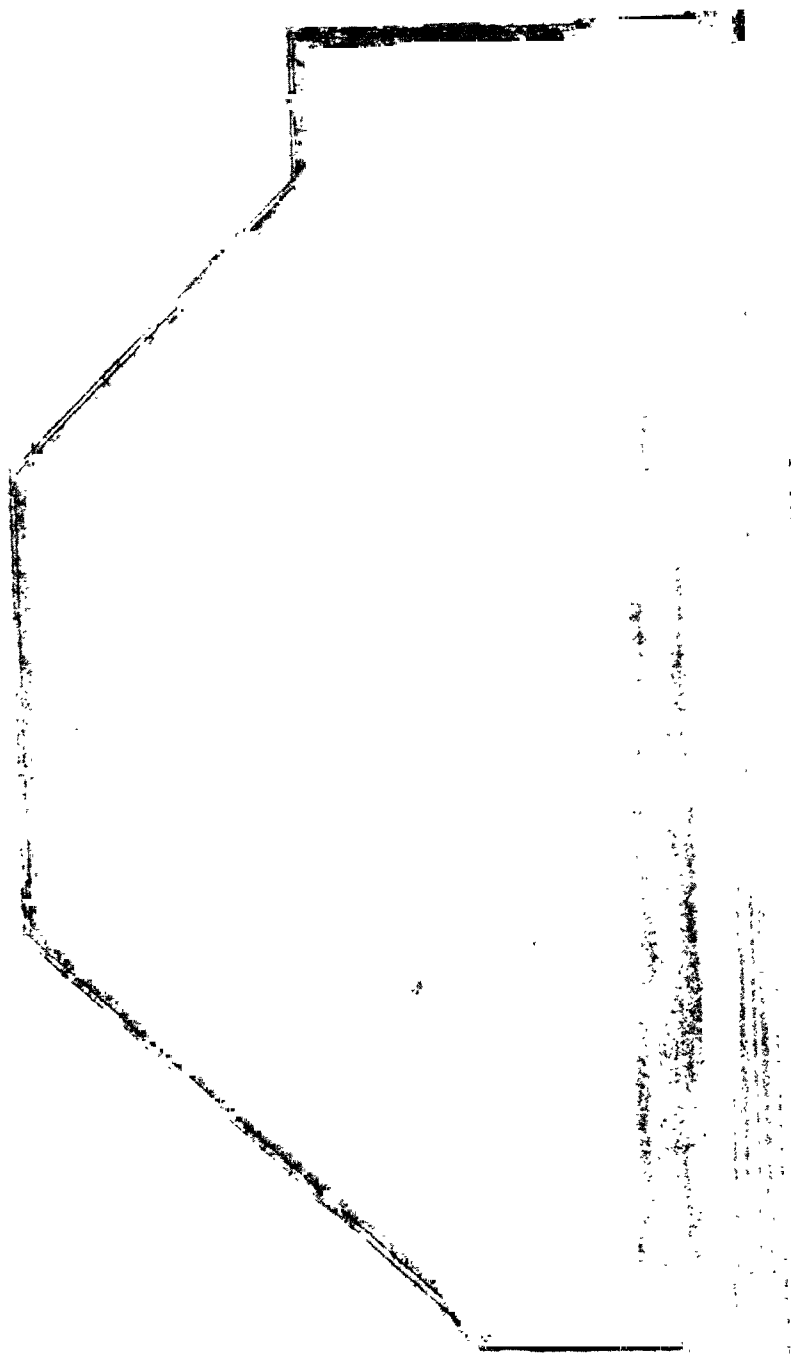


Fig. 1. Panel in the Ceiling of the Montgomery Aisle, Largs.



Fig. 2. Details in the Painted Ceiling of the Montgomery Aisle, Large.

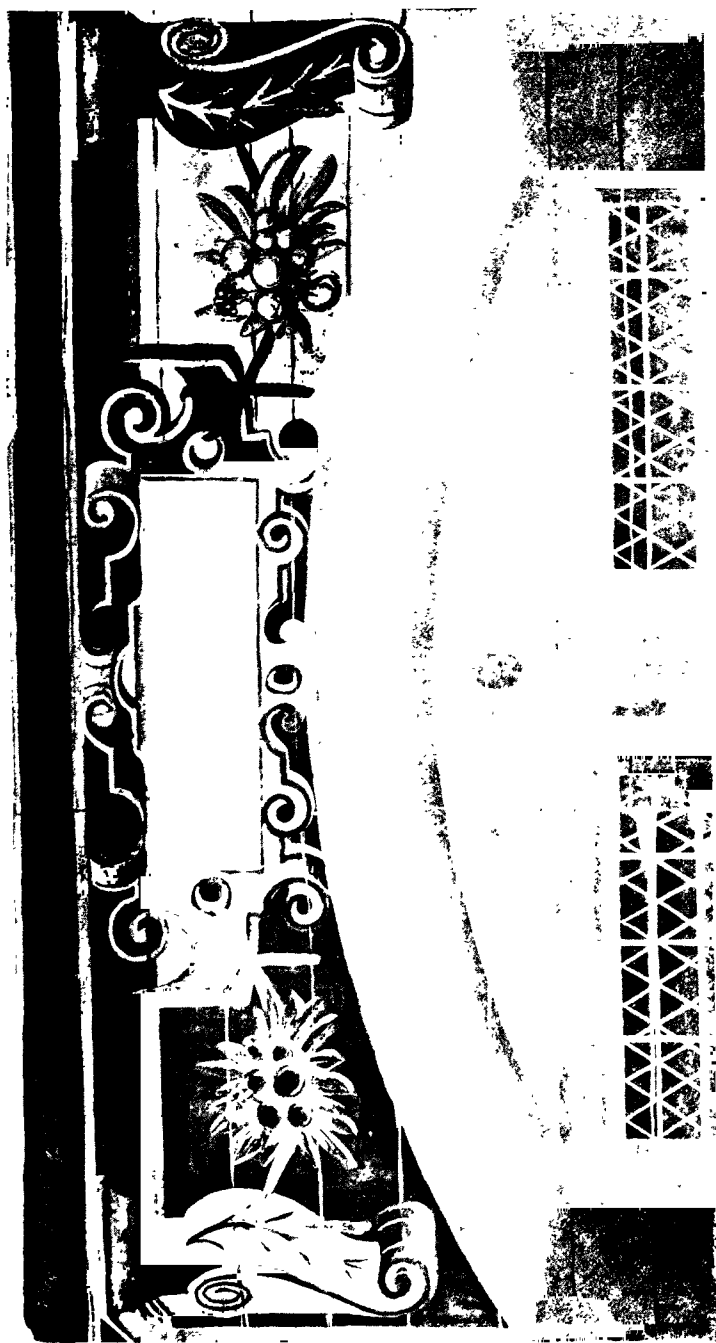


Fig. 3. Portion of Frieze in the Chapel Royal, Falkland Palace.

is particularly fine, and the frieze in the Chapel Royal, Falkland Palace (figs. 3 and 4).

The illustration giving a view of the Royal pew as restored (fig. 5)



Fig. 4. Panel to right of the Frieze shown in fig. 3, at the Chapel Royal, Falkland Palace.

also shows the older portion of the painted frieze immediately above, which was traced out for the Marquis of Bute in 1896, and from which the water-colour drawing was made. It also formed the key for the restorations (or rather the entirely new paintings on fresh timber-boards)

based upon the old design. The older portions were never touched except in the tracing-out, when charcoal lines were used, and these were afterwards "varnish-fixed," so that now they can be much more easily seen than was originally the case.

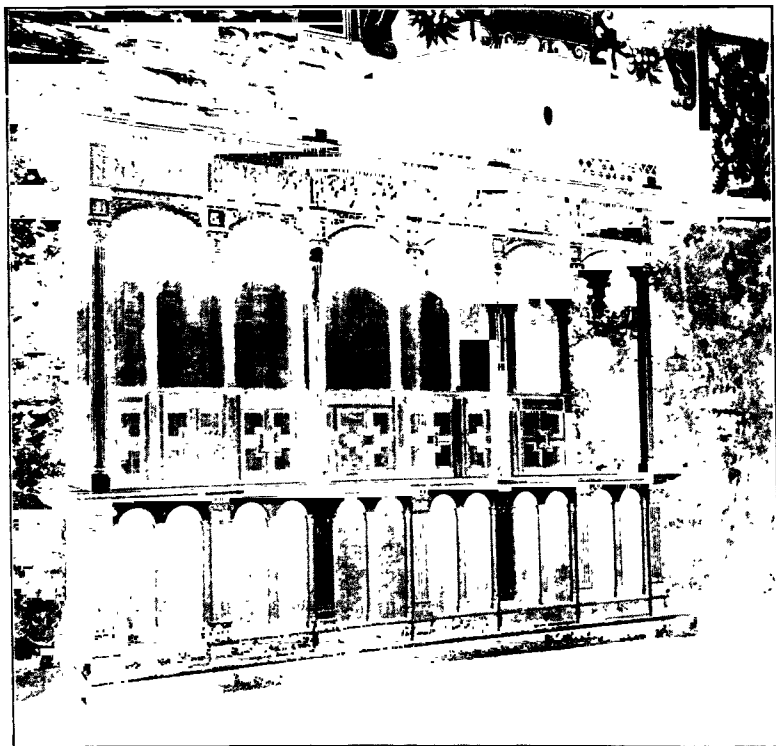


Fig. 5. The Royal Pew in the Chapel Royal, Falkland Palace.

A much ruder rendering reigns supreme in not a few other examples, chiefly those of the flat timber-joisted class, as may be seen at Cessnock Castle (figs. 6 and 7) and Aberdour Castle—a place which must have been very profusely decorated on ceilings and walls; even the doors themselves, as shown in fig. 8, have not escaped the paint-brush. A



Fig. 6. Details of Ceiling of the Hall in Cessnock Castle, Ayrshire.

characteristic feature in this style of decoration is the heraldic-emblazonment principle of colouring adopted in their production: a principle in capable hands—as no doubt many of these painters were—that is certain to meet with a good measure of success, besides having its reward in the permanency of the colours employed; for, after all, the range of colours is rather limited, and rightly so if permanency is to be a feature. It is more due to this, combined with the methods of application and manipulation, than to any other cause that much of this style of colouring has remained so astonishingly fresh even to this day.

Before dismissing the general subject, however, it may be interesting to note the numerous curiosities many of those paintings contain, full of fantastic humour—proverbs setting forth advice in wisdom, and quaint mottoes giving expression to sentiments of piety and hope—all, more or less, illustrative of a particular period, and serving to identify them with the time of the accession of James VI. (at the Union of the Crowns in 1603) and with the general outburst of congratulatory verse of every kind addressed to the new king.

HUNTINGTOWER CASTLE, PERTHSHIRE.

Huntingtower Castle, Perthshire, is situated about three miles north-west of the city of Perth, on the Crieff Road. Formerly known as Ruthven Castle, it has much historical interest. It was the scene of the incident known as the Raid of Ruthven, which took place in 1582.

The building, or rather buildings, because there are two towers, are now sorely dilapidated, and it was not without misgivings that Major W. L. Mercer and myself set out on our investigations.

After spending some considerable time in searching over the building, many indications, although very much obliterated, were traced giving sufficient evidence that this was yet another place whose apartments had borne much of that quaint, decorative work.

As may be expected of a building in such a ruinous state, we never

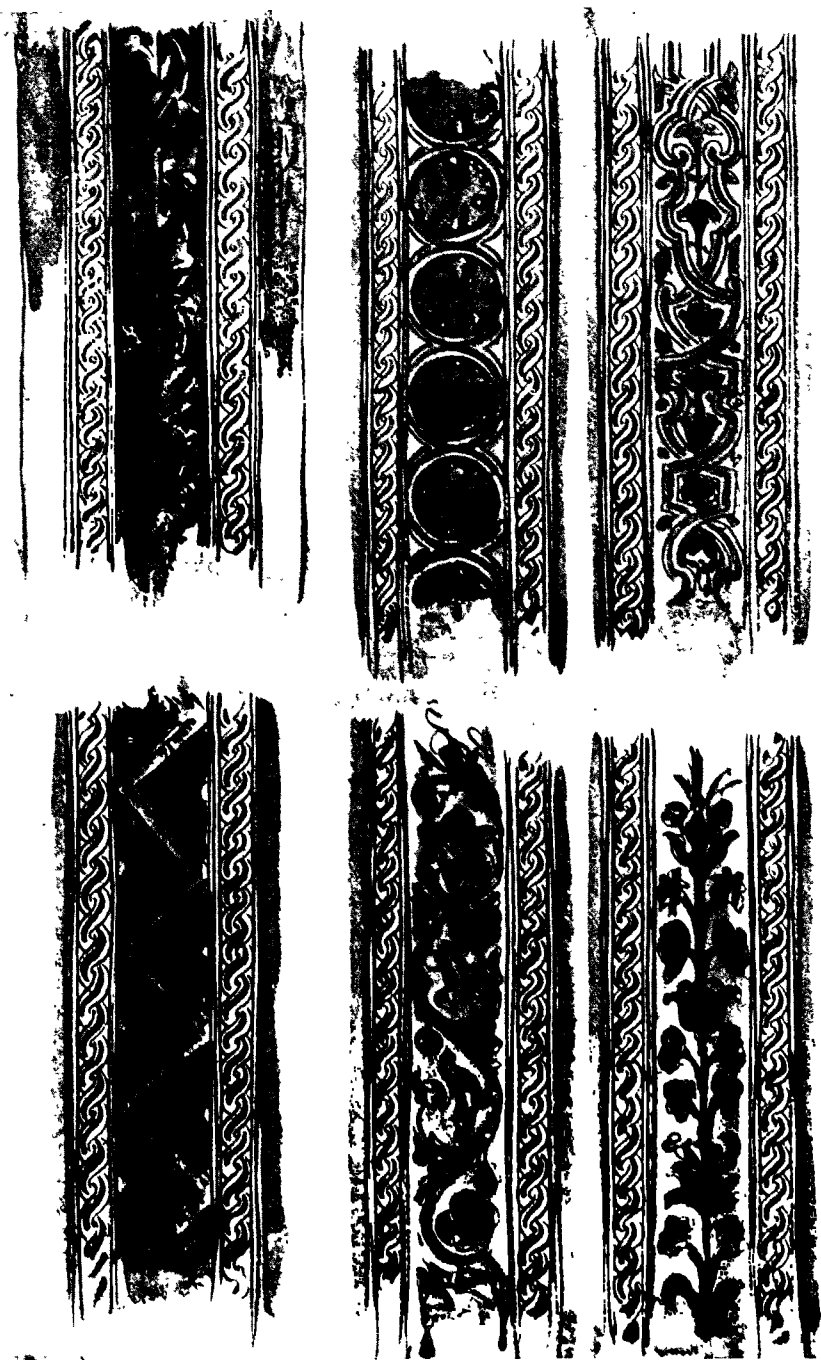


Fig. 7. Details of Ceiling in the Hall, Cessnock Castle, Ayrshire.

anticipated meeting with very much more success than that already attained by the indications of fresco traced in one of the windows.



Fig. 8. Tempera-painted Door in Aberdour Castle.

Acting on former experience, however, it was decided to lift the flooring-boards of an upper room, and there the usual discovery was

made. The original timber-joisted roof beneath, now plastered over, had its panel surfaces coarsely painted with a lozenge-shaped interlacing in black on a white ground, while the principal beams and cross-joists were decorated with a rude kind of "ermine" powdering in white on black, and black over yellow.

The present lath and plastered ceiling may have been, as Major Mercer suggested, placed there by the Duke of Athole after the forfeiture of the Ruthven family, but I am rather disposed to think that the ceiling was painted for the Athole family. The plastered ceiling is of much more recent date.

The evidence for this belief is strongly borne out by the heraldic-emblazonment principles of colouring to which I have already alluded as being a striking and characteristic feature in this style of decoration. The colours employed are *or* (yellow) and *sable* (black), the colours of the Athole arms. The ermine powdering on the joists and the white ground of the panels may safely be taken as representing the "fur" and the white taffeta lining of the coronation robes worn by a duke.

Another prevailing tone in many of those paintings is their striking family sameness, not only in similarity of design but in actual technique. In comparing several points in the details of some of those ceilings, such as Huntingtower and the examples exhibited in Dundee Museum in 1894 and 1896, as well as parts of the work at Delgaty, the manipulation in the painting and the method of colouring have a remarkably close resemblance in "touch," as if by the hand of the same painter.

DELGATY CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

Delgaty Castle, Aberdeenshire, has much more interest to invite attention. It is situated about two miles east of Turriff, and remains to this day in splendid preservation, being "one of the finest specimens of the baronial mansion¹ which is still inhabited."²

¹ See the *Scottish Historical Review*, "A Northern Baronial Mansion," by James Ferguson, K.C., vol. vi. p. 248.

² At present by Ainslie Douglas Ainslie, Esq.

There is no doubt that the present building was preceded by a castle or keep of much greater antiquity; but whether the ancient walls were entirely removed it is somewhat difficult to determine, although in my own survey of the building the thick walls of the original tower seem to have remained and to have been used in plan, altered internally, and roofed in with the more modern extensions erected at various times to meet the requirements of later dates.

The time under discussion, however, is that of the painted ceiling—a time when many of those old castles were renovated for more modern purposes and the improved mode of living.

The walls of many of these apartments, especially in the finer examples such as Holyrood Palace, Pinkie House, and Falkland Palace, were undoubtedly hung with tapestries, while others of a ruder type of building containing in most part flat cross-joisted roofs appear to have had most of their wall-surfaces timber-lined, and decorated in designs of some geometric pattern. Such geometric designs were not uncommon at that time, and, like all the other portions of the decoration, seem to have been greatly influenced by the finer examples of French and Italian mediæval art.

Delgaty Castle owes much of its extreme interest to Miss Rachael Ainslie Grant-Duff, to whom I am greatly indebted for much information and for the facilities afforded me in taking my notes and making the water-colour drawing. Besides being a very able artist, she seems to have a faculty for discovering rare and curious things in and around this fine old castle, and the unique collection she has brought together transforms this room—which contains the painted ceiling—into a veritable museum.

The timber-joisted roof (figs. 9 and 10) is 18 feet 4 inches long by 14 feet 2 inches wide, divided into nine long compartments by ten cross-joists, each varying in width from $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 5 inches broad by $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep. It had been lathed and plastered over for sixty years previous to its discovery in 1885. The colouring is remarkably fresh,

with the exception of the faces of the beams. These, as may be expected, would become somewhat obliterated in removing the lath and plaster ceiling.

At the outset this gives another example of the "principles of colouring" to which I have already referred. The colours contained in the Hay and Forbes armorial bearings are distributed throughout the entire ceiling, and especially the two panels flanking the central panel which bear the three "lucky shields of Scotland" standing out in all their pomp, and reminding us of the legendary narrative of the honours conferred upon "Hoch Hay" and his two sons at the battle of Luncarty.

The two side panels are "impaled" in the colouring, as in the Hay and Forbes impalement of their shields, upon a ground indicative of the colours as contained in the charges of the Hay coat of arms.

The ornamentation also bears that family likeness to much of the work on the roof in Aberdour Castle,¹ and the lettering to that on the sides of beams at Collairnie Castle.²

There are figures of various kinds represented on the ceiling—grotesque and semi-bestial: a merman playing a violin, quaint flower-vases, heraldic wreaths, floral, architectonic, and other varieties of ornamentation.

The dexter side of the centre panel gives great prominence to the blazonry of the Hay family, who appear to have descended from a second brother of the first Earl of Errol: *arg.* a cinquefoil *az.*, between three inescutcheous *gu.*, surmounted by a helmet and motto, encircled by a rather broadly treated laurel-wreath, flanked by the supporters—somewhat primitively attired—holding the ox-yokes, and the initials A. H. for Alexander Hay of Delgaty.

The shield on the sinister side of the same panel represents the impaled armorial bearings of Hay and those of the family of Forbes

¹ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. xxxviii, p. 155.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 156 and 157.



Fig. 9. Half of the Painted Ceiling in Delgaty Castle, Aberdeenshire.

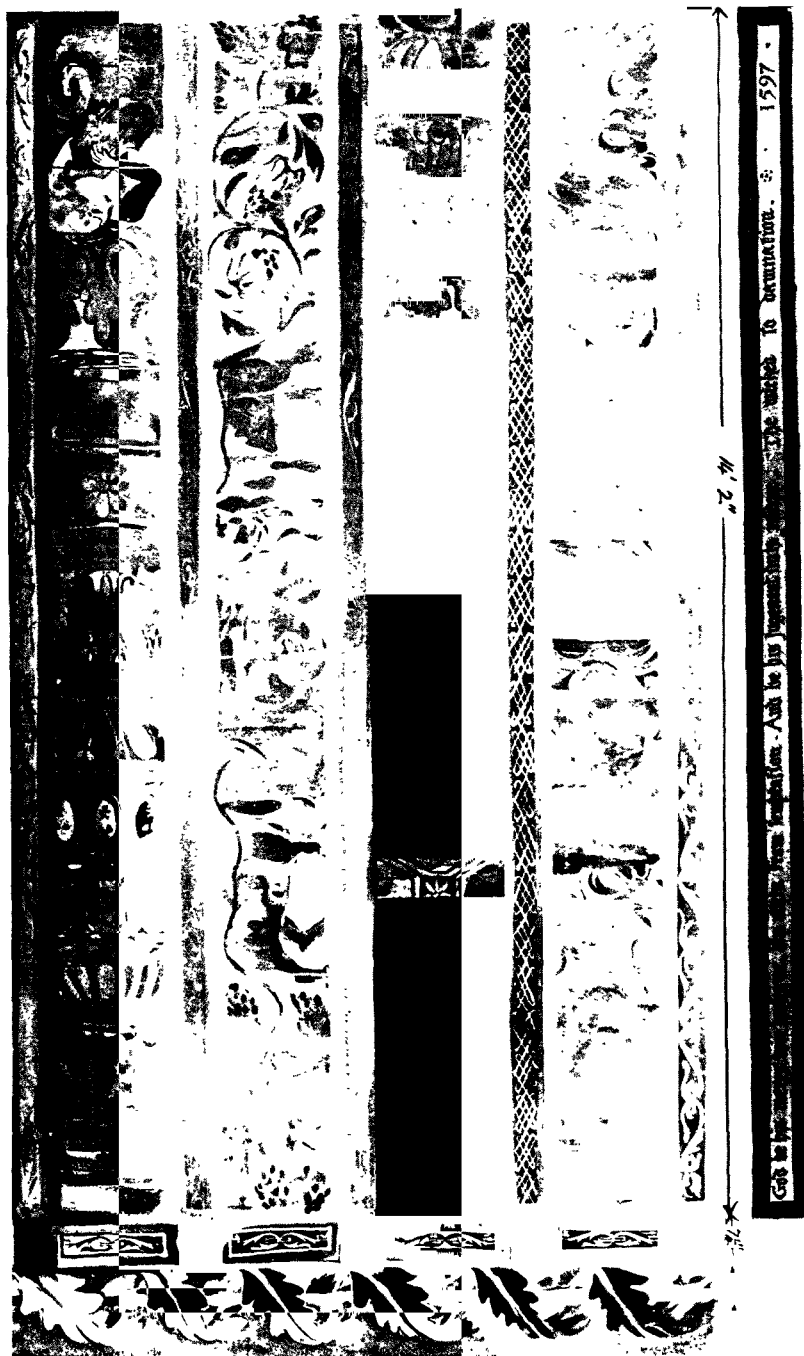


Fig. 10. Half of the Painted Ceiling in Delgaty Castle, Aberdeenshire.

—*az.*, three boars' heads, couped *arg.*, muzzled *gu.*, encircled with laurel-wreath as on the other, bearing the motto "Grace me guide," flanked by their respective supporters, with the initials B. F. for Barbara Forbes, the seventh daughter of William, seventh Lord Forbes, who married Alexander Hay of Delgaty—her second husband. The combined monogram of these four initial letters, as shown in the centre of the first panel drawn within a broad circular band, may be looked upon in a symbolical sense as the matrimonial tie uniting those two families.

The stag's head, although treated decoratively, has its presence explained by the Forbes crest—a stag's head. The elephants, with their fantastic trunks and floriated tails, seem to have some connecting link with the family of Oliphant. Laurence, first Lord Oliphant, married Lady Isobel Hay, daughter of William, first Earl of Errol, so that there is every reason to believe that such a family reference is meant to be conveyed. The crude rendering of the three heads, represented in different ways and in separate panels, retains much of the grotesque element, although the clue to their interpretation is perhaps indicated in the three larger heads with chapeaux, as meant to represent the three Kings, the Magi, or "Wise Men of the East," associated with the birth of Christ.

The carved stone (fig. 11), now inserted in the gable-wall of the Old Church at Turiff, has no doubt the same biblical reference. The carving, like the painting, is very crude; but it is interesting in the fact that even with the lapse of time the work of the chisel has a most striking resemblance in technique to that of the brush, as revealed on the painted ceiling, and in all probability both were the work of the same hand. The history of the stone seems to be unknown, but its present position is to be regretted. Exposed as it is to the elements, it will soon be obliterated beyond all recognition. Its proper abode, whatever its history may be, is in Miss Grant-Duff's unique and historical collection, if not in the keeping of the Society of Antiquaries.

The whole painting with its many interesting features has a most delightful framework in the sixteen lines of quaint sayings lettered on the sides of the beams in German black-text with red capitals on a white ground. There seems a little inconsistency in the spelling of some of the words and a curious mixture of styles in the capital letters; but these minor deficiencies, along with the slight renovation a few parts have undergone, do not rob it of its interest as being one of the



Fig. 11. Carved Stone in the gable wall of the Old Church at Turriff.

most complete and best-preserved examples of a quaint art. The quotations have been found to be taken from a book entitled *The Treatise of Moral Philosophie containyng the Sayings of the Wyse, Sette foorth and enlarged* by Thomas Paulfreyman. The date of the original publication of this treatise is 1547. I have not been able to discover any definite association with the date on the ceiling—1597.

The lines of quotations, so far as could be traced, are very complete. The style of the lettering is shown in fig. 10. They are as follows:—

1. God resisteth the proud in eberie plaice. Bot to the humill he giveth his grace. Trust not therfore, to ritches, bewtie or stryngth. All these be vaine & sall consume at length.
2. Flye cobetousnes & also from prodigalitie. For nether of them agreeth with honestie. Quhen thou hes to doe with thy gryter, eith with
3. Quhair that he heris or seis, Quhiddir they be truth lawis or lies, Quhair eber he ryddis or gois he shall have few friendis & many fois.
4. Thou quhilk health of bodie do have, The best erthlie gyft that eber god gabe, Have pitte on them that suffer affliction. So sal thou entoye deathie
5. Gyf a gude turn into the hes bein brocht. Remember their upon, And forzet it nocht; For god, law, & natur, condemnis the Ingrat. The bilittie of that vice notang cand delat.
6. Do gude unto strangers eber be myn advyce, For in so doyng thy honestie sall arise, For quhy it is a far better thyng, To have freindis, than be a king.
7. The freindis whome posyt or lurre Increase, Quhen substance fayleth their withall will seas. Bot freinds that ar coupled with hart & love, Nether feir, nor force, nor fortune may remode.
8. Thy awin deith, and Christis passion, This fraudfull warld, and hebinlie gloir, The eternall paine and damnation, Se thou remēder eber moir.
9. Gyf thou be afflicted, be one that is riche, Ether be vexed be a man of might. To suffer it quietlie think it not muche. For oft be suffering, men cum to their richt.
10. Go labour in thy youth to conquere sum rent, To support the puir, the neddy and pacient Thou art more blest to gyf, not to take. The puir man's cause is aye put abake.
11. Quhen men be auld, they usen oft to tell, Of their dedes past, other gude or bad. Therefore in thy youth order thyself so weill, That of thy dedis to tell thou may be glade.
12. For tyme never was, nor never I thynk sall bee, That treuth on shent sall speik in all thyngs free. Ane Just man treu & leill, His saw sud be his seill.
13. Both hatred, love & their awin profit, Cause Judges oftymes the treuth to forzet. Purge all these vices therfore from thy mynd. So sall ryt reule the, & thou the treuth find.
14. Weil war the man that wist in quhome that he main trust. Weil war the man that knew the fals be the
15. God be his mercy dois preserve, His awin from temptation. And be his Jugement dois reserve the wicked to damnation. 1597.
16. About all thing, love God abowe, And as thyself thy nyghbour love; So sall thou keep the teine commandis, Quhilk god wrpt with his awin handis.

The painted scroll-frieze in most part had become almost obliterated, and in places it has been repaired; but in the original portions its technique betrays itself as having a rightful claim to be considered as of the same period as the painted ceiling. I am rather convinced that the painted geometrical design shown in fig. 12 has had more to do with the

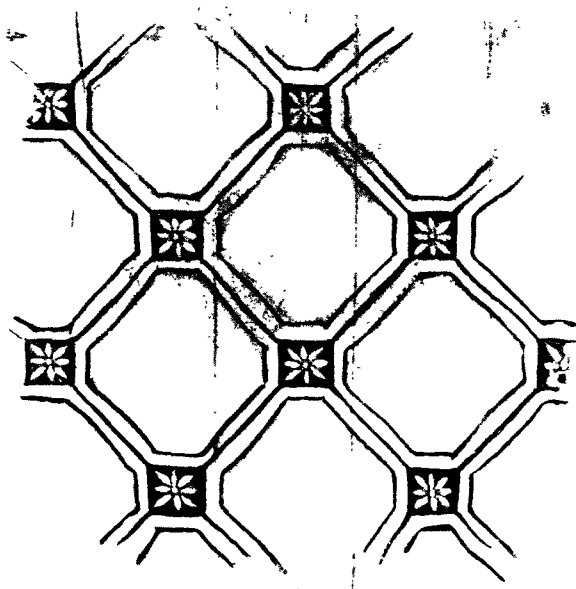


Fig. 12. Painted Geometrical Design at Delgaty Castle.

decoration of this apartment than the painted frieze. The design as shown—extended—is in the same heraldic colours as those in the armorial bearings. It is based upon the smaller and original portion now inserted into the second last panel on the ceiling. It is very interesting that this small portion of painted timber-lining has been inserted—although it has no meaning on the roof,—because it proves beyond any doubt that much more painting must have existed throughout the building than that already brought to light.

It also makes me slightly suspicious that the greater amount of the painted timber-lining has been removed from its original position to be split up and used as lathing in the plastering of the ceiling of a more subsequent date.¹

Another and later discovery at Delgaty was a beautiful piece of

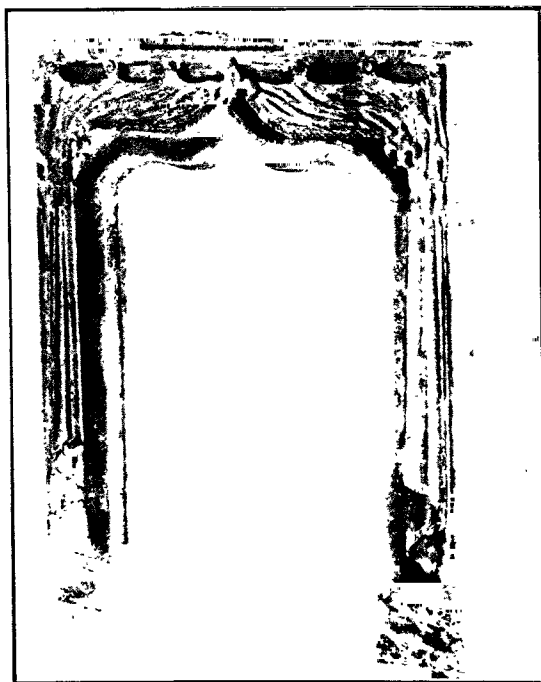


Fig. 13. Gothic Niche at Delgaty Castle.

carving in stone which had been buried in an old chimney. The design is that of a depressed Gothic arch, measuring 3 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 1 inch, and bearing a carved representation of a draped curtain caught up in the centre, and tucked at either side by a fleur-de-lis. It has every appearance of having been a shrine, and most probably was

¹ This was discovered to be the case at Elgin Priory in 1897.

taken from the chapel. Evidently those who hid it were anxious for it to be well preserved, as it was carefully wrapped in moss and the stonework in front was very carefully and solidly built. When found, the carving was in three pieces and has since been set up in the fireplace of the chimney.

An interesting tradition existed at Delgaty that the records had been burned by a mad woman. There was nothing to further this tradition until the discovery of a large amount of charred parchments in a turret which was entirely walled up until about ten years ago.

The entrance to the secret passage has unfortunately been lost; but evidence has been forthcoming at various times to suggest its existence. To whatever other uses the passage may have been put, it is extremely likely that it was a means of escape during the Catholic persecutions. This seems probable, as the passage lay in the direction of Kinninmonth, which was a great refuge for the Catholics and has been described as a very "Cave of Adullam." Many famous and cultured men from the colleges of Douay and Clermont took shelter there, among them Father Anderson, who is known to have been there in 1611. We have in his own words a vivid description of his perils. He says: "The ministers are searching for me everywhere, but I have many times escaped their hands by an evident miracle." Another name associated with this place is that of Father John Ogilvie, on account of whose execution in 1614 great indignation was felt in the neighbourhood.

In conclusion, I should like to add a few notes taken in Aberdeen on my way home from Delgaty Castle. An old building at 45 Guestrow has lately undergone some extensive renovation, and is at present used as a common lodging-house.

The stone carved door-heads and other parts, besides the various plastered ceilings, all bear evidence of their having been done for the Skene family. Whether or not the whole of the building belongs to the same period is uncertain, but the outward structure and the internal treatment of the various rooms rather point to the early eighteenth century. The portions to which I wish to refer are the bits of painted decoration

brought to light in the recent renovations. In what seems to be the older part of the building there is a small apartment—probably a portion of what may have been a much larger room partitioned off—having a tempera-painted roof, which, although very much faded, gives the room the appearance of having been used as a private chapel. The subjects represented are evidently meant to portray the Ascension, the Crown of Thorns, and the Five Wounds. The surrounding framework and other ornamentation are chiefly composed of fruit and foliage. Interesting though these features are, it is very doubtful if sufficient gutting has taken place to give decisive proof as to the extent and nature of the decorative work revealed on the roof of this small apartment.

The other interesting part of the building is in a small panelled room of more recent date—an ante-chamber, no doubt; but the painting—in oil—almost permits my imagination to associate it with the stage-coach and tavern days, its chief characteristics being those exhibited in the many examples of “blob”-painting, so peculiar to the early part of the eighteenth century. The panels have their surfaces entirely occupied by extremely bold imitations of nondescript marbles, while the styles and mouldings are very profusely decorated with groups of figures, buildings of various kinds, besides landscapes and other ornamentation. The technique—of Flemish influence—is very bold, firm, and skilfully done, revealing the hand of a dexterous craftsman.

The methods of many of these earlier craftsmen and their productions are well worthy of close examination and study, because of the fact that it is the productions of artists rather than their lives that make the history of art.

Although in this later period of decoration there is a decided line of demarcation separating it from the earlier tempera-paintings, yet the links are sufficiently close to form quite an interesting chain of evidence, showing beyond a doubt the great extent to which these decorative paintings must have been prevalent throughout Scotland.

Many of these paintings of both periods, in tempera and in oil, if not the finest of art treasures, are certainly unique as being the pro-

ducts of particular times and a peculiar temperament. The work of the eighteenth century appears to have had its crowning effort in Alexander Runciman's famous production at Penicuik House, about 1780, unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1899.

IV.

THE ARCHITECTURALLY SHAPED SHRINES AND OTHER RELIQUARIES OF THE EARLY CELTIC CHURCH IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

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THE MUSEUM.

The object of this paper is to gather together all the examples of the architecturally shaped shrines of the Early Celtic Church in Scotland and Ireland. They form a class of relics of most singular interest, alike in their intrinsic character and features, and in their historical significance and associations. Thirty years ago I dealt with them in my Rhind Lectures¹ under the general head of the existing relics of the Early Celtic Church; but since that time some new examples have occurred, and it may be of interest to call attention again to these objects as a class by themselves. I have also taken advantage of the occasion to add a few brief notices of other reliquaries existing in Scotland.

The architecturally shaped shrines of the Celtic Church both in Ireland and in Scotland were fashioned in imitation of the form which the Celtic artist who illuminated the *Book of Kells* evolved from his imagination as a representation of the Temple at Jerusalem (fig. 1)—a rectangular basement covered by a hipped roof, with a roof-ridge terminating at either end in ornamental projections.² It is not known why these shrines were made after this particular pattern, or what was

¹ *Scotland in Early Christian Times*, Edinburgh, D. Douglas, 1881.

² See a facsimile of the page containing this representation in G. O. Westwood's *Facsimiles of the Miniatures and Ornaments of Anglo-Saxon and Irish Manuscripts*, pl. 11.

the nature of the relics enshrined within them, although, from their small size and the elaborate and costly ornamentation lavished upon them, it is evident that the objects they were intended to contain and preserve must have been regarded as exceptionally precious and important. No more than five of them have come down to our time. Of the five only one is certainly known to belong to Scotland; two were

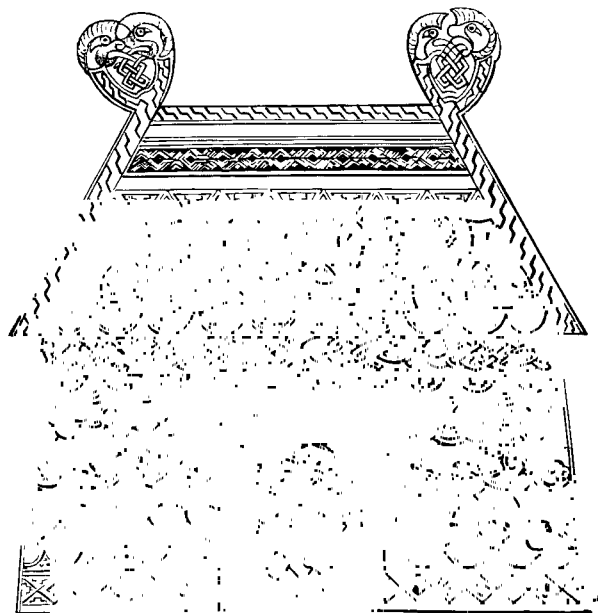


Fig. 1. Representation of the Temple at Jerusalem in the *Book of Kells*.

casually found in Ireland, and two were found in Norway, whither they had been taken as plunder by the Vikings. To these five may be added a sixth, which, though it is architecturally shaped, does not strictly follow the model of the others by its having straight gables, instead of the general form of the hipped roof.

The Scottish example, known as the Monymusk Reliquary (fig. 2), is the finest of all as a work of art. It was exhibited to the Society in

1879 by the kindness of Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, and I then took the opportunity of describing and figuring it.¹ It is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches in height, and 2 inches in width. It consists of a

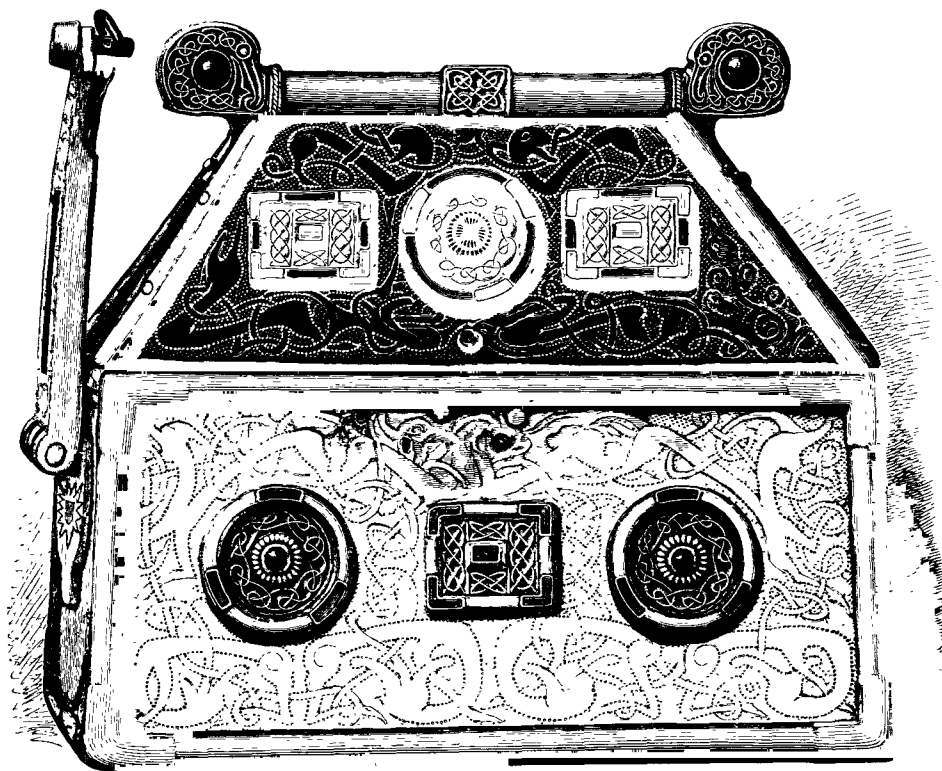


Fig. 2. The Monymusk Reliquary, front view. (Actual size)

box of wood made up of two parts, each hollowed out of a single piece, the lower part oblong and rectangular, the upper part triangular lengthwise, with sloping ends, being hinged to the lower rectangular part

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xiv. p. 431. and *Scotland in Early Christian Times* (First Series), pp. 242-250.

as a lid. The exterior on three sides is covered by thin plates of bronze, plain, and attached to the wood underneath by small rivets, and the corners are secured by cylindrically rounded mountings with squared-off thickenings at the angles. The plates on the front are of silver, covered with a diaper pattern of zoomorphic interlaced work, the outlines of which are made by dots instead of lines. The design is placed on a ground shaded or stippled over by minute dots, and the ground of the interior of the figures is left plain, so as to show them up by contrast. In the centre of the lower front is a square panel enclosed by a frame or moulding of semi-cylindrical section, with settings of red enamel at the four corners, enclosing a pattern of interlaced work arranged round a small central panel filled with red enamel. Balancing each other to right and left of this square central panel are two circular panels of similar character, their marginal mouldings ornamented with three segmental settings of red enamel placed at equal distances round the circumference, and enclosing a circular band of interlaced work surrounding a central boss of gilt metal with a beaded margin. The upper front is decorated in the same way with three similar panels in the middle line, arranged so that the central panel is a circular one and the two on either side of it are oblong. The bar on the ridge of the roof is ornamented in the middle of its length with an oblong projecting panel of interlaced work, the top of which is filled with red enamel. The expanded and projecting ends of the bar are each ornamented with a panel of interlaced work of zoomorphic character arranged round a setting of lapis-lazuli.

Both ends of the casket (fig. 3) are plain, except that to each has been hinged a richly enamelled appendage of the nature of a metal mounting or socket for a strap-end, probably of leather, by which the casket could be conveniently suspended round the neck when carried on the breast of its bearer, as it was the custom for these relics to be carried. The enshrined Psalter, the chief relic of St Columba in the territory of his tribe of the Cinel Conall Gulban, which was styled the Cathach or Battler, was so carried, for "if it be sent thrice rightwise

(i.e., according to the course of the sun) around the army of the Cinel Conall when they are going to battle, they will return safe with victory, and it is on the breast of a coarb, or a cleric, who is, to the best of his

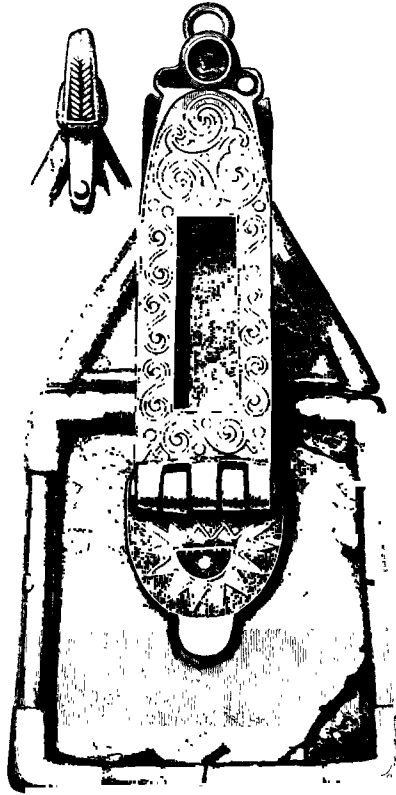


Fig. 3. End view of the Monymusk Reliquary. (Actual size.)

power, free from mortal sin, that the Cathach should be when brought round the army."¹

The Monymusk shrine, however, has no known history. It is un-

¹ Adamnan's *Life of St Columba*, edited by W. Reeves, D.D., p. 250.

questionably a reliquary of the Celtic Church, which enshrined an unknown relic of the very first order of importance, judging by the elaborate and costly nature of its decoration. But absolutely nothing is known about it to account for its presence and preservation at Monymusk. We are thus driven to inquire whether there is anything ascertainable which might account for the presence of such a notable relic of the Early Celtic Church there.¹ And accordingly we find that there is on record a special connection between Monymusk and one of the most famous of the Scottish enshrined relics of St Columba—a relic, too, which, like the Cathach, had for its principal function to be carried into battle by its bearer with the army of the king, and a relic which, though its nature is unspecified, bore a name which implies that it was enshrined in such a shrine as this.

In a charter of King William the Lion² before 1211, he grants and confirms to the monks of his newly founded monastery of Aberbrothock the custody of "The Brechennoch." And to these same monks, he says, "I have given and granted, with the Brechennoch the lands of Forglen given to God and to St Columba and to the Brechennoch, they making therefor the service in the army with the Brechennoch which is due to me from the said lands." From this it is apparent that the Brechennoch, whatever it was, was endowed with the lands of Forglen for its keepership, like many other relics of the Celtic Church, and that these lands had been of old granted to St Columba. The Church of Forglen was dedicated to St Adamnan, the ninth successor in the Abbacy of Iona from Columba himself, and the well-known author of his *Life*; and it is nowise improbable that it may have possessed the Brechennoch previous to the grant to Aberbrothock by King William

¹ The first notice in record of Monymusk is *c.* 1170 A.D. It was then, and had been for a long time, the seat of a community of Keldei (popularly known as Culdees), affiliated to St Andrews, which, in the thirteenth century, was converted into a Priory of the Order of St Augustin. Reeves's *Culdees of the British Islands*, pp. 54 and 135.

² *Registrum Vetus de Aberbrothock* (Bannatyne Club), pp. 10, 73, 296; *Collections for a History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff* (Spalding Club), pp. 510, 588; *Miscellany of the Spalding Club*, vol. iii., preface, p. xxiv.

the Lion. We hear no more of it for more than a century. Bernard, abbot of Aberbrothock, had been at the battle of Bannockburn, presumably making the service in the army with the Breccbennoch due to the king from the lands with which his monastery had been endowed for its custody; and a few months thereafter he, with consent of his chapter, and having regard to the welfare of the monastery (to which such military service was no doubt uncongenial) granted to Malcolm of Monymusk the whole lands of Forglen which pertain to the Breccbennoch, "to be held by the said Malcolm and his heirs on condition that he and they shall perform in our name the service in the king's army which pertains to the Breccbennoch as often as occasion shall arise." There is no need to go further. There is no evidence that the Breccbennoch which was thus committed to the hereditary keepership of the family of Monymusk ever left Monymusk, although the lands belonging to it can be traced in record as held by other families down to the Reformation by the same tenure. The unnamed reliquary which still remains there is unquestionably a relic of the Early Celtic Church, and from its character and ornamentation may very well be of the time of Adamnan, to whom the Church of Forglen was dedicated. It is not against its possible identity with the Breccbennoch that Bishop Reeves, Cosmo Innes, and others supposed the Breccbennoch to have been a banner, probably founding upon the fact that in some of the Charters relating to it, it has been called a *veçillum*, a term given doubtless from its function of service with the army. This, however, is really in its favour, for the Celtic *veçilla* were not necessarily banners, but more frequently reliquaries.¹

There remains another indication of the nature of the Breccbennoch²—the indication contained in the name itself—which is obviously made up of two words, of which the latter, according to the Gaelic usage, is an

¹ Dr Reeves, in his note on the Breccbennoch in his edition of Adamnan's *Life of St Columba* (p. 331), after expressing the opinion that it was a banner, adds (p. 332 n.), "but the Irish *veçilla* were boxes," i.e., reliquaries or shrines.

² The spelling in the original documents is very variable, but evidently phonetic—Brachbennoch, Breccbennoch, Brachbennache, Brachbennach, Breccbennoch.

adjective. Bennoch means blessed, and the significance of the whole word appears to be the blessed Breac—whatever may be the nature of the thing indicated by Breac. Fortunately there is still one Breac

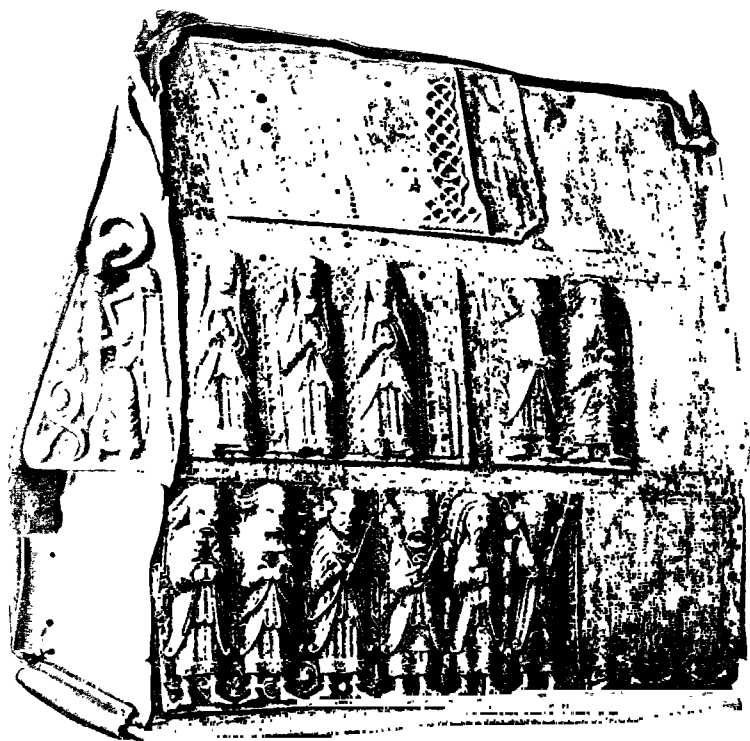


Fig. 4. The Breac Mogue or Shrine of St Moedoc. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

known, the Breac Mogue (fig. 4), which is the shrine of St Mogue, otherwise Moedoc, or Ædan of Ferns, in Ireland.¹

It is one of the architecturally shaped shrines, but of later date than

¹ See a paper by Dr Reeves on St Ædan of Ferns in *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. viii. p. 446, and a notice of the Breac Mogue by Miss Stokes in *Archæologia*, vol. xliii. p. 135, and Coffey's *Celtic Antiquities of the Christian Period*, p. 50.

the others, a circumstance which probably accounts for its slight departure from the form of the prototype in having its gables almost vertical instead of being greatly sloped inwards towards the centre of the roof. It is made of bronze, the lower rectangular part measuring $8\frac{7}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the total height $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It has rings at the ends for suspension, but there is also preserved with it a leathern satchel finely ornamented with interlaced work, and provided with a strap by which it might be

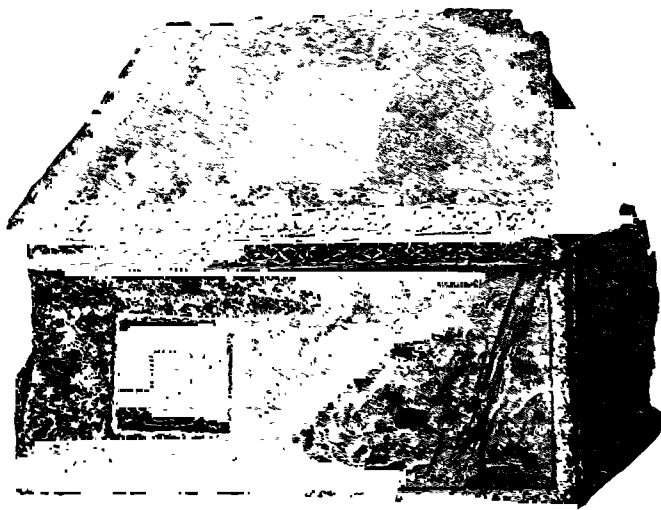


Fig. 5. Shrine found in the Shannon. ($\frac{3}{4}$.)

carried. On one end of the shrine is a figure of King David playing the harp, and the front has been ornamented with attached full-length figures, presumably of saints or ecclesiastical personages, of which eleven still remain. These figures are very characteristic, and remind one of the figures carved in stone in high relief on the High Crosses of Ireland. The back and bottom of the shrine are ornamented with a diaper of plain sunk crosses, resembling those on the shrine of St Patrick's bell.

A small and somewhat dilapidated shrine (fig. 5), of the same type as the Monymusk example, which was found in the Shannon, is preserved in this Museum.¹ Allowing for dilapidation of the ends, it may be said to be exactly the same size as the Monymusk one. It has lost the bar along the ridge of the roof, and some of its corner mountings, but the double band of interlaced work at the junction of the lower part of the roof or lid of the box remains. It has been

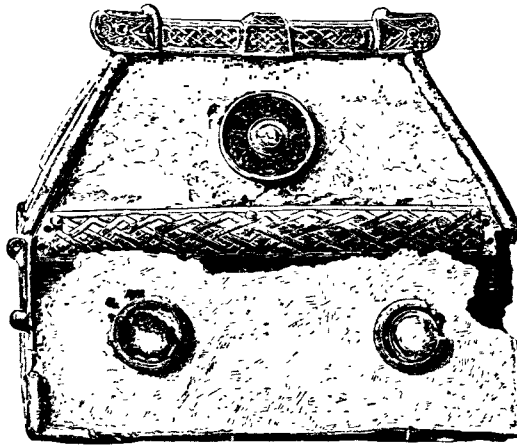


Fig. 6. Shrine found in Lough Erne, Ireland. ($\frac{1}{3}$.)

ornamented on the front with three square panels of interlaced work, surrounding a central setting, placed two on the lower part and one on the upper. Only one of these panels remains, but the marks of the others are plainly visible. Like the Monymusk reliquary, it has had provision at the ends for suspensory attachments, the traces of which still remain.

A somewhat larger shrine of the same form and character (fig. 6), measuring 7 inches in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and $5\frac{7}{8}$ in height, was brought up on a fishing line from the bottom of Loch Erne in

¹ See an account of it in the *Proceedings*, vol. xiv. p. 286, by Professor Duns.

Ireland.¹ It is of bronze, tinned or silvered, and retains the original yew-wood box inside. The construction is the same as that of the Monymusk shrine, the bronze plates being kept together at the corners by rounded bronze mountings; a bar with projecting ends ornamented with interlaced work runs along the ridge of the roof, and a broader band of interlaced work marks the junction of the lower part with the roof. Two circular medallions adorn the lower part of the front, and one of larger size occupies the centre of the

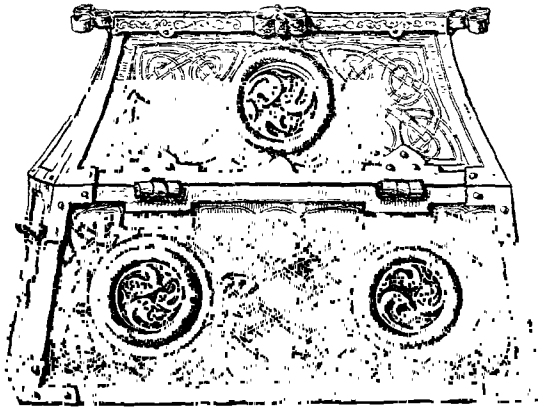


Fig. 7. Shrine now in Copenhagen Museum. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

upper part. These medallions have circular settings of amber in the centre, surrounded by bands of delicate interlaced work. On the ends are the remains of hinges for suspensory attachments, like those of the Monymusk shrine.

Of the two examples taken by the Vikings to Norway, one (fig. 7) has been long known, as it was figured by Worsaae in his illustrated catalogue of the Copenhagen Museum in 1859.² It is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length and 4 inches in height. The ends are slightly sloped inwards,

¹ See an account of it by Rev. D. Murphy in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, vol. xxiii. (1892), p. 349.

² *Nordiske Oldsager i det Kongelige Museum i Kjøbenhavn*, 1859, fig. 524; also T. Petersen's *A Celtic Reliquary found in a Norwegian Burial Mound*, p. 15.

and the gables curved inwards. The bar along the ridge of the roof has projections at either end and an ornamental panel in the centre. The sides and roof are engraved with interlaced knot-work of good design, and two medallions on the lower part, and one on the upper, are ornamented with triplets of spirals terminating in dragonesque heads in the style of the older spiral ornament. On the ends there are

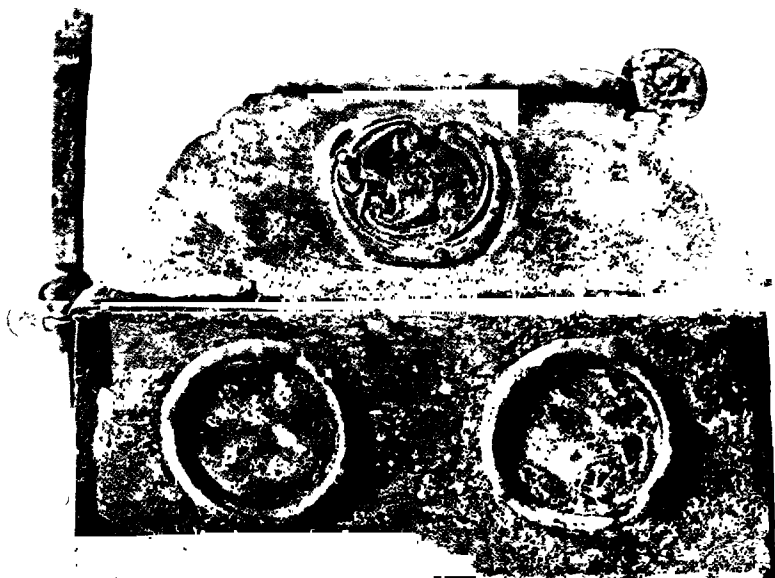


Fig. 8. Shrine found in a Viking Boat-burial at Melhus in Norway. (2)

remains of a hinge for the suspensory attachments, like those of the Monymusk shrine. Scratched on the bottom of the shrine is a Runic inscription, "Ranvaig owns this Casket." The Runes belong to the peculiar group found on the monumental crosses in the Isle of Man, from which it may be inferred that Ranvaig was a Norwegian woman, perhaps settled in Man at the time when she first possessed the casket, which was afterwards taken to Norway, whence it found its way to Copenhagen, as is known from the Museum records.

The other shrine from Norway (fig. 8) was found in extremely interesting circumstances in 1906 in a large grave-mound of the Viking time at Melhus in the Namdalen valley, and has been described by

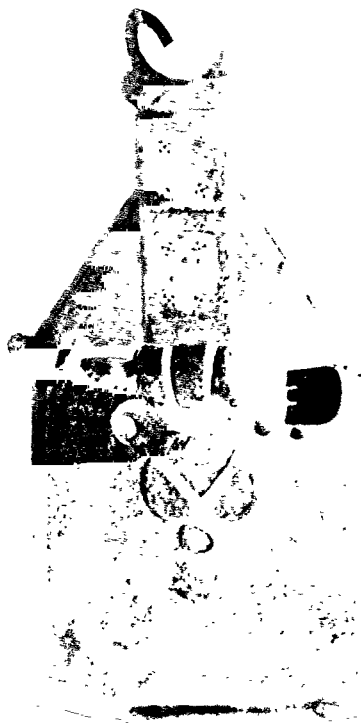


Fig. 9. End of the Shrine found at Melhus. ($\frac{1}{4}$.)

T. Petersen of the Trondheim Museum.¹ The grave-mound covered a boat-burial of two people interred at the same time, a man and a woman. With the man were two swords, one single and one double-edged, an axe-head, a spear-head, a shield-boss, and a whetstone; with the woman were two brooches and a fibula, a necklace of 137 beads,

¹ *A Celtic Reliquary found in a Norwegian Burial Mound*, by T. Petersen (1907).

a pair of shears, a spindle-whorl, a weaver's spatha of cetacean bone, an oblong plate of cetacean bone ornamented with dots and circles, and the reliquary. The latter is of the same general form and character as the Monymusk shrine, being $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length by 2 inches in breadth and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height. It consists of a box of yew-wood covered with thin plates of bronze, unornamented, except for three circular medallions placed on the front, which have been filled in with ornamentation of divergent spirals. The bar along the ridge of the roof has projecting terminations quite like those on the Monymusk shrine, and on the ends of the shrine (fig. 9) are fixed by hinges two suspensory attachments for a strap, which are, like the ones on the Monymusk example, richly decorated with enamel. Judging from the character of its ornamentation, Mr Petersen considers this shrine the oldest of them all, and gives to it a date not later than A.D. 650. From other considerations relating to the grave-mound and its contents, he states that the period of its being brought to Norway to be buried with its possessor cannot be reckoned later than the beginning of the ninth century, so that it must have already been of a venerable age before it became the spoil of the Vikings.

It was a well-established custom of the Celtic Church to enshrine the relics of their native saints.¹ The relics so preserved were mostly personal possessions of the saint, intimately associated with his life and labours, such as books of the Gospels or Psalters, copied or used by him, bells, crosiers, or such-like, of which some traditionary story was told.

The books or manuscripts of the Gospels and Psalters were enshrined in *cumdach*s or cases of the form of the book itself, made of silver or bronze, and elaborately ornamented in chased or filigree work and inlay of gold and settings of gems. Five of these are preserved in the Dublin

¹ "It would appear, from the number of references to shrines in the authentic Irish annals, that previously to the irruptions of the Northmen in the eighth and ninth centuries, there were few, if any, of the distinguished churches in Ireland which had not costly shrines containing the relics of their founders and other celebrated saints." Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 201.

Museum,¹ dating from about A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1150. We have now none in Scotland; but we learn from Fordun,² that Fothad, son of Bran, scribe and Bishop of Alba, who died in A.D. 961, enshrined a book of

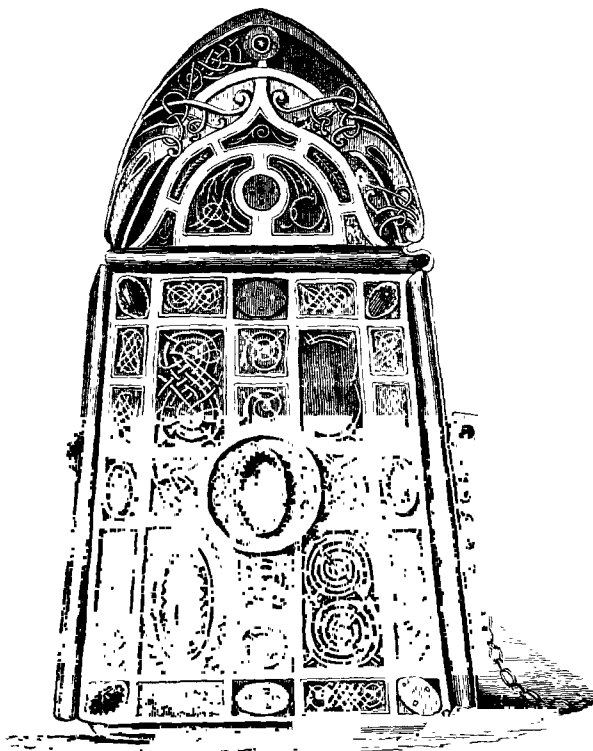


Fig. 10. Shrine of St Patrick's Bell. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

the Gospels (presumably written by himself), and placed it on the high altar of the Church of St Andrews, where it was still preserved about the middle of the fourteenth century. St Ternan's Book of the Gospels,

¹ Coffey's *Guide to the Celtic Antiquities of the Christian Period preserved in the National Museum, Dublin*, p. 46. A list of ten *cumducks* which are known to have existed in Ireland is given in Miss Stokes's *Early Christian Art in Ireland*, p. 90.

² *Scotichronicon*, Bower's continuation (ed. Goodall), vol. i. p. 339.

in four volumes, each enshrined in a metal case enriched by silver and gold interwoven on their surfaces, is noticed in the Martyrology of Aberdeen,¹ where it is stated that the volume containing the Gospel of Matthew was preserved in his Church at Banchory at the date when the MS. was written, or about 1530.

The bells, of which a goodly number still exist,² when enshrined, were encased in decorated coverings of the shape of the Celtic bell, which was quadrangular, tapering upwards to the loop handle, or to a flattened semi-oviform dome enclosing it. These bell-shrines are quite peculiar to Scotland and Ireland, not a single example occurring elsewhere. The finest surviving example is that of St Patrick's bell (fig. 10), traditionally said to have been found in the tomb of St Columba, and placed by him in the Church of Armagh, where it was enshrined between the years 1091 and 1105. The bell itself is of hammered iron, 6 inches in height, and as rudely put together as any cattle-bell; but the shrine is a work of art, and bears an inscription commemorating the King of Ireland and the Bishop of Armagh, who caused it to be made, with the name of the artificer who, "with his sons," fashioned it, and of "the keeper of the bell." This last intimation of the existence of an office implying the keepership of a sacred relic has an important bearing on questions that will follow.

There are two bell-shrines in Scotland, both of considerably later date,—the Kilmichael Glassary shrine in Argyleshire,³ and the shrine of the Guthrie bell in Forfarshire.⁴ The Kilmichael Glassary shrine (fig. 11), now in the Museum, contains a small iron bell, probably that of St Moluag of Lismore, which he made miraculously, according to the ecclesiastical tradition, with a bundle of rushes for fuel, the smith having declined to make him a bell because he had no coals. The Aberdeen

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. ii. p. 264.

² See notices with illustrations of nine Celtic bells of iron and three of bronze preserved in different parts of Scotland, in *Scotland in Early Christian Times* (First Series), pp. 167-213. A fourth bell of bronze is described and figured in *Proceedings*, vol. xxiii. p. 118.

³ *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iv. p. 117.

⁴ *Proceedings*, vol. i. p. 55.

Breviary relates that this bell was held in high honour in the Church of Lismore, which afterwards became the cathedral of the diocese, of which Glassary was one of the rural deaneries. The shrine, which is $3\frac{3}{4}$

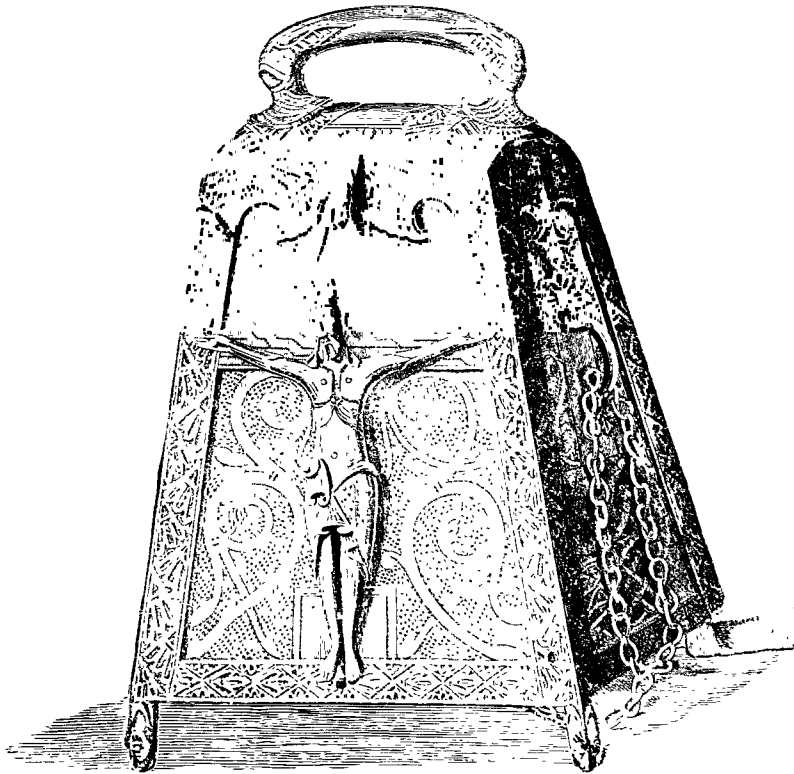


Fig. 11. Bell-shrine from Kilmichael Glassary, Argyleshire. ($\frac{3}{4}$.)

inches across the base, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, has a round hole pierced in the bottom, sufficient to allow of the insertion of a finger to touch the bell, an indication that the relic had been used, like many others, to swear oaths upon, so that there is no improbability in its having been brought to the deanery for that purpose.

The Guthrie bell-shrine (fig. 12), at Guthrie House, Forfarshire, is said to have come from the Church of Guthrie,¹ a prebend of the Cathedral

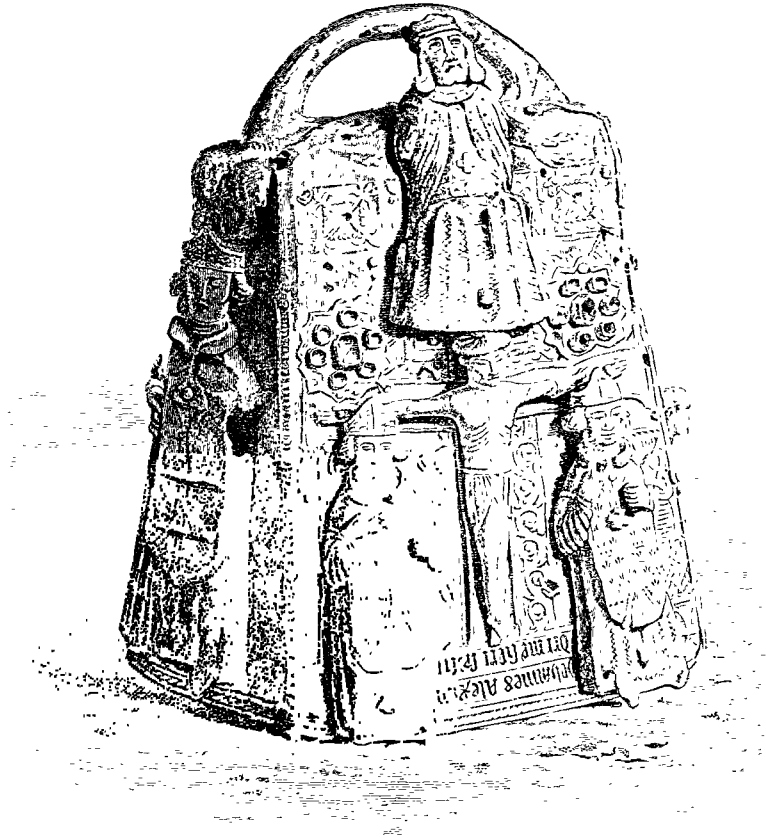


Fig. 12. The Guthrie Bell-shrine. ($\frac{1}{2}$.)

of Brechin. It is of bronze, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ in width at the base, and elaborately decorated with attached figures in relief, of bronze and silver, consisting of the crucifixion and figures of

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. i. p. 55.

ecclesiastics vested and mitred. From the fact that the crucifixion is represented with three nails instead of four, as in earlier representations, it can hardly be placed earlier than the thirteenth century ; but there is one figure on the right-hand side of the shrine which is apparently of a date considerably earlier, and probably belongs to a prior system of its decoration. Over the arms of the crucifixion there are two groups of settings, the stones of which are now gone. They consist each of a circle of six settings arranged round a central and larger setting, and are probably intended to represent the sun and moon, which were the usual accompaniments of the crucifixion at that period, and for some centuries previously. On each side of the crucifix are panels of foliaceous scrolls, and on the extreme right a panel of interlaced work, the strands of which are marked with dots in the Irish manner. At the bottom is a silver plate, with the inscription, in black letter, in niello, "Johannes Alexandri me fieri fecit." The back of the shrine is plain, but presents the remains of two loop attachments of bronze for suspension.

Crosiers were usually enshrined by simply covering the staff, or the crook, with ornamental metal work, enriched by filigree work or enamels and settings of precious stones. A familiar example of this in Scotland is the crosier of St Fillan of Glendochart,¹ now in the National

¹ See Notice of the Quigrich or Crosier of St Fillan, by Daniel Wilson, LL.D., and Historical Notices of St Fillan's Crosier, by John Stuart, LL.D., in the *Proceedings*, vol. xii. pp. 122-182; and *Scotland in Early Christian Times* (First Series), pp. 216-241. Other Celtic crosiers still preserved, or known from record to have been preserved, in Scotland are :—The Crosier of St Moluag of Lismore, called the *Bachul More*, now in the possession of the Duke of Argyll, but till recently in the hereditary possession of a family named M'Inlea (changed to Livingstone), with a croft of land in Lismore for its keepership called *Peynbachalla* (*Proceedings*, vol. ii. p. 13, and *Origines Parochiales Scotice*, vol. ii. p. 163, where it is figured); the Crosier called the *Arwachyll*, preserved till 1518 at Kilmolrue in Muckairn, where it was used in taking the oaths of the subscribers to a bond of man-rent (*The Thaness of Cawdor*, Spalding Club, p. 129, and *Proceedings*, vol. iii. p. 292); the Crosier of St Mund in 1497 had a croft of land called Pordewry, and was itself "called in Scotch Deowray" (*Register of the Great Seal*, A.D. 1424-1573, p. 507); the Crosier of St Fergus, preserved in the church dedicated to him in Aberdeenshire at the time the *Breviary of Aberdeen* was written (*Brev. Aberd. temp. estur.*, fol. clxiii); the Crosier of St Duthac which was exhibited by its keeper to James IV. in 1506 (*Accounts of the Lord High*

Museum of Antiquities. The staff of the original crosier has long disappeared, but the first metal mounting of the crook remains (fig. 13).

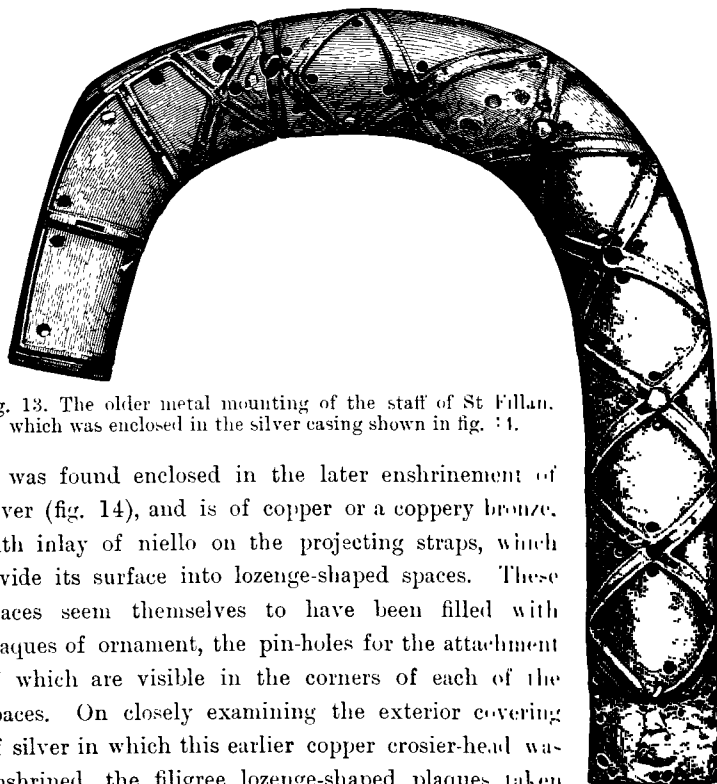


Fig. 13. The older metal mounting of the staff of St Fillan, which was enclosed in the silver casing shown in fig. 14.

It was found enclosed in the later enshrinement of silver (fig. 14), and is of copper or a coppery bronze, with inlay of niello on the projecting straps, which divide its surface into lozenge-shaped spaces. These spaces seem themselves to have been filled with plaques of ornament, the pin-holes for the attachment of which are visible in the corners of each of the spaces. On closely examining the exterior covering of silver in which this earlier copper crosier-head was enshrined, the filigree lozenge-shaped plaques taken from these spaces were found to be encrusted on the thin plate of silver which covered the body of the crook-head, and may be recognised

Treasurer, vol. iii. p. 342); the Crosier of St Donnan at the church of Auchterless was famous for curing fevers and other diseases till the Reformation (*Collections on the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, Spalding Club, p. 505); the Crosier and Bell of St Lolan at Kincardine-on-Forth had each a croft of land for its keepership (*Cartulary of Cambuskenneth*, p. 166). The terminal part of the crook of a Celtic crosier found at Hoddam Church, which was dedicated to St Kentigern, is in the National Museum (*Scotland in Early Christian Times*, p. 225).

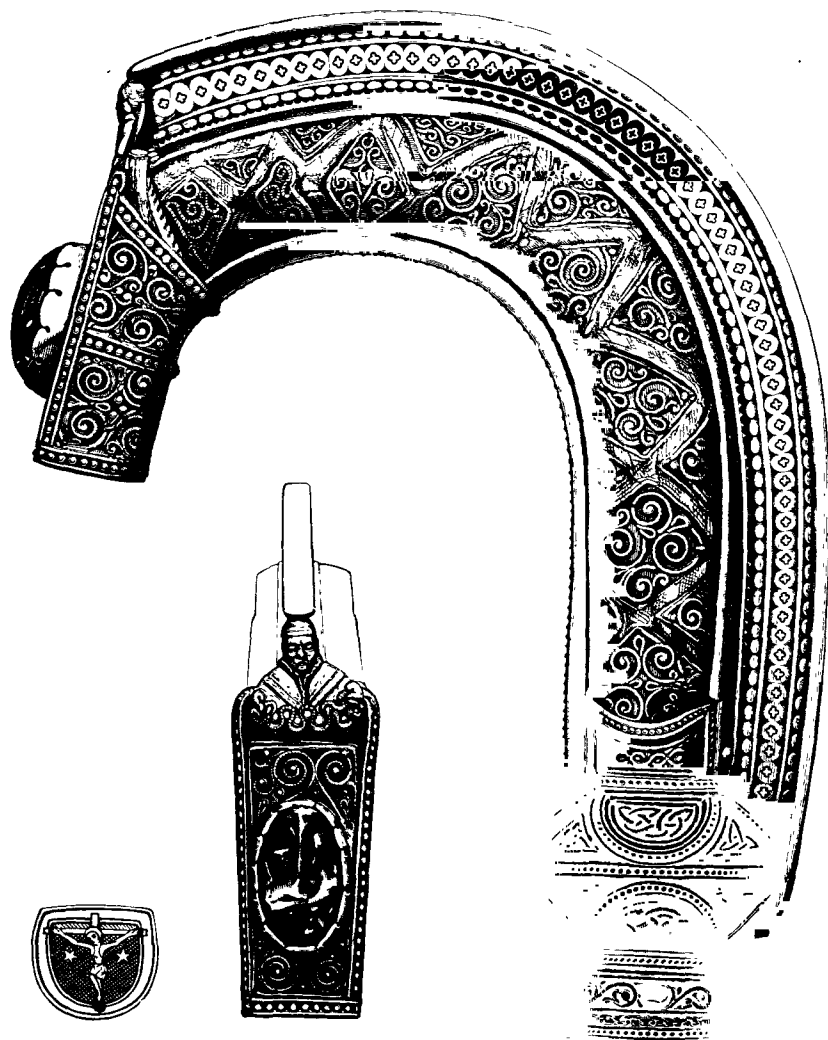


Fig. 14. The external silver casing in which St Fillan's Crosier-head was enshrined.

not only by their correspondence in shape, but by the pin-holes still remaining at the corners.

This group of Reliquaries, interesting as they are from their intrinsic merits as works of art, are still more interesting in their historical associations from their intimate connection with the ecclesiastical and secular life of the people. They were used for swearing oaths upon, for curing diseases, and for procuring victory for the host of the tribe in the day of battle. Three of the relics of St Columba were so used—the *Cathach*, or Battler, which was his enshrined Psalter; the *Cath Buidhe*, or Yellow Battler,¹ which was the Scottish shrine of his crosier encased in gold; and the Breckennoch, which was enlisted by charter to service in the army by King William the Lion. Nor must we forget, in this connection, the enshrined arm of St Fillan, which, according to the historian Boece, played a miraculous part in cheering King Robert the Bruce on the eve of Bannockburn. The crosier of St Fillan, so far as we know, was never borne to battle, but had its own function, as we learn from the inquest of 1428 that when goods or cattle were stolen from Glendochart, and the owner, from doubt of the culprit or fear of his enemies, did not dare to follow after his property, he might send word to the Dewar of the crosier, with fourpence, or a pair of shoes and food for the first night, and the Dewar was bound to follow and recover them if he could anywhere within the kingdom of Scotland,² which he was specially empowered to do by letters under the privy seal of James III.

These shrines and reliquaries are most precious illustrations of the art and craftsmanship of our forefathers many centuries ago. The extreme

¹ It is mentioned in the Irish Annals, preserved in the Burgundian Library at Brussels, under the year 918, that on the invasion of Alba by the Lochlanns under Ivar, the men of Alba vowed "that their standard in going forth to battle should be the crosier of Columkille: wherefore it is called *Cath-bhuaidh* from that day to this; and this is a fitting name for it, for they have often gained victory in battle by it, as they did at that time when they placed their hope in Columkille." The Four Masters say that the leader of the men of Alba on this occasion was Constantine, son of Aedh, and grandson of Kenneth Macalpine (*Adamnan's Life of St Columba*, by Reeves, p. 333).

² *Black Book of Taymouth*, Preface, p. xxxv; *Proceedings*, vol. xii. p. 179.

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 veneration in which they were held caused all the resources of art to be lavished upon them, and secured their preservation by endowing them with grants of land to be held in heritable tenure by hereditary keepers to whom their custody was committed. These hereditary keepers were laymen, not clerics, who in Scotland were known by the official name of Doire, which later became the family name of Dewar. The five relics of St Fillan¹ had each its croft of land in Glendochart or Strathfillan, held, with the custody of the relic, by lay Dewars or hereditary keepers. We know from record that as late as 1549 three of these lay hereditary keepers were able in the Civil Courts to vindicate their right of possession of the relics against the Church itself in the person of the Prior of Strathfillan, who sought delivery of the relics to him that they might be placed in the churches of Killin and Strathfillan, "not to be tain furth agane without licence of the said Prior." In 1551 we find it noted in the Great Seal, with reference to the lands held by Malise Dewar, with the custody of the crosier of St Fillan, that they had never been computed in the rental of the Lordship of Glendochart, nor any payment made for them to the Queen, but now they were to be held of the Crown for a payment of forty shillings annually.

After the Reformation Donald Dewar sold the lands to Campbell of Glenurchy, but did not part with the crosier, which descended hereditarily in the family till 1876, when Archibald Dewar, then resident in Canada, where the crosier had been for fifty-nine years, executed a deed of transference and surrender of the relic, with all its rights and privileges, to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and their successors, "on trust to deposit the same in the National Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh, there to remain in all time to come, for the use, benefit, and enjoyment of the Scottish nation."

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. xxiii. p. 110.

MONDAY, 11th April 1910.

MR THOMAS ROSS, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the ANNUAL REPORT to the Board of Trustees by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, with reference to the National Museum of Antiquities under their charge, for the year ending 31st March 1910, as follows:—

During the year the Museum has been open to the public free, except that it was closed for repainting by H.M. Board of Works from 15th February to 25th March, at which time the ground-floor was re-opened, while the work continued in progress on the floor above.

The number of objects of antiquity added to the Museum during the year has been 137 by donation and 29 by purchase. The number of volumes of books and pamphlets added to the Library has been 169 by donation and 31 by purchase, and the binding of 134 volumes has been proceeded with.

A considerable number of objects, some of which are of great importance and interest, have been added during the year to the collection from the Roman Station at Newstead, Melrose, which the Society has been excavating for the last five years under the superintendence of Mr James Curle, F.S.A. Scot., Melrose, who has also undertaken the description and illustration of the excavations and their results in a work to be published shortly. The whole number of the objects thus obtained by the Society's operations now amounts to nearly 2300, many of which are rare, and some unique; and the Council desire to express their great obligations to the proprietors, Mr T. J. S. Roberts of Drygrange, F.S.A. Scot., and Mr Wm. Younger of Ravenswood, for their courtesy in granting permission to excavate the site, and for their generosity in freely giving over this large and representative collection to be permanently preserved as national property in the National Museum of Antiquities.

ALEX. O. CURLE, *Secretary*.

R. SCOTT MONCRIEFF, *Secretary*.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows :—

A. LESLIE ARMSTRONG, 12 Dragon Avenue, Harrogate.

JAMES CHRISTISON, Librarian, Public Library, Montrose.

ANDREW HUNTER, 48 Garscube Terrace, Murrayfield.

ARTHUR W. RUSSELL, M.A., W.S., 18 Learmonth Gardens.

HENRY GUICHARDE TODD, Architect, 3 Adelaide Villas, New Barnet, Herts.

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors :—

(1) By Rev. W. BURNETT, Restalrig.

Seventeenth-Century Tobacco Pipe found at Restalrig.

(2) By GEORGE HERKES, Duddingston.

Two Seventeenth-Century Tobacco Pipes, one with maker's mark, found in digging at the Insurance and Banking Golf Club House, Duddingston.

(3) By JAMES LYLE, F.S.A. Scot.

Leather Case containing an adjustable horse-shoe, with eight nails, carried as a provision against loss of a horse-shoe in the hunting field.

(4) By G. J. EWAN WATSON, F.S.A. Scot.

Hemispherical Cup of Iron, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with footstand and side-handle, ploughed up near Corstorphine.

Leith Token, JOHN WHITE, 1796.

(5) By THOMAS SHEPPARD, F.S.A. Scot.

Hull Museum Publications, Nos. 59–67, and No. 40, Third Edition.

(6) By Mrs J. STEVENSON.

A Restoration of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus. By J. J. STEVENSON, F.S.A.

(7) By T. J. WESTROPP, the Author.

Ring Forts in the Barony of Moyarta, Co. Clare ; A Study of the Fort of Dun Aengusa in Inishmore, Aran Isles, Galway.

(8) By CHARLES B. BOOG WATSON, F.S.A. Scot., through Dr George Macdonald.

Traditions and Genealogies of some Members of the Families of Boog, Heron, Leishman, Ross, Watson. Published for private circulation only. Oblong folio. 1909.

Autograph of Robert Burns, being a receipt to Wm. Creech, in the following terms :—

EDINBURGH *February 27th 1789.*

Received from Mr Creech Eighteen Pounds Five Shillings Sterling payment of Fifty Three copies of my Poems, given to Sir John Whitfoord's Subscribers and calculate twice in the Acc^t, and also of twenty more being the half of Forty Copies said to be given in presents.

ROBT. BURNS.

Mr Boog Watson supplies the following particulars of the transmission of this interesting document in a letter to Dr Macdonald accompanying the donation :—

“ William Creech was, as we know, Burns's Edinburgh publisher, and must have taken this receipt from the poet in a receipt-book kept for such entries, as shown by that on the back from a map-mounter and the stamp upon the corner of the slip. The book containing it came into the possession of my grandfather, the Rev. Charles Watson—later D.D.—of Burntisland, who was cousin to Creech and heir under his will. Creech died in January 1815.

“ My grandfather, in going over the papers of Creech, must have found this signature and cut it out ; he pasted it into a scrap-book (which I have) among other autographs, franks, etc. Dr Watson died in August 1866. His widow survived him till 1887, when the book came into the possession of her daughter, the late Mrs Macgillivray, wife of the Rev. Alexander G. Macgillivray of Roseburn Free Church, who

died in 1889—she died in September 1909. Three or four years ago Mrs Macgillivray changed her house and disposed of a lot of books, papers, etc. She gave me this scrap-book, whose valuable content was unknown to her. On looking through the book I found the Burns autograph and informed her of it, whereupon she confirmed the gift, and it has been in my possession ever since. About eighteen months ago I took it out of the book in order to exhibit it at a lecture on William Creech and then found the writing on the other side, till then concealed. I got it mounted in the double-glassed frame, and kept it in my writing-room, till, fearing it might somehow be lost, I made the offer of it to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland for preservation in the National Museum of Antiquities."

(9) By DAVID MACRITCHIE, F.S.A. Scot.

Celtic Civilisation (1907); Gypsy Nobles (1907); The Privileges of Gypsies (1908); An Arctic Voyager of 1653 (1909); Druids and Mound Dwellers (1910).

(10) By DAVID MURRAY, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

Legal Practice in Ayr and the West of Scotland in the 15th and 16th Centuries. 8vo. 1910.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

NOTE ON THE ARREST OF MR ROBERT BAILLIE OF JERVISWOOD IN 1676 FOR RESCUING HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, MR JAMES KIRKTON, THE OUTED MINISTER OF MERTON, FROM THE HANDS OF CAPTAIN CARSTAIRS, AN INFORMER IN THE PAY OF ARCHBISHOP SHARP. BY ROBERT SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, SECRETARY.

This paper deals with the arrest and conviction in 1676 of Mr Robert Baillie of Jerviswood for rescuing his brother-in-law, Mr James Kirkton, the outed Minister of the parish of Merton, from the hands of one Captain Carstairs, an informer in the pay of Archbishop Sharp. The incident, in itself of comparatively little importance as these things then went, created a considerable sensation both at the time and after, for the following reasons: (1) Because Baillie of Jerviswood was a man well known socially and of marked abilities; (2) Because his conviction on the case, even as libelled, was so open to objection as to draw a strong protest from several of the not over-sensitive members of the Privy Council before whom it was tried; (3) Because, as a result of their action, the protesting gentlemen were shortly afterwards dismissed from the Privy Council and relieved of their Militia commands; and (4) Because it was affirmed that the Government had only been able to libel the case as stated by them by issuing a document bearing a false date.

In regard to what took place between Kirkton, Carstairs, and Baillie we have a considerable quantity of contemporary evidence of a more or less hearsay kind, but, so far as I am aware, we have had up to the present time only one statement of direct evidence, viz. the narrative of the occurrence as set forth by Mr Kirkton in his *True and Secret History of the Church of Scotland*. The purpose of this paper is to bring before the Society another statement of direct evidence, viz. that of Mr Robert Baillie himself, as contained in his "Answers to the Complaint perused against him." This document has been found amongst the Baillie papers

preserved at Mellerstain House (which belonged to Robert Baillie, and after his death became the residence of the Baillie family instead of Jerviswood Tower), and has not, so far as I am aware, heretofore been published. It is a carefully written document, but unsigned, and is probably the copy kept by Baillie of his "Answers" as lodged with the Privy Council. I may at once state that these "Answers" contain little or no new matter, but I think they have a distinct interest of their own, as setting forth Baillie's own defence, and as being, without doubt, "the confession" mentioned in the decree of the Privy Council upon which he was condemned.

As the "Answers" contain not only Baillie's statement of what took place, but also the Government's view of the case, there is nothing which I can add by way of narrative of facts which would make the case clearer. I may, however, say a few words as to the three chief actors in the drama—Baillie, Kirkton, and Carstairs.

By far the most interesting is, of course, Mr Robert Baillie of Jerviswood. He was the second son of George Baillie of Jerviswood, by his second wife, Margaret Johnston, sister of Lord Warriston, who was executed in 1664. Through the predecease of his elder brother without issue, he succeeded on his father's death to the estates of Jerviswood and Mellerstain. He married his first cousin Rachel, a daughter of Lord Warriston, and he was therefore both the nephew and son-in-law of that unfortunate gentleman. He was also first cousin of the famous Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, whose mother was another sister of Lord Warriston.

After having been educated in the Universities of Scotland he went abroad to study law, and being at Paris when Sir William Lockhart of Lee was Ambassador there, he was recommended by him to the Papal Nuncio then at Paris, with whom he travelled to Rome, thus getting an opportunity of becoming acquainted with many great men.¹ This fact is rather curious, and one which I do not think is generally known.

¹ Sketch of Robert Baillie's life, endorsed by Lady Grisell Baillie, "my father-in-law."

On his return to Scotland he distinguished himself in civil law, divinity, and history, and became one of the most accomplished men of his time. He refused, however, either to enter Parliament or to take office, as his principles did not permit of his taking the Declaration Test or other oaths imposed at that time. This no doubt drew on him the attention of the Government, and his devoted attendance on his father-in-law, Lord Warriston, from the day of his arrest until the day of his death, would not tend to diminish their dislike to him. Still he had always lived peaceably under the Government, acknowledged the King's authority, and given the powers that were no excuse to interfere with him. It must therefore have been a matter of considerable satisfaction to Archbishop Sharp and others of his kidney when Baillie, in June 1676, committed an act which, rightly or wrongly, gave them a chance of dealing with him.

As is well known, Baillie's after-life did nothing to lessen the suspicion with which he was regarded. He was one of those who went to London with the Duke of Hamilton in 1678 to protest against the invasion of the western counties by the Highland Host. He was one of those who in 1682 strenuously opposed the appointment of the Duke of York as Commissioner to the Scots Parliament, on the ground that it was against the law, his Royal Highness being a papist; and when he was arrested in London the following year, he himself admitted, at least by implication, that he was there intriguing politically against the Government, although he "declared in his last words that he never intended anything against the Government but to have things redressed in a parliamentary way."

When first arrested in London he was brought before the King, who "threatened him with the boots in Scotland, to which he answered His Majesty might give him spurs too, but he could say nothing but the truth."¹ All the same, Wodrow states that "he was much afraid of torture, and was greatly at ease when he learned he was to die a violent death." For this violent death he had long been prepared,

¹ Lady Grisell Baillie's sketch of her father-in-law.

for his daughter-in-law, Lady Grizel Baillie, writes, "that from the time of my Lord Warriston's death Jerriswood had an impression on his spirit that he would suffer death for the cause of his religion in the same place that my Lord Warriston did, which he told to some of his nearest friends long before his death. Also about two years before he died, having been long in the fields alone, he came in and told his lady that he would certainly suffer death at the cross of Edinburgh for his principles ere long."

"It was very remarkable, the Thursday night before he received his indictment, he had some glorious manifestation from God, and on the Friday morning he wrote out a note which he conveyed by his keeper to his sister Mrs Kirkton, in which he said: 'Sister, praise God with me, for I have got such a glorious manifestation of God this night as I would not exchange for many, many worlds. They are thirsting after my blood, which they will get, but some of the greatest of them will live short while after.'"

The details of his trial and execution are well known. His nominal crime was that he had been implicated in the Rye House Plot, of which there was no proof. His real crime was that he was a courageous and steady opponent of Popery and arbitrary power. He was borne to trial in a dying condition, and dragged to execution five hours after sentence was pronounced, for fear that his natural death would deprive the Government of the satisfaction of hanging him.

After Robert Baillie, the Rev. James Kirkton is a comparatively uninteresting character. His first charge was in Lanark, which he left in 1658 for the parish of Merton, whence he was outed in the year 1662. After the Revolution he was appointed minister of a meeting-house in the Castle Hill of Edinburgh, and then minister of the Tolbooth Church, where he preached with a "weak voice," but with "great zeal, knowledge, and learning." He was the author of *The True and Secret History of the Church of Scotland* and of

some other works. He married Robert Baillie's sister,¹ and died in September 1699.

Burnet describes him as an eminent preacher among them, who was as cautious as the rest were bold, and "had avoided all suspicious and dangerous meetings." He was evidently of the passive-resisting class, for, according to his own account, when seized by Carstairs, he behaved like a lamb, "until Carstairs laid his hand on his pocket pistol, which Mr Kirkton perceiving, thought it high time to appear for himself, and so clapt Carstairs close in his arms, so mastering both his hands and his pistol; they struggled awhile on the floor, but Carstairs being a feeble body, was borne back into a corner." Bishop Burnet says that when Jerviswood broke into the room and rescued Kirkton, he (Kirkton) was on the ground and Carstairs sitting on him. If so, it shows the superiority of mind over matter, for from the above it is obvious that physically Kirkton ought to have been sitting on Carstairs.

Lastly, we have Captain Carstairs, the villain of the piece. Burnet describes him as follows: "One Carstairs, a loose and vicious gentleman, who had ruined his estate, undertook to Sharp to go about in disguise, to see those conventicles, and to carry some with him to witness against such as they saw at them; in which he himself was not to appear, but he was to have a proportion of all the fines that should be set upon his evidence; and he was to have so much for every one of the teachers that he could catch. He had many different disguises, and passed by different names in every one of them." Wodrow, writing of him in 1677, says: "This fellow had been for some time very busy against presbyterians in the east parts of Fyfe, and committed many severities; he had turned out the Lady Colvil from her house and obliged her to flee and hide for some time in the mountains and fields, which very much broke her health; he had most wrongously imprisoned not a few in that country; he went about most officiously, with about a dozen of men in company, without any commission from the King, having the

¹ In Scott's *Fusti Ecclesiæ* the Christian name of Kirkton's wife is given as Grisell; but although Robert Baillie had several sisters, none of them was called "Grisell."

alone warrant of the Archbishop's single commission, under pretext of searching for denounced and intercommuned persons, and seized gentlemen's horses and committed many disorders." Wodrow then relates an instance of how Carstairs did his work.

Carstairs came still more prominently to the front in connection with the great popish plot of Titus Oates. He happened at that time to be in London upon other business, and seized the occasion to turn his profession of informer to good account. Through his evidence Staley, the Roman Catholic banker, was convicted and executed, "the first of those who suffered on account of the plot." Through Burnet's agency he (Carstairs) was brought before the King, and his worthless character made apparent. "He died not long after under great horror, and ordered himself to be cast into some ditch as a dog, for he said he was no better" (Burnet's *History*).

The "Answers" which I shall now read give some further details as to his life.

"ANSWERS for Mr ROBERT BAILZIE of Jerveswood to the complaint persewed ags^t him before the Lords of his Ma^{ties} privie Councill at the instance of my Lord Advocat.

"WHEREAS it is lybelled that Mr James Kirktown sometyme Minister at Mertoun being for keeping and preaching at Conventicles and his contumacie in not appearing before the Lords of privie Councill denounced and declared fugitive, And Captaine Carstaires by ane order from the privie Councill or some of them haveing apprehended him though then in disguise and carried him to his quarters, and declared that he was his prisoner, and haveing sent for some of the guard to take him off his hand, The defender being his brother in law with severall other of his freinds came to the house where Mr James was kept armed with swordes and did violentlie make open the doore of the chamber and enter the same with drawne swords in their hands, and assault and invade the said Captaine, while he was in his dewtie, and did upbraid him with reproachfull wordes, and threatened to kill him and haveing fallen upon the said

Captaine and closed with him, and pulled him by the throat untill he was breathles, they did forcible and violentlie rescue Mr James who did make his escape, A great multitude of women and other disaffected persones haveing assembled be way of tumult and uproare to be assisting thereto, and thereupon concludes the defender guiltie of ane insolent ryot violence and deforcement.

“It is answered that before the defender make any particular answer to the grounds of the complaint he must beg leave to informe your Lordships of privie Councill of the true caice and matter of fact which appeares to be very unjustlie misrepresented in the complaint which no doubt hes proceeded upon Captaine Carstaires his misinformation and is done of purpose to palliate and excuse the Captaine his illegall and unwarrantable behaviour who neither acted or pretended to any warrant from authority, albeit he was questioned thereanent and concurrence offered if he had any, And therefore your Lordships of privie Councill would be pleased to be informed that Mr James Kirktown haveing been a resider in Edinburgh with his familie these sex or seven yeares and haveing publictly and oppenly conversed and gone up and downe the streets, not in disguise as is pretended in the complaint and onelie inferred from that circumstance that the colour of his perriwig does differ from his haire which certainlie is verie insignificant as being ane ordinary and usuall thing, and at the tyme lybelled comeing up the streets in his ordinarie habit the said Captaine Carstaires haveing civillie accosted him, did tell him he was desyreous to speak with him, and they haveing walked together untill they came nigh the Captaines quarters where one James Scott did lay hold upon the said Mr James and carried him to the said house and thorow two or three chalmbers into a dark rounge where the Captaine did close the doore and desynged himself to be Scott of Arkilltoun and told Mr James his name was John Wardlaw and that he was owing him money, And haveing most cruellie invaded the said Mr James and pulled him by the throat and threatned to kill him, still pretending he was his debtor, Mr James did franklie tell him his name was Mr James Kirktown and that he was not Wardlaw

and the Captaine still insisting in his violence, without pretending any warrand from authoritie or discovering who he was Mr James neither did nor could looke upon him otherwayes but as a persone desyneing to have money and to force it by violence, And the Captaines outrages and violence growing still greater and greater Mr James did cry out Murther which some persones in the house haveing overheard did run downe and acquaint his wife, where the defender then accidentallie was, and haveing come up the streets haveing none with him but his boy and come to the doore of the chalmber where the Captaine and Mr James was, the defender having no armes about him but his walking sword, And haveing in all civillitie desyred that the Captaine would open the doore and that if he had any order from the Councill to apprehend Mr Kirktown, the defender would send for a Magistrat and haveing receaved no answer but in the meantyme hearing a struggleing in the rounge And Mr Kirktown crying out that he was murdered, the defender did thrust up the doore and went in and perseaveing that the Captaine did hold Mr James by the throat after the defender had entreated the Captaine to lett him goe, the defender thought he might lawfullie and warrantable so far interpose as not to suffer the Captaine to murder or strangle Mr James at his own hands, And the defender did not by word or deed offer the Captaine the least violence, And Mr James haveing gathered up his hatt, cloak and perriwig all which had been forced from him in the struggleing the defender was so little conscious that he had done any wrong or the least undutifull act to any persone cloathed with his Majestie's authoritie, As on the contrair he looked upon the Captaine as guiltie of ane high invasion and violence and as desyneing nothing but to force money from the said Mr James and for which he was resolved to prosecute him by law, And the defender did cause immediatelie one of his freinds wait upon my Lord Chancellor and advertise him what had past.

“Which being premised and upon the truth and circumstances whereof the defender is not onelie content to depone but will appear by the depositiones of any persones who were present It is now answered that the said pretended complaint and grounds and insinuations therein

mentioned have not the least colour of law to make the defender guiltie either of deforcement or violence for 1^o That Mr James Kirkcaldie was denounced and declared a fugitive is not relevant seeing it was not knowne to the defender and Mr James was knowne to reside in Edinburgh with his familie and to converse and goe up and downe the streets of Edinburgh publictly and openlie these severall yeares without ever being questioned or troubled. Likeas it cannot be proven that Captaine Carstairs either did or pretended to apprehend Mr James for any such cause. But on the contrair pretended that his name was Scott of Arkilltoun and that Mr James's name was John Wardlaw and that he was owing him money And beyond all doubt that was the Captaines true designe And his zeal against Mr James upon a public interest is onlie ex post facto, and to palliate & excuse his unwarrantable attempt, And so the Captaine was so far from deserveing to be looked on as a person acting by authority As on the contrair both by his own profession and by the way of his behaviour in offering privat force and violence after he had Mr James in his power and secure The said Captaine is rather to be looked on as guiltie of a robbery and violence, And it is knowne this is not the first attempt of that nature the Captaine has done, seeing if neid beis, It is positivellie offered to be proven the Captaine did seize upon one Flemyng and carried him to his house and there thrust him and kept him in a vault untill he extorted from him ane bond of 150 lbs Scotts and upon the same bond did seize upon and carrie away goods to the value of 200 lbs St. Likeas your Lordships of privie Councill may remember how the Captaine did seize upon two messengers at Musselburgh when they were in the executione of their dewtie and violentlie dragged them as malefactors and shipped them to be sent away to France for which he was justlie degraded of his employment in the standing forces and further censured, And therefore the Captaine being a persone that had comitted the like outrages and violence and both concealing his name and not so much as pretending any warrand from authority But designing nothing but to get money the defender in rescuing Mr James from the hazard of privat violence & murder cannot be said to be guiltie of any deforcement,

humanitie itself, the comon law and lawes and customes of all nationes allowing and obleidging all persones to interpose and give releif against the caice of privat force and violence, And it is hoped your Lordships of privie Councill will thinke a persone of the Captaines temper and by past carriage verie unfitt for the execution of publict orders, And your Lordships are seriouslie desyred to consider the danger of such preparatives that persones may be invaded and assaulted by private persones without pretending or showing any publict warrand, But on the contrair using the extremitie of outrages and violence, if none in these extremities may so much as interpose and give releif, there is no man can be secure of his lyfe or fortune and it would oppen a doore and lay a foundatione for the most villanous attempts which might be practized and putt to executione without comptroll, And certainlie privat orders or warrands cannot be of greater force then signet letters in his Majestie's name and yet if a messenger would keep up the same and not produce them resistance would be no deforcement.

"2^o That the Captaine had a warrand from the privie Councill or some of them to apprehend Mr James is not relevant unles the persones were condescended on who did give the warrand and that the samyned had been produced and showne, Whereas in this caice the Captaine neither pretended to nor produced any warrand, Likeas though the Captaine had acted and showne his warrand, yet he haveing apprehended Mr James and had him in his chalmber should have delyvered him to a magistrat and not have invaded him by privat force & violence But the truth is the Captaine never pretended that he had any warrand and the defender haveing desyred to know if he had any from the privie Councill and offered to send for a Magistrat The Captaine first nor last never pretended he had any And the defender does most solemnlie protest and is content to depone that if the Captaine had in the least owned that what he had done was be vertew of a warrand from the privie Councill or any of their number he would not directlie or indirectlie have medled And the defender has good reason to beleive he had no warrand att the least he never showd or produced any As he aught

to have done but on the contrair was assulting and invadeing Mr James by private force and violence designeing nothing else but to force money from him and the interposeing and giveing relief against the extremitie of private force is not in law any ryot or deforcement.

“3^o That Mr James was disguised in a dark perriwig not suteable to the colour of his haire is so light and frivolous as it merites no answer, And Mr James was in his ordinary habit wherein he was knowne to all that knew him, And had publictly conversed and gone up and downe the streets these severall yeares And with far better reason this disguise might be retorted against the Captaine, he haveing disguised himself by concealeing his name and pretending himself to be Scott of Arkiltoun and that Mr James was one John Wardlaw his debtor and was comitting great outrages and violence upon the persone of Mr James after he had secured him, Insomuch that Mr James himself nor no other could looke upon it but that he was designeing to take his lyfe, And when the defender heareing him in that extremitie though he desyred to know if the Captaine was acting be vertew of a warrand from the Lords of privie Councill yet the Captaine refused to own the same So that the caice of the Captaines invasion and violence was in law the caice of private force And against which humanitie itself did obleidge any persone to interpose and much more the defender who had relation to Mr James And though he would have been far from resisting any order from authoritie As to which no relation aught to excuse or justifie yet certainlie his relation and interest beside the comon dewtie of mankynde did obleidge to releive from the extremitie of private force where it did arryve to that degree and height As the persone invaded had just reason to apprehend ane assassination and murther, And yet the defender did deport himself with that moderation As he did not offer the least circumstance of violence to the Captaine but resolved to prosecute the same by Law, And was so confident of his Innocence As he complained to my Lord Chancellor thereof and made his appearance before the Committee of privie Councill which it cannot be presumed he would have done if he had been conscious of the

least guilt in deforcing of a persone acting by or cloathed with his Majesties authoritie.

“4^o As to the insinuatione that the defender did come with severall persones his freinds and relationes and with a great tumult and convocatione It is answered the defender has alreadie represented the true occasion of his coming he being in his sisters house where he lodges Mr James haveing sent one of the maids of the house where he was desyring him to speak with him, And the defender did goe up the streete without any body with him except his own servant and with no armes except a walking sword, and when he came to the doore of the chalmber the first question he asked with great sobrietie, was to know if the Captaine had any warrand and that if he had he would send for ane Majistrat, and never offered to enter the chalmber untill he heard the Captaine most furiouslie invadeing Mr James and he strugleing for his lyfe and crying out in a most deplorable condition that he was murdered, And if such a behaviour and procedure did looke lyke the executione of publict orders your Lordships are desyred to judge And therefore the defender does humblie referre himself to your Lordships consideratione and justice and hopes he demeaned himself with all great moderation As any man could possiblie have done in such ane exigencie, and in the extremitie of such force and violence, And by all which it is undenyable evident that Captaine Carstaires his invasion and violence was the caice of private and unjust force and that there is not a circumstance as to the defenders deportment that can make him guiltie of any ryot or deforcement In respect whereof.”

The foregoing “Answers” agree in the main with the statement given by Mr Kirkton in his *History of the Church of Scotland*, the differences only being such as one would naturally expect in the evidence of the man on one side of the door from that of the man on the other. As, however, the Privy Council did not trouble to listen to the details of what took place, we need not trouble with the examination of these differences. All that the Privy Council demanded was proof (1) that Carstairs had seized upon Kirkton, (2) that Baillie had rescued him, and

(3) that Carstairs had a warrant. It was immaterial to them whether or not Carstairs had used the warrant for purposes of private extortion, or whether or not he had exhibited it to either Kirkton or Baillie. Baillie's own admissions, as contained in the foregoing "Answers," were ample proofs as to the first and second of these points; and as Carstairs was able to produce the necessary warrant at the meeting of the Privy Council on 4th July, the Councillors had no difficulty in coming to a decision. Sentence, therefore, was at once pronounced, the Council fining "the said Robert Baylie in the sum of £500 Stg. to be paid to the Cash Keeper for His Majesty's use and ordains him to be committed prisoner to the tolbuith of Edinburgh until he pay the said fyne and produce the person of the said Mr James Kirkton before the Council."

So much for what may be termed the unquestionable official story, and bad enough it is. It is, however, mild in comparison with the unofficial version, as related by contemporary writers, of what took place after the seizure and rescue. Kirkton himself writes: "As soon as Mr Kirkton and the gentlemen had left Carstairs alone Scot his companion came to him and they resolved not to let it go so but to turn their private violence into state service and so to Hatton they go with their complaint, and he upon the story calls all the Lords of the Council together (tho they were all at dinner) as if all Edinburgh had been in arms to resist lawful authority for so they represented it to the Council."

Continuing the narrative from a contemporary pamphlet: "The Lord Hatton and others were appointed to examine witnesses and when it was brought before the Council, the Duke of Hamilton, Earls Moreton, Dumfrize and Kincardin, the Lord Cocherin and Sir Archibald Primrose, then Lord Register, desired that the report of the examination might be read. But that not serving their (the Government) ends was denyed and thereupon those Lords delivered their opinion that since Carstairs did not shew any warrant nor was clothed with any public character, it was no opposition to your Majesty's authority in Bayly so to release the said Kirkton, yet Bayly was for this fined in 6000 merks and kept long a prisoner."

"Those Lords were upon that so represented to your Majesty that by the Duke of Lauderdale's procurement they were turned out of the Council and all command of the Militia. And it can be made appear that the Captain had at that time no warrant at all against Kirkton but procured it after the violence committed and it was antedated on design to serve a turn at that time. This matter of proceedings hath ever since put your subjects under sad apprehensions." (From a pamphlet headed "Some Particular Matter of Fact relating to the Administration of affairs in Scotland under the Duke of Lauderdale humbly offered to His Majesty's consideration in obedience to His Royal Commands," undated, but apparently about 1679.)

You will observe from the last quotation that there were two further acts of injustice charged against the Government in connection with this matter, viz. (1) the dismissal of those members of the Council who in the so-called trial voted against the wishes of the Crown authorities, and (2) the deliberate fabrication by the Crown of evidence in support of their contention. The first of these accusations one has little hesitation in believing. There is doubt as to the dismissal of the members, and the cause to which they attributed dismissal must have been well known. Besides, a good deal of what took place at the Council meeting may have been overheard, for, according to Wodrow, "That day I am told the Council were in a terrible rage, so that when severals of the inhabitants of Edinburgh had got in to see what the Council would do in so odious a case, the question was stated Whether all the people in the lobby should not be imprisoned or not? They escaped confinement but by one vote."

The second accusation is a more serious one, and one the proof of which is naturally more difficult to obtain. It was obviously the general belief, for Kirkton writes: "Carstairs producing of a warrant at the Council table did not prove he produced any warrant to Jerviswood and indeed he produced none to him because he had not warrant himself at that time. As for the warrant he produced it was write and subscribed by Bishop Sharp after the deed was done tho' the Bishop gave it a false date long before the true day." Wodrow writes: "The

thing stood thus : After the alleged riot was committed, and the first meeting of the Council over, the Archbishop found it convenient Carstairs should have a warrant to produce and accordingly one was provided and the date was taken care of, so as to answer the time of the facts being committed." Bishop Burnet's evidence is perhaps the strongest as he gives reason for his belief. He writes: "And he (Baillie) said he was resolved to sue Carstairs for this riot, But before the next Council day a warrant was signed by nine privy Counsellors but antadated, for the committing of Kirkton and of six or seven more of their preachers. Lord Athol told me he was one of those who signed it with that false date to it. So Baillie was cited before the Council. Carstairs produced his warrant which he pretended he had at the time that Kirkton was in his hands but did not think fit to shew since that would discover the names of others against whom he was also to make use of it. Baillie brought his witnesses to prove his behaviour. But they would not so much as examine them." Again, Burnet writes that when Carstairs came to London in 1678 "to accuse Duke Lauderdale," "he confessed the false date of that warrant upon which Baillie had been censured," and this, along with some other matters, he put in a statement which he handed to the Marquess of Athol.

One must bear in mind that both Kirkton and Wodrow were Covenanters, and that, although Bishop Burnet was a supporter of the Episcopal hierarchy and a sneerer at conventicles, still he was a first cousin of Jerviswood, and very fond of him. And it is also but fair to mention that Wodrow writes: "It was indeed true that Carstairs sometime before this had a warrant to this purpose" (that was for apprehending outed ministers and suspect persons) "granted him by the Archbishop of St Andrews ; but it was well known that, I do not know from what cause, he burnt this warrant a month before this in the Earl of Kincardins house before severals."

And at that one must leave the matter.

The entry in the Privy Council records immediately succeeding the Decree of Condemnation is as follows :—

"The Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council having thereafter considered a petition presented be Robert Baylie of Jerviswood desiring liberty to see his wife for some short time, she being presently brought to bed and in danger of her life, do grant liberty and warrant to the petitioner to the effect foresaid until the 18th of this instant. He finding caution under the payne of one thousand pounds sterling to re-enter his person prisoner in the tolbuith of Edinburgh the said day." From this it is apparent that the Privy Council were not without some feelings of humanity.

Jerviswood was confined first in Edinburgh, then sent to Stirling, being in all some four months in close prison. According to Wodrow, "He paid three thousand Merks of his fine to Carstairs as a reward of his zeal against presbyterians and because he was an active agent to the Archbishop in his persecution. It was with no small difficulty this gentleman was at length liberated and passed as to the rest of his fine, and not till the Court under better information had discovered some dislike at this unrighteous procedure."

As to the remission of the fine, Lord Fountainhall, in his *Historical Notes* writes: "My Lo Lauderdale to engratiate himself caused Jerviswood's fine to be remitted to him in September 1677."

Perhaps the ambiguity which exists amongst the chroniclers of this affair as to the amount of the fine imposed, some giving the figure at £500, or 9000 merks, which is correct, and others at 6000 merks, arises from the fact that, assuming Baillie paid 3000 merks to Carstairs, the sum remitted by the Crown only amounted to 6000 merks.

In conclusion, I beg to thank Robert Baillie's descendant, Lord Binning, to whom the document belongs, for so kindly allowing me to use it, and the Scottish History Society, through whose good offices it came into my hands.

II.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL REVENUES OF SHETLAND AFTER THE REFORMATION SETTLEMENT IN 1560. BY GILBERT GOUDIE, F.S.A. SCOT.

As is well known, the great accumulation of wealth in the hands of the Church in Scotland was one of the principal grounds of the clamour which assailed her at and prior to the Reformation. Much of that wealth was in the possession of monastic communities, and much of it was required to maintain the dignity of the prelates—the two archbishops with their suffragan bishops, ten or a dozen in number. Consequently the provision for the support of the ordinary (or “secular”) clergy throughout the country, especially in remote districts like Shetland, was at all times meagre enough. When at the Reformation the monastic possessions were seized by greedy nobles or erected into temporal lordships, and the parochial revenues, so far as not already made away with, had to be allocated between the ejected Catholic clergy and the Reformed ministers in the proportion of two-thirds to one-third (with deductions even from that), the position of the ministers became a somewhat precarious one. Every original document throwing light upon this, one of the most absorbing practical problems of the period, must therefore be welcomed.

In April 1884 I was enabled to produce to the Society an instructive report of this kind which I found in the charter-house of the city of Edinburgh, the city having held from the Crown a lease of the lands of the Bishopric of Orkney and Shetland for a period of eighteen years. The report showed the revenues of the benefices in all the Shetland parishes at its date. It was not possible to fix that date with precision; but, from the names of one or more of the then clergy, whose years of incumbency are elsewhere recorded, I felt justified in attributing it to the period between 1607 and 1615, say sixty years after the legalising of the Reformation in 1560.

By the kindness of William Arthur Bruce, Esq. of Symbister, Shetland, whose forebears have owned that estate since 1572, I have now been put in possession of another document from his family charter-chest, also containing careful details of the Church revenues of every parish in the islands. In this case also the date has to be gathered from internal evidence. One minister named, Patrick Hog of Fetlar, is stated in the *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticæ* to have been appointed to that parish in 1607, and to have died before 1st September 1624. This would seem to warrant our ascribing the document to a time within those two dates, notwithstanding that there are one or two slightly conflicting indications which would suggest a little later date.

The document is written in the ordinary character of that time; and while it is not clear whether it is an original paper or a copy, there can be no reasonable doubt of its genuineness or of the authenticity of its figures. I have not been able to ascertain under what particular injunction of the Crown or of the General Assembly these "Overtures" were compiled, but the information supplied is an important amplification of the material as yet accessible in print in regard to the financial arrangements of the Reformed Church in the islands in this early stage of its history. One of the most striking features exhibited in it is the amalgamation of neighbouring parishes under a single minister, due, no doubt, partly to the scarcity of qualified ministers, but more directly to the inadequacy of the means for the support of a full charge in each parish. As a matter of fact, this inadequacy of funds was the main determining cause of the drastic process of 1581, whereby the 924 Churches at that time in Scotland were reduced to 600. The effect of this is shown in the present document by the unwieldy combination, in several instances, of parishes of large extent in one ministry. This is not indeed to be wondered at when it is considered that at the Reformation settlement (1560-1570) one hundred merks (£66, 13s. 4d. Scots, or £5, 11s. 1½d. sterling) was considered a sufficient yearly stipend for an ordinary minister; readers receiving £20 Scots, or £1, 13s. 4d. sterling, for their services yearly. In the paper before us one example may be

quoted, that of one minister, Mr Thomas Henrie, who is responsible for the cure of souls in the widely extended parishes of Walls, Sandness, Papa, and Foula (here termed "Thule"), with the modest income of little more than £33 stg. per annum. This result of the suppression of the many district churches of the Roman Catholic period subsists to the present day in many of the widely extended "ministries" in Shetland, though in a few instances mission churches and chapels of ease have been supplied, and a few *quoad sacra* parishes have been formed. The enumeration of the communicants in the different parishes, afterwards specially referred to, is also of much interest. The patronage of all the parishes was vested in the bishop. One minister, William Moffat, incumbent of the united parishes of Dunrossness, Sandwick, Cunningsburgh, and Fair Isle, whose name was unknown to the author of the *Fasti*, appears in this list.

The terms of the document are as follows:—

OVERTOURIS FOR PLANTING OF THE KIRKS OFF ZETLAND.

The Archdeanrie Ting-
wall Quhytnes Weisdauil.

The patronage is alledgit to pertain to the Laird off Esselmont Be ane new erectioun.

The Laird of Esselmont fewar of the hail landis of the archdeanrie qlk wilbe worthe ane thousand merkis or better. And takisman off the hail teyndis both personage and vicarage. Qlk wilbe worthe yeirlie ane thousand merkis.

The minister hes no stipend. The present archdean hes onlie ane pensioun off twelff scoir libs.

The Kirkis becaus off Esselmontis few and takis ar to be provydit be him with vii^c merkis and for the elementis xx libs. Becaus this is the cheiff p[air]t & Seate off justice in the countrey. Communicants 700.

Nort maving Hildis-
weik Oliberrie Nort
Ry. M[inister] Gilbert
Mowat.

The Bishope patrone to the vicarage. Qlk hes or hed and yit hes the halff of the corneteynd as vicarage. The minister vicar and his vicarage worthe v^c/merkis.

The elementis to be furnished and payed be the vicar. Communicantis 600.

The King for the half of the corneteynd worthe iii^c merkis.

Wallis Sandnes Papa
ane Ile. Thule ane Ile
distant xvi myles fra the
neirest land. M(inister)
Thom. Henrie.

M^d [Memorandum]
that I lay this burden
on the [minister?] and
frieles the K[ing] heir
that he may be burdinit
in a uthir place.

Dunrosnes Sandwick
Cunnesbur^t Fair Ile ane
ile distant xxiiij myles
fra all landis great
charge and transport
M(inister) Will. Muffet.

Nesting Lunasting
Quhallsay The Skerries
litle Islands.

The Mr. dead.

South Yell Mid Yell
North Yell all in ane
ile xx mylis of extent.

Andrew Edmiston.

The Bishope patrone to the vicarage. Qlk hes the half of the corneteynd as vicarage.

The minister hes the vicarage in his owne possession qlk wilbe worth the yeirlie v^c merkis. To be augmentit Becaus of the number of Kirkis with i^c libs. To be payit be his majestie his chalmerlainis and takismen off ther p[air]t of the teyndis of the saidis Kirkis. And for the elementis xx merkis To be payit the ane half thairoff be his majesties takismen and chalmerlaines, and the uthir half be the Vicar. Communicants 560.

Kingis half corneteynd worth the iiiij^c merkis.

The Bishope patrone to the vicarages qlk hes the thride off the corneteynd as vicarages.

The ministeris stipend wes of old sex scoir libs. But now be pactioun is augmentit be the takisman James Sinclair off Quendaill to iiiij^c merkis.

To be augmentit becaus of ye number of the Kirkis and far distance iij^c merkis. To be payit be his majestie his chalmerlaines and takismen. Becaus his majestie hes the twa pairt of the corneteynd, qlk is worthe v or vi^c libs. And for the elementis xx libs to be payit equallie betwixt his majesties chalmerlaines and the takismen. Communicants 800.

The Bishope patrone to the vicarage qlk hes the half off the Corneteynd as vicarage.

The minster hes onlie xxx libs. Laurence Sinclair off Burgh is takisman of yie vicarage as he alledgis yit his take [*i.e.* tack] tho^t to be expyrit. The Vicarage is worth vj^c merkis. The ministeris stipend to be augmentit to vj^c merkis. To be payit v^c yroff Be the pretendit takisman and j^c merkis by his majestie his chalmerlaines and takismen quha possessis the half of the corneteynd of the saidis Kirk together with the half of the new teynd Lambis off the vicarages worth iij^c merkis. And for the elementis xx merkis to be payit equallie betwixte his majisties Chalmerlaines and the pretendit takismen of the vicarage. Communicants 600.

The Bishope patrone to the vicarage qlk hes the half of the corneteynd as vicarage.

The ministeris stipend oncertane Becaus he receavit the benefice in tak for payment off v^c merkis To be payit be him to Rob^t Menteith of Egilshay takisman of the vicarage, wha allowit to him his stipend out of

the said vicarage attour and besyde the v^c merkis payit to him yeirlie be the minister.

Thir Kirkis to be planted Be payment off v^c merkis, with xx merkis for the elementis. The tua pairt thair-off to be takin of the takisman, and the thirde pairt to be payit be his majestie his Chalmerlaines and takismen of ther pairt of the teyndis of the saidis Kirkis. Communicants 600.

Kingis pairt worth
iiij^c libb.

Fetlar.

The Bishope patrone of the vicarage. Qlk hes the fourth pairt off the corneteynd as vicarage.

Patrik Hog minister hes the vicarage in possessioun qlk is worth ij^c merkis. To be augmentit ij^c merkis to be payit by his majestie his Chalmerlaines and takismen, Becaus they possess and upliftis thrie partis of the Corneteynd qlk wilbe worth yeirlie iiij^c merkis and for elementis xx merkis to be payit equallie betwixt his majesteis takismen and the Vicar. Communicants 320 (?).

Unst Sandwick Bail-
zestay Nort. Kirk.

All in an Iyll of 8
myle lenth.

The Bishope patrone to the vicarage, qlk hes the half off the Corneteynd as vicarage.

The ministeris stipend is sex scor libb. James Sinclar brother germane to Laurence Sinclair of Aythe is takisman off the vicarage worth a thusand merkis.

The stipend is to be augmentit iiij^c merkis To be payit equallie be the takismen and his majesteis chalmerlaines and takismen quha possessis and upliftis the half of the Corneteynd of the saidis Kirkis. And for the elementis xx merkis to be payit equallie betwixt the takismen and his majesteis Chalmerlaines. Communicants 600.

Kingis pairt worth vj
or vij^c merkis.

Bressay Burray.

The Bishope patrone to the vicarage, q^{lk} hes as vicarage the half of the Corneteynd as vicarage. The Vicarage worthe ij^c merkis.

5 peice of corn teind.

Thir Kirkis to be augmentit iiij^c merkis becaus they ly distant fra uthers aucht myles of Land and tua ferreis qlk makis great Chargeis, Becaus of the weiklie transport taking over the said ferreis And for the elementis xx merkis (?) augmentation is to be payit by his majestie his takismen and chalmerlaines quha upliftis yeirlie the half of the Corneteynd of the saidis Kirkis. Communicants 400.

[Kingis pairt] worth
— merkis.

Aythesting Sandsting.

The Bishope patrone to the vicarage qlk hes the half of the Corneteynd as vicarage and the vicarage teyndis worthe yeirlie iiij^c merkis neirby.

The Kingis pairt worth
ij^c mark.

Thir Kirkis to be augmentit j^c merkis to be payit by his majestie his Chalmerlaines and takismen quha upliftis yeirlie the halff of the Corneteynd of the saidis Kirkis. And for the elementis xx merkis. Communicants 350.

Delting Laxo Olma-
firth.

The Bishope patrone to the vicarage qlk hes the halff of the Corneteynd as vicarage and the vicarage teyndis worthe iij^c merkis. To be augmentit j^c merkis To be payit by his majestie his Chalmerlaines and takismen wha upliftis yeirlie the halff of the Corneteynd of the saidis Kirkis. And for the elementis xx merkis. Communicants 360.

Kingis pairt worth
vj^c lib^s.

A comparison of the foregoing with the statement submitted in 1884, printed in vol. xviii. p. 291 of the *Proceedings* of the Society, shows that the revenues are differently described in the two documents, the later one being usually more specific in detail, and generally estimating in money value what in the former is merely descriptive of the nature and extent of the revenues from land and in kind. As an example, the case of the first parish quoted may be cited. In the document printed in 1884 the facts are given as follows:—

Tingwall, Weisdall.—The Archdeanerie is twentie sevin peise Corne teind the bow [*i.e.* cattle] teind fyve barrell butter the bot [boat] teind thre scoir guidlingis with haill lamb and woll. *Item* thair pertenis to the Archdeanerie twentye last of land [*i.e.* say 360 merks] with twell mark for the glebe and the samyn [same] is set in long takis [tacks] and few to the laird of Esslemont be Sir James Hay. This benefice hes twa Kirkis.

In the statement now submitted the value of the lands of the Archdeanerie, held by Esslemont, is stated to be “worthe ane thousand merkis or better”; and the whole teinds, both parsonage and vicarage, of which he is also the tacksman, “will be worthe yearlie ane thousand merkis” [£55, 11s. 1d. stg.]. The minister is said to have no stipend, the present archdean having “onlie ane pensioun off twelff scoir lib^s”; but, because of Esslemont’s feu and tacks, the churches of the united parishes of Tingwall, Whiteness, and Weisdale are to be provided by him with 700 merks yearly, and 20 pounds for communion elements. This instance is a clear illustration of the diversion of the Church property into lay hands, and the consequences to the Church.

The particulars in regard to the other parishes are specifically amplified in the same way. Though the provision for the support of the ministry is in appearance so ludicrously small, the figures may probably not be very remote in purchasing power from the same amounts of sterling money at the present day.

In my former paper printed in the *Proceedings* I endeavoured to throw some light upon the fiscal arrangements generally for the support of the ministry, as these were gradually brought into shape after the convulsions of the Reformation. This need not be repeated, but the attenuated portion of the ancient revenues of the Church which remained for the Reformed clergy was, as has already been shown, so inadequate for the purpose as to be a cause of perpetual and bitter complaint by Knox and his successors in their Supplications and representations to the Estates and Council during the minority of James VI. and later. Matters might have been gradually adjusted as the two-thirds left to the Catholic clergy fell in by their deaths but for the Tacks and Assignations of lands and revenues which had been granted, before the Reformation as well as after it, to lay "impropriators," in permanent detriment of the patrimony of the Kirk. The effect of all this is shown in the document now submitted, in which the Tacksmen and the King's Chamberlains repeatedly appear as uplifting the half of the [thirds of the] corn teind, while in several instances the whole teinds are seen to be in the hands of laymen who, it may be safely assumed, allowed as little as possible to the claims of the minister.

Persistent efforts were from time to time made to check the process of dilapidation of the Church revenues, as at the Conference at Leith, in January 1572, between the Commissioners of the Crown and the Kirk, when it was enacted—

That all fewes, rentalles or tacks of anie spirituall livings or promotiouns to be made after the date of this present rental shall be in law null and of none avail.

At this time the Commissioners of the Kirk took in hand to have, in authentic form, a Book of the Rentals of the Church prepared, to remain

with the Regent (the Earl of Morton) for the King's use, in order that more formal resolution should be taken in the nomination and disposition of benefices. If that book is preserved, it must be of inestimable value as a record of the temporalities of the Church in the beginning of the Reformation period. It may possibly be the folio volume of the Register of Ministers and Readers and Assignations of Stipends of the year 1574, preserved in the Advocates' Library, a brief abstract of which was printed in the *Miscellany*, vol. i., of the Wodrow Society. In that volume some of the Shetland parishes are strangely mixed up, as might be expected in such a time of transition. Thus, Tingwall, Whiteness, Weisdale, Nesting, Whalsay, and the Skerries are all under one minister, Hierom Chein, with two "Readers," for the whole united parishes. The stipend is "the haille third of his Archdeanerie of Zetland," £80. The other ministers throughout the islands, with their stipends, are briefly noted in the same way.

The two recently discovered documents, the later of which is the subject of the present paper, are only thirty or forty years later in date than the volume of 1574, and the three combined enable us to obtain a fairly accurate view of the provision for the Reformed ministry in the islands at that early period. Several other volumes of the Books of Assignations are preserved in the General Register House, and if these are ever printed, the path of the ecclesiastical historian in regard to the personnel and the finances of the ministry of the early-Reformation period will be greatly cleared.

It is not necessary here to inquire into the process by which the Teinds in Shetland, in their valuation and in the method of uplifting them in kind, have been recast from time to time to meet changing circumstances, and the conflicting claims of the King, the tacksman, the minister, the poor, and education, until the present day, when, as I understand, almost the whole, if not the whole, have been converted into money payments by the heritors. The collection of the tithes drawn from corn and other produce must have been attended with much inconvenience and irritation both to the people and to the bene-

ficiaries. I was once informed by an aged native that the tenth sheaf had been set aside and carried off the ground in certain districts at a date by no means distant from my informant's own time, and by another that on one occasion, in the early part of last century, the tithe of fish ("boat teind") had been demanded from him as "vicarage," though the demand was scouted as obsolete. I do not, however, propose to enlarge upon the question of Teinds, a complex and difficult one, though pertinent, so far, to the subject of this paper; and I content myself with putting on record the particulars which the document now submitted contains, for the benefit of future inquirers on the subject.

Attention deserves to be called to one point of statistical importance brought out in the MS., namely, the enumeration of the Communicants in each of the parishes, which is given as follows:—

Tingwall, Whiteness, and Weisdale	700
Northmaven, Hillswick, Ollaberry, and North Roe	600
Walls, Sandness, Papa, and Foula	560
Dunrossness, Sandwick, Cummingsburgh, and Fair Isle	800
Nesting, Lunnasting, Whalsay, and Skerries	600
South Yell, Mid Yell, North Yell	600
Fetlar	320
Unst, Sandwick, Baliasta, North Kirk	600
Bressay, Burray	400
Aythsting and Sandsting	350
Delting, Laxo, Olnafirth	360
Total communicants	<u>5890</u>

It may not be altogether satisfactory to compare these figures with the statement of the communicants of the Church of Scotland at the present time, partly owing to a probably more restricted system of communion now, to the presence of dissenting elements in almost every district, and to variations in the parochial boundaries. The enumeration is nevertheless of great interest, looking to its early date, about three centuries ago, and only about half a century after the Reformation settlement in 1560, up to which time the whole population were attending Mass, in full communion with the Roman Church. At the date of enumeration, no doubt, almost all adult persons had qualified as

Protestant communicants, as to be absent from church or the sacrament would have made the absentee suspect as a "Papist," with all the attendant pains and penalties, including liability to death itself for the offence of hearing Mass for the third time.

THE BISHOPRIC ESTATE IN SHETLAND.

In the foregoing remarks I have not referred to the lands or the revenues otherwise in Shetland which belonged to the Bishop of Orkney, represented in that portion of the diocese by the Archdeacon, who was always the incumbent of Tingwall: I have confined myself to the ordinary provisions for maintaining ordinances in the different parishes.

The Bishopric lands in Shetland, as in Orkney, appear to have been interspersed with those of the Earldom and of other owners until the year 1614, when these Bishopric lands were made over to the Earldom in exchange for other lands lying together in certain parishes in Orkney, which lands thereafter formed a compact Bishopric estate. We have already seen that the lands of the Archdeanerie, probably the principal portion claimed as the Bishopric property in Shetland, had at the time of our present document been feued to the laird of Esselmont. This was, in all likelihood, an equivocal transaction of the kind customary at the time, Sir Hierom Cheyne of the Esselmont family in Aberdeenshire having been the last Archdeacon in office at the Reformation. I have not been able to ascertain on what terms this feu professed to be granted, but if it was couched in any plausibly legal form the lands could not be included in this excambion with the Earldom, and may be assumed, as private property under the contract of feu, to have disappeared for ever from the bishopric or archdeanery estates. The bishop and the archdeacon were themselves at the time far on the way to extinction as ecclesiastics. No wonder, then, that the minister "hes na stipend," the Archdeacon having "only a pension of 240 pounds" (Scots); and there was every reason why Esselmont, because of his feu, should have to provide the three kirks of Tingwall, Whiteness, and Weisdale (no less than 700

communicants) with 700 merks, and 20 pounds for the "elements," all as described in the paper.

Since the above was written, there has been placed in my hands by Mr Horatius Bonar, F.S.A.Scot., "The Teind Book of Fetlar, as the Tithes were uplifted for John Bonar, the Minister. Anno 1734." Though the date is more than a century later than the document I have now had the honour of submitting, the facts and figures which the book contains (from which I am permitted to make extracts) in regard to the nature and incidence of the Teind Collection in one of the Shetland islands at that time have an important bearing upon the subject of the present paper. The following preliminary explanations, apparently for guidance of the collector in exacting the tithes, are given:—

Note.—That every 6 oaring [6 oared boat, worked by 6 men] pays 18 Ling, and every 4 oaring [4 oared boat with 4 men] pays 12 Ling.

The first year a Boat is put to sea they pay no Teind, therefore they pay the year after she is laid up or lost. So

If they row in a 6 oar'd Boat, or in a 4 oar'd, the first year they so row, payment is made according to the Boat used the preceding year.

In gathering up of the Bow Teind [*i.e.* Cattle; *old Norse*, Bú] every Tid cow payes 5 merks Buttar, every Forrow cow and every tid quey payes 3 merks, and every forrow quey $1\frac{1}{2}$ merks of Buttar.

All these are reckoned tid which calve betwixt 25 March and 15 of August.

For every Calf the Teind is 8 pennies Scots.

Every Teind Lamb payes 4 merks Wool and when the Stock arises not to a Lamb the Teind is for each Ew and Lamb 2 pence.

The Teind Gryce [Pig] and the Teind of Eggs is also payable to the Minister.

Every merk Land pays for Corn Teind 4 merks Buttar and $\frac{1}{2}$ a Can of Oil in Fetlar. A Can contains a Scots quart.

The following is an example of an account for the year rendered to a Teind payer:—

WILLIAM ROSIE IN LITTLILAND Dr.

	£	Sh.	Ds.
1733 To Boats Teind 18 Ling	2	14	"
To last years Ballance 4 Ling of Boat's Teind	"	12	"
To Bow Teind 20 merks	2	8	"
To Sheep Teind $1\frac{1}{2}$ Lamb and 6 merks Wool	1	16	"
To Calf Teind 2 sh. and Boats freight 1733	"	4	"
	<hr/>		
L Scots	7	14	"

Contra Creditor.

	£	Sh.	Ds.
1733 Pr 18 Ling of Boats Teind rec ^d	2	14	„
Pr 4 Ling resting [unpaid] rec ^d	„	12	„
Pr 20 merks Buttar rec ^d	2	8	4
Pr 1 Lamb rec ^d marked to the Hill	„	12	„
Pr 8 Ling rec ^d	„	1	4
Pr Ballance resting Novr. 21, 1733	„	4	„
	<hr/>		
L Scots	7	14	4

Further illustrations might be given, but the above may suffice in the meantime.

III.

OLD HOUSES AND WOOD-WORK PANELLING AT KINGHORN. BY
ALAN REID, F.S.A. SCOT. (WITH DRAWINGS BY C. J. F. REID AND
JOHN WATSON, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. SCOT.)

No better evidence remains of the importance and opulence of old Kinghorn than the weather-beaten dwellings of its seventeenth- and eighteenth-century burghers. The oldest example of these tall, crow-stepped structures is that picturesque pile (fig. 1) at "The Gang," which may at one time have formed a part of St James', a fifteenth-century foundation which stood near. It is doomed to early destruction, but it still shows several quaint architectural features, and a worn armorial panel, whose chief devices have been ropes, arrows, and initials. A few years ago it was inhabited, and could boast of a dated fireplace lintel and a stone-arched passage, unique among these relics of a maritime dispensation. The old manse at the corner of Nethergate and Harbour Road also retains much of its old-world character, and is very attractive to the artistic eye. All the streets on the eastern side of the town teem with surprises; and if "Bible Bruce's House" (fig. 2) is only remembered by the lintel, dated 1668, now built over the beer-cellar door of its successor, the Overgates shows so many "corbie-steps," "fore-stairs," lettered lintels, and tortuous angles that the stately domicile of the Bible-printing laird of Falkland is scarcely missed.

The railway viaduct that ruined Kinghorn artistically, throws its aggressive shadow over another house whose career of usefulness seems likely to close with the departure of its present occupant. This was the home of Henry Schanks, best known in the local records as Bailie Schanks, and often mentioned in connection with affairs of the Kirk, of



Fig. 1. The Old House at the Shore.

which he was the efficient treasurer. He was of the stock of that stark outlaw, Murdoch Schanks, whose discovery of the dead body of King Alexander III. led to his pardon, and to the endowment of Castleriggs, on which the fortunes of his descendants were founded, and by which they were fostered for over six hundred years. In 1638, as appears from the worn, hawk-crested armorial panel¹ over the main doorway of his

¹ See Arms of Shanks of Castleriggs in Sir J. Balfour Paul's *An Ordinary of Scottish Arms*.

abode (shown in the shaded gable of Mr Watson's drawing, fig. 3), H. S. (Henry Schanks) and B. B. (Barbara Beatson), his wife, took possession of their new home, and proud would they be of the comfortable, spacious, and ornate mansion that took premier rank among Kinghorn dwellings, and set the fashion even to the neighbouring lairds! The building was slightly L-shaped on plan, but the longer, eastern limb has nearly disappeared. The remaining portion, however, contains the

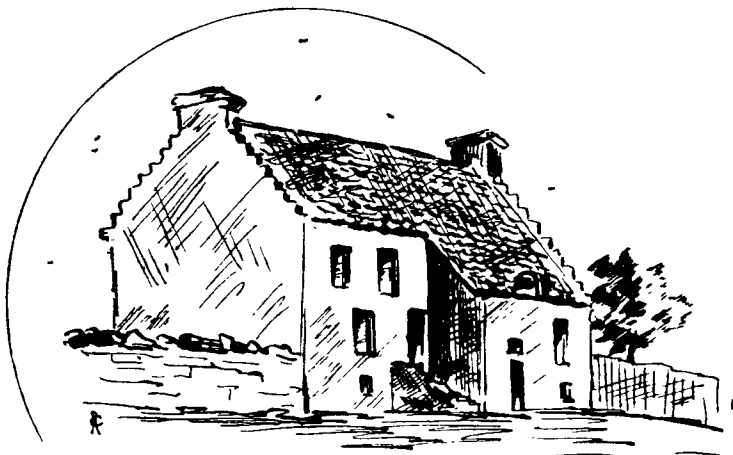


Fig. 2. The Bruce Mansion. Site of the Ship Inn.

principal apartments, a large kitchen, entered by the special door shown in the centre of the main wall (fig. 3), the living-room, with two large windows seen over the kitchen, and a bedroom storey, lighted by the flat dormers which break the expanse of the red-tile roof. The domestic draw-well may still be seen at the foot of the stair leading to the upper floors, while all over the building are innumerable quaint nooks and corners, all utilised in the most approved ship-shape manner.

The charm of the dwelling, however, lies in the fact that its interior retains more of its original character and finish than is usual in decaying structures of its kind. It certainly is unique in Kinghorn, and, if not

intact, presents much of the appearance it had when Treasurer Schanks sat by the moulded stone jambs of his own fireside, and glanced with satisfaction over his richly panelled surroundings. Mr Watson's drawing (fig. 4) shows the details of these interesting and original embellish-

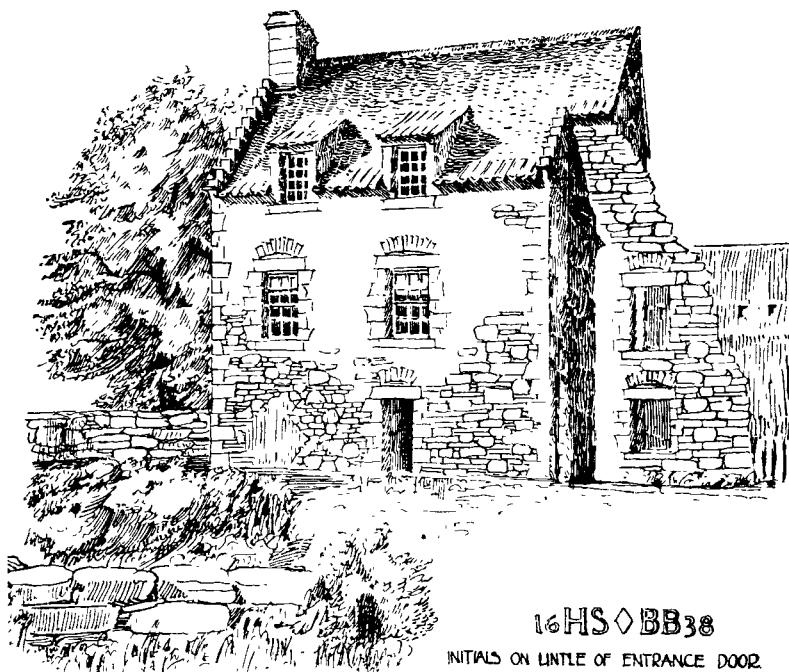


Fig. 3 Henry Schanks's House from the south.

ments of a seventeenth-century home, and only a few words are necessary to explain their position and purport.

The fireplace is placed in the west gable wall of the building, and facing the entrance, which is from the east. It is surmounted by the rich overmantel clearly shown in the drawing, and is flanked by narrow, framed panel-work, reaching from the floor to the moulded wooden

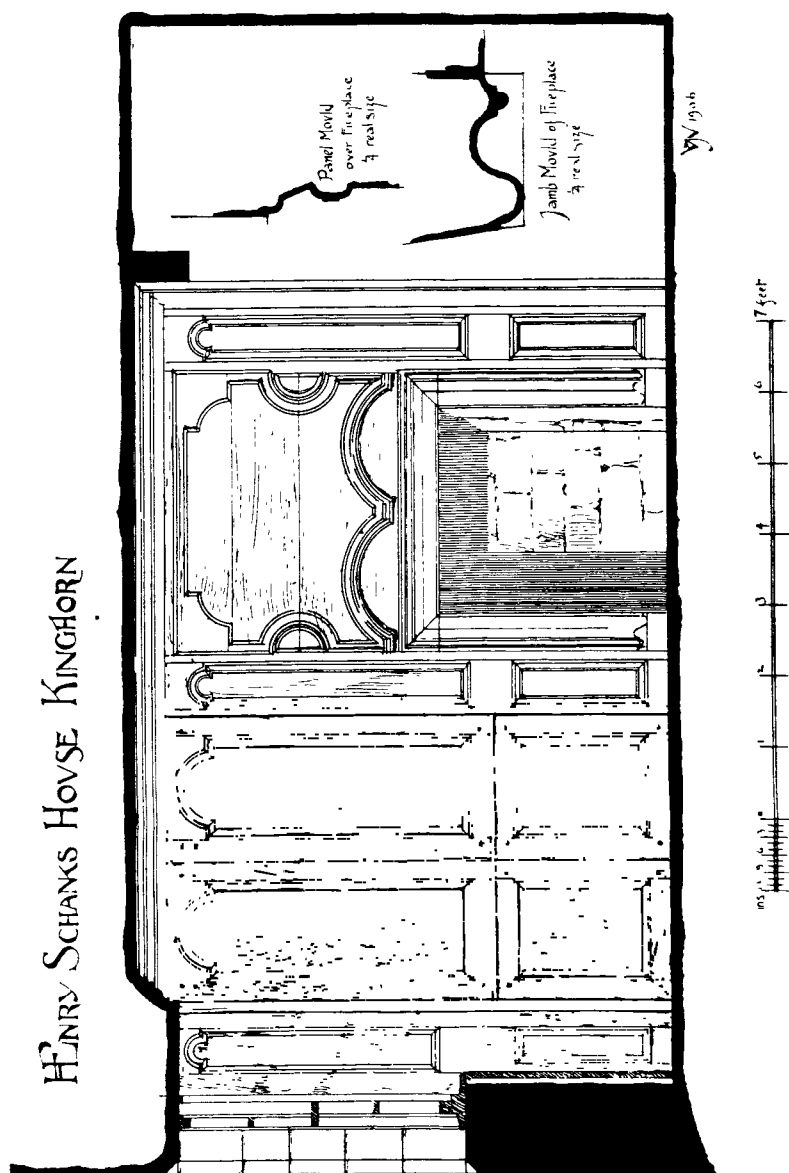


Fig. 4. Details of the Fireplace, with the wooden panelling.

cornice, into which the entire panelling of the apartment merges. On the left is a cupboard with double doors, the splay of the window claiming the last narrow panel, seen to the left in the drawing. Between the windows there is another and wider double cupboard, a single-doored specimen occupying the remaining space of the south wall. On both sides of the door in the inner east wall there are double panelled linings reaching from floor to ceiling, a single panelled frame continuing the arrangement on a narrow return, which faces the south. All the upper panels have semicircular tops, the others, including the breast panels of the windows, being rectangular in form. The windows, it may be added, are also original, and are very massive.

The absence of panelling and cornice from the north wall, as from the contiguous portions of the walls to east and west, suggests that the space thus differentiated had originally been fitted with closed beds. Doubtless these were panelled in the same style as the rest of the apartment; and if so, the effect gained by a complete wall-covering of well-designed and lustrous dark panelling must have been at once charming and dignified. The apartments in the upper storey are also lined with timber of a homely sort, but the style is meagre and the work commonplace when compared with the elegance of its late-Jacobean neighbour downstairs. The work here figured is of excellent character and strongly Scottish in feeling. Such woodwork was common to good houses of the period, but this example is of value and importance, inasmuch as it has escaped the Dutch influence which tainted design in the days of Queen Anne.

IV.

SIR ROBERT SIBBALD'S "DIRECTIONS FOR HIS HONOURED FRIEND
MR LLWYD HOW TO TRACE AND REMARKE THE VESTIGES OF
THE ROMAN WALL BETWIXT FORTH AND CLYDE." COMMUNICATED
BY PROFESSOR F. J. HAVERFIELD, LL.D., HON. F.S.A. SCOT.,
THROUGH GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D., F.S.A. SCOT.

The following copy of Sir Robert Sibbald's "Directions for his honoured friend Mr Llwyd how to trace and remarke the vestiges of the Roman wall betwixt Forth and Clide," is taken from the Bodleian Carte MS. 269, fol. 129*d*-135, and is reprinted here as likely, in the judgment of my Scottish friends, to be of interest to students of Roman remains in Scotland. The title is self-explanatory, nor is it necessary to tell Scottish antiquaries who Sir Robert Sibbald was. But a word may be added regarding the person addressed. Edward Llwyd or Lhuyd (1660-1709), by birth a Welshman, was an archæologist of considerable note in his day. In 1690 he was appointed keeper of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and held that post till his death. About 1696-7 he set about collecting subscriptions to enable him to undertake a prolonged antiquarian and scientific tour. In 1699 he came to Scotland; next year he visited Ireland and Cornwall. His original scheme covered five years, but he encountered numerous troubles which forced him to curtail it. In 1707 he published the first instalment of his results in *Archæologia Britannica*, vol. i. The work was purely philological, and so disappointed the subscribers that it was never continued. Some of his archæological notes on Wales were published by Bishop Gibson in his re-edition of Camden: others have been recently printed by the Cambrian Archæological Association. Other notes relating to the Roman Wall in Scotland were in the hands of Sir Thomas Seabright in 1720, and were then utilised by Stukeley in writing his *Account of a Roman Temple, etc.*, but they seem now to

have disappeared. Possibly they were among a large number that were destroyed by fire in the early years of the nineteenth century. Many of Lhuyd's papers and letters are in Bodleian Library at Oxford, and among them the copy of Sibbald's notes on the Roman Wall in Scotland, here reprinted.

For the most part Sibbald's directions correspond very closely to what he says in the chapter of his *Historical Inquiries* which deals with the Wall. Most of the "Indefinite Places" included in the later part of the list will be readily recognisable by those familiar with the place-names of the district. What the significance of their inclusion here under such a heading may be is doubtful. It is possible, as Dr Macdonald suggests, that Sibbald was unable to decipher them to his own satisfaction in some of the papers at his disposal: he mentions in his *Historical Inquiries* that he was greatly indebted to the manuscript collections of Dr Christopher Irvine and Mr David Buchanan.

F. HAVERFIELD.

Sir, — You may first go from this to Crawmond Town and there you'll see the Roman Alter and the Laird or Lady may shew you a Roman medal in Gold, (if I remember well) of Antoninus Pius. Beda sayeth that beyond where the wall reach'd they had stations for their ships and by the stone with inscriptions and what was found here I conjecture this was one for the smaller vessels, which was then most used.

From that you go to Over Cramond belonging to Mr Mackenzie where you'll see another stone with an inscription. I was told there was another found upon the Hill Gray-Cruik in the neighbourhood but I never saw it you may inquire at the people there about

Then you go towards Cramond Bridge and cross it and about a quarter of a mile upon the side of the High way to the South ferry there are som urns of a square figure to be seen where the Ground is cut down (upon the East side) for enlarging the way: these consist (fol. 130) of 4 square stones of a foot diameter, one below, and one each side, and one for a cover, and the face to the west open: some

report there was some old coins found there. At the bridge you may be inform'd where the cats stone is and goe to it, and from that you go to Kirklestown, and from there you may pass the water to the South side: and go to new Liston for betwixt it and Inglishtown was the 2 stones in my Garden found and I was told, there was a third built in the wall of some of the Tenents Houses a little to the west of Inglistown.

From this you go up to the High way which Leadeth to the new Bridge and upon the side of that within a quarter of mile of the Bridge you meet first with the High obeliske and about a musket shot to the west of't upon the other side you meet with the Tumulus or Burrough with some stones standing and some fallen around it.

Then you cross the Bridge again and there's a way from the Bridge a little above new Liston will take you to Wontbadge, from that you are inform'd of the streight way to the Castle of Abercorn: and upon the South side (fol. 130/7) of the Hill upon which the castle standeth, you will find a deep and broad ditch which I take to have been some part of the wall drawn eastward.

From this you go to the Binns to Generall Dalzell's house and about a muskett shott below it you come to Blackness Castle.

Betwixt Binns and Cariddin a little south is Walton with a Burrow at it, it's the penveltun and penvahel of Beda.

From that the wall runs to Cairidin where a Vespasian in Gold was found (which I saw), some urns were found in the garden and there is built in the new building a stone with the figure of an eagle found there.

Some of the people thereabout will guide you to the vestiges of the wall which runn a little above Cuff about pans, Bridgenose, Grang, and so along to Kineil Duke Hamilton's house it runn through the wood you go through the village of Kineill to Inneraven where there are the vestiges of some old building probably the Roman fort you would view it narrowly.

Fol. 131. Then you cross the water of Avon there and strike up the way to Kalendar where you meet it within the Inclosure near to the High way to Falkirk which is hard by.

But from Kineil you may go by the High-way southward to the City of Linlithgow a mile and some more from that still southward an ascent to the Kipps where you will see the ancient alter at the end of my Inclosure (the people call it the cloven stones), they are upon the east march of my grounds: and the round range of stones is close by it: a little to the north you will see the vestiges of a camp upon the Hill Cockle roof: and a little to the west of it two camps an urther and inner camp upon the Bondba Hill: upon the north side of Lochcoat Loch.

Upon the south side in the Hill bewest Lochcoat house is a Large cairn of stones.

At the Kipps standing upon the Hill streight out fra the House with your face to the House you will find an Echo will answer some twelve syllables from 3 distant places: and if you turn your face to the Lough you will find a circular echo answer.

Fol. 131*v*. You may go in to the House of Kipps and call for Mr Oliphthant or his wife (if he be not at home) give my service to them they will shew you the house: and you may refresh you there or at the Tenents William Younger his house, he will either go along with you himself, or furnish you with a servant for your Guide to the silver mines a mile south from my house: upon the way to it you may search in the Kipps burn for marcasites Hoematites and such like are sometimes found there: and then you will strike up to the High way to Bathgate: and there you will see some stones upon a little rising ground with the Hierusalem Cross upon them all the marchstones of the Barony of Torphuichen are such and so mark'd for 'twas an Asyly or Gyrth as we call it.

From that you go forward toward the open betwixt the Hills and so you come to the silver mines where you will find Heaps of the sparr with some metall in them and the people who live in the houses hard by will shew you the Adites and the smelting house and inform you of them, they are Quarriers and work in the Limestone Quarries (fol. 132) hard by! where you may meet with some stalagmites your Guide will Guide you over the Hills southward to the Limestone Quarries in

Bathgate Hills where Dr Balfour and I found the Pectunculites the entrochi and the fasciculus Tubulosus and such like.

From this you may return back to my Tenents house and They will guide you to the way to Linlithgow Bridge and then you are upon the High way to Kalendar and Falkirk from thence you go to Duny pace where you see the Duni or Tumuli pacis and east from it Camelon or a Roman garison and opposite to it the other side of Carron ædes Termini or Arthur's oven where at Stennis his house or village you may gett a Ladder and carrying a Link with you, you make [*sic*] take copy of the decussate Ciphers and numbers and what else you meet remarkable there (the ciphers are a spear High upon the north east side of the door.

At Falkirk you will find a Guide to Bony water upon the Tract of the wall, and so to Kastlekary and Cumernald and then to Bankyce Kirkintillo (by the way near Kilsyth I am told there are some stones with Inscriptions and at Miniabrych that which I shall shew in Scaligers commentary upon the chronicon Eusebij) fra Kirkintillo to Cadyr and then (fol. 132^d) the Tract is mentioned afterwards below this.

At Comernald or near to it are inscriptions, Forts and camps and their pots and other antiquities.

Besides the Rampire and ditch with the Rounds, all about it had many square fortifications, in form of a Roman camp. From Blackness to Kinneill a fort, at Innerevin a fort, at Langton a myle be east Falkirk a fort, at the Rowentree Burn-head, at Westercowden above Helens chappell at Croyhill at Cailliby pest the Kirkwood over against Croyhill, the top of the Barrhill a great one, at Balcastle over against the Barrhills at Achindowy, at Kirntillo, at east Calder, at Hiltown, at Calder, at Simmerstone, and over Kelvin River: at Carrestoun, at Achterbinny, at the rockhill, over against the Westerwood, at Bankiros over minny against Castlekarry at Dunglasse.

The mount from Seabeigh is called Caledome hill a fort near the Rowentree burn, half a mile from the Seabeigh, [this betwixt Falkirk and the water of Bony] from that to the stony hill a castle bewest

upon the south side of Grahams dike, another at the west side of the Kalendour house, the dike call'd Graham's dike, from (fol. 133) the Kalendar house the dike runneth a little east, and then strikes down upon the north side of the Gallowsyke then it runneth streight to the mumrells, from whence it goeth to the cadger bray and runs down to milnhill and fra thence runs up the Hill call'd the Hill and thence it runs down to the water of Even and crosseth there and goeth up to Innereven where there hath been a fort.

In regard that these last places mentioned Lying east from Falkirk and round it and bewest it are not so distinctly marked in the proper places it will be fitt you inform yourself well at Innerevin and the neighbour places upon the Embouchear of Evenwater: and at Falkirk you must take a guide who can best guide you thereabouts.

The following notes direct you from Dumbarton back to Seabeigh a little beyond Falkirk.

Dumbarton a great fort half a mile to the castle.

From thence a mile to the foot of Diniburk Hill (eastward) a fort, a mile to Dunglass a fort.

From that a mile to Chappell hill above the Town of Kirkpadrick a fort.

from thence a mile over Cressak water at Duntother miln to Golden hill a great fort towards its south side.

from thence a large mile over Cladden Hill and Hulcheson Hill and the Peills Glen (fol. 133*d*) on castle hill a fort.

from thence over the mossefald hill of Led Camelmok by the new Kirk of Kirkpadrick a mile the Hay hill a fort.

From thence a mile over Fergusons moor, over Bullay hill, mutican hill to Summerston a Fort.

2 mile from thence crossing Calvin water at the steps of Balmilly and going through that town to Hiltoun of calder.

From thence a mile to Easter Calder.

From thence over park burn a mile to Kirkintillo, at Kirkintillo a great fort.

A mile to Achindery a great fort.

Cross Chirsa burn half a mile and from thence a large mile to Barr hill a great fort.

A Large mile to the East side of this Croyhill a fort.

Along the Dillator (or Donater) a mile to the Westerwood a great Fort.

Be south the Nedderwood a quarter of a mile a little fort.

from thence a mile to Castlecarry a great fort.

from thence a mile to the west end of Seabeigh wood a fort.

from thence a mile to St Helens Chappell to the south west.

about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile a great fort at the East end of Seabeggwood.

Fol. 134.—Indefinite places.

Ach. cockinge house.

Antonin. pius. II. Legion XXII.

Dunardbrugh.

Craigleeth, Freeland.

Chappel: hill Duglassthorn.

Vilula, Camerogh.

Dutother Mill.

The new Kirk of Kirkpatrick down towards burn to Hay Hill a fort.

Over Keraston moore.

Over Bullay hills and Militon hill. to Sunvetle thorn a mile and a half. At Calder house a Longstone.

Leg. II. Aug. victrix.

Long trees oak taken out of the via militaris near that place.

Kirk patrick hill.

Dunglas $\frac{1}{4}$ Kirkpatrick, the old Kirk of Kilpatrick.

other side of Clyde Ersbyne Askmani.

Other indefinite places.

Dumbuck, miln of Cahown and north archintowy.

C. B. Dunarin houses, spittle houses, and burn, Gaburn houses

chappill hill a fort, Kirkpatrick, Sandyfoord, Carleith, Duntother mill of Cressak water a mile from Kirkpatrick east.

Golden Hill a great fort Counstay and Cladden hill. Hucheson burn. Achin—(fol. 134*d*) bary a mile Hucheson hill, peil: Glen, Achinbernart castle, castle hill. The thorn of Easter Leadcamerock, on the Moss Fald hill of Led Camenth a fort.

I marked the places that you may see partly the old names of places with uc and partly they may be marks to direct you to the tract of the wall and forts for that they seem to be in its neighbour-head.

Dimensions of Arthur's oven.

The breath of the door is ane ell and 3 quarters, the height is 2 ells and three quarters, and ane nail, Breadth of the top is 3 ells and a half ell and half quarter, wydness within is 20 ells and ane quarter wydeness without 27 ells and half ell half quarter and ane naile.

Within the oven above the door there are like 3 eagles and above that there's ane window to the East and it is said that of old the oven was so narrow in the top that an ordinary Girdell (for baking bread) would have covered the same. It had an Iron gate which the Monteiths of Cars took away and it was observ'd the Estate went from them soon after.

The thickness of the wall at the foot thereof is five quarters except ane inch and a half and at the top three quarters and an half.

When I was last there I saw in the inner north east side a spear high from the ground some charecters like numbers (fol. 135) which I could not distinctly read but I conjecture it may be the measure of the length of the wall for there was not so many Legions in the Island as the numbers seem to mount to.

A torch lighted and a Ladder might make you read them, at least take them off just as they stand.

Sent to Dr Sibbald from Bathgate Hills near Linlithgow

Dec. 18. 99.

1. *Ostreites major* etc. converted to spar.
2. *Pectunculites minor amphioris reticulatus*. The Bottom of this is

so lapsd that no shell is found of this form. There was but one good specimen in the paper.

3. Entrochus.
4. Alcyonium fossile striatum.
5. Fungites instar plectri gallinacei, major.
6. Pectunculites aotis vulgatiore lacuna in dorso insign. Distorted.
7. Fasciculus mineralis though perhaps it scarce differs from the fourth.
8. Lithostroton Tub. ult. Lithoph. Brit. sed minus elegans.
9. An fragmentum cujusdam Pinæ fossilis.
10. Neritites major. ij. Terebratula è minimis : 12.

MONDAY, 9th May 1910.

SHERIFF G. W. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF in the Chair.

Before proceeding to the ordinary business of the meeting, the Chairman proposed the adoption of an Address to His Majesty the King expressing their sympathy and condolence on the irreparable loss which His Majesty and the whole nation and empire has sustained in the lamented decease of his beloved father, their most gracious Sovereign and Patron, King Edward VII., and offering their loyal and dutiful congratulations on His Majesty's accession to the Throne.

The Address, which follows, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed and sealed and sent to the President, to be forwarded to the proper quarter :—

UNTO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty :

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the President and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, incorporated by Royal Charter, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with the expression of our sincere sympathy and condolence on the irreparable loss which Your Majesty, your Royal House, and the whole Nation and Empire have sustained in the lamented decease of Your Majesty's beloved Father, our most gracious Sovereign and Patron, King Edward VII.

We desire also to offer our loyal and dutiful congratulations on Your Majesty's accession to the Throne, and to tender to Your Majesty the sincere expression of our loyal attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Throne ; and our earnest prayer is that Your Majesty may be long spared in a happy and prosperous reign to maintain and advance the best interests of this great Empire.

Signed in the name and by the authority of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in general meeting assembled, and sealed with the common seal of the Incorporation, this ninth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and ten.

HERBERT MAXWELL, President.

THOMAS ROSS, Vice-President.

ALEXR. O. CURLE, Secretary.

The following reply to the Address has been received by the Secretaries :—

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,
25th June 1910.

SIR,—I am commanded by the King to convey to the President and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland His Majesty's thanks for the expressions of sympathy with His Majesty and the Royal Family on the occasion of the lamented death of His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh, and also for the loyal and dutiful assurances on the occasion of His Majesty's accession to the Throne contained in their Address which I have had the honour to lay before His Majesty.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) PENTLAND.

A Ballot having been taken, the following were duly elected Fellows:—

D. Y. CAMERON, A.R.S.A., Dun Eaglais, Kippen.

SKEOCH CUMMING, 29 St Andrew Square.

ROBERT DONN, Art Master, Dundee High School.

JAMES HAMILTON LEIGH, Matchams, N. Ringwood, Hampshire.

Lieut. IAN H. MACKAY SCOBIE, of the Essex Regiment (Messrs Cox & Co., Charing Cross, London).

The following Donations to the Museum and Library were laid on the table, and thanks voted to the Donors:—

(1) By MR TROTTER, Sawmiller, Haddington.

Bronze Triangular Head of a Cross-bow Bolt found imbedded in the limb of a large tree from the estate of Clerkington, when being sawn up.

(2) By DONALD MACKENZIE, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot., Bonar Bridge.

Two Sugar Cutters, and a single Candle-mould.

(3) By ALAN REID, F.S.A. Scot.

Portion of a Stone Implement used as a polisher, found in Carrington Churchyard.

(4) By E. W. B. NICHOLSON, M.A., Bodley's Librarian, the Author.

The Battle of Raith and its Song Cycle.

(5) By the ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The Tomb of Akbar, Sikandarat.

(6) By Dr N. GORDON MUNRO, the Author.

Reflections on some European Palæoliths and Japanese Survivals.

(7) By JAMES MACLEHOSE, F.S.A. Scot., the Publisher.

The Norse Influence on Celtic Scotland. By GEORGE HENDERSON,
Kelly-Macallum Lecturer in Celtic, University of Glasgow. 8vo. 1910.

(8) By the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Edward III., vol. x., A.D. 1354-1358.
Acts of the Privy Council of England, Colonial Series, vol. ii., A.D.
1580-1720.

(9) By Col. W. JOHNSTON, C.B., LL.D., M.D., F.S.A. Scot., the
Author.

A Bibliography of the Thumb Bibles of John Taylor, the Water Poet.
4to. 1910.

(10) By JAMES BARRON, F.S.A. Scot., the Author.

The Northern Highlands in the Nineteenth Century. Vol. i., 1800
to 1824; vol. ii., 1825 to 1841. 4to. Inverness, 1903, 1907.

The following articles acquired by the Purchase Committee during the
session 30th November to May 9th were exhibited:—

Polished Stone Axe, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, found at Crieff.

Ornamented Stone Cup found at Inchtuthil. [This cup is described
and figured at p. 220 of the present volume.]

Bronze Palstave of large size, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length by $4\frac{1}{8}$ across the
cutting edge, the side ornamented with chevrons, upper part wanting,
found at Bulleid, Perthshire.

Bronze Socketed Axe with loop, 3 by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, found at Hatton, Newtyle.

Bronze Socketed Axe with loop, $3\frac{3}{8}$ by 2 inches, found at Balnabroch, Kilmichael, Perthshire.

Bronze Socketed Axe with loop, $3\frac{5}{8}$ by $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, found at Blackness, Dundee.

Earthenware Jar, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, with thumb-marked border round the base and loop handle at the neck, found 14 feet under the surface in excavating for a gas-tank at Crail.

Polished Stone Axe, $2\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches, found at St Fort, Fife.

Pewter Mustard Pot, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, with foliaceous decoration.

Toddy Ladle of bone, $6\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length.

Eighteen Communion Tokens, including seven of churches in Perth, 1745-1843; Craigend, 1790; Milnathort, 1850; Stanley, 1830; Coupar Angus, 1872; Logie Almond, 1800; Methven, 1859; Greenock, 1835; Plochtou, 1834; and two small, with initials only.

The following Books for the Library :—

Rhys's Celtic Inscriptions of France and Italy; Davidson and Gray's Scottish Staple at Veere; Lord Elcho's Account of the Affairs of Scotland, 1744-46; Strong's History of Secondary Education in Scotland; Ferguson's History of the Church of St Michael's, Linlithgow; Mac-William's Official Records of the Mutiny of the Black Watch, 1743; Corrie's Parish of Glencairn; Aberdeen Architectural Association's Sketch Book, part i.; Charts of Orkney and Shetland (1693); Beaton's Knights-Hospitallers in Scotland and their Priory at Torphichen; Von Miske's Prahistorische Ansiedlung Velem St Vid, vol. i.; Old Ross-shire and Scotland (Supplement); Fothergill's Stones and Curiosities of Edinburgh and Neighbourhood.

The following Communications were read :—

I.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SESSION RECORDS OF MUIRKIRK, AYRSHIRE,
(1659-1792). BY ALFRED CHARLES JONAS, F.S.A. Scot.

If Camden's map of Scotland (1695) is looked at, no Muirkirk will be found. The map in Balfour's *History of Scotland* (1770) does not show Muirkirk, neither does the map in Heron's *Scotland Described* (1790). Paterson asserts that Muirkirk may be said to have no history previous to its disjunction, in 1631, from Mauchline parish.

The *Statistical Account*, written in 1837, informs readers that until about 1626 Muirkirk constituted a part of the parish of Mauchline, and that the earliest entry in the parochial register of the latter is the 17th January 1670, and, further, that the first entry in Muirkirk register is dated in the year 1739.

Keith's *Catalogue of the Bishops within the Kingdom of Scotland* (1755) states that the charter founding Mauchline was by the Stuarts, and they bestowed it upon Melrose. The same authority has "Machline in Kyle: Machlen or Muirkirk of Kyle." It may be fairly concluded from this, that Keith was not able to discover any separate church or religious building at Muirkirk. Machline and Muirkirk are therefore somewhat closely associated; thus it is necessary in these notes to refer in a limited manner to Mauchline.

The Kirk of Muir, or Muirkirk, is stated by Paterson and the *Statistical Account* to have been built in 1631; the former adds that when it was built, "there does not seem to have been a single house in the vicinity" (hardly a sufficient reason for building a church there). This may very well have been the case, when from Mauchline, at least, to the borders of Lanarkshire, was covered by a partially dense forest. Confirmation of this is found in the Charter of Alexander II., when he granted to the Church of Melrose "the lands of Mauchline and pasture *in the forest*: the land of Douglas, and the fishing of the river." There

is every likelihood that the forest covered what was called by Keith "Machlen or Muirkirk"; nay, further, in the Charter of David I. granted to Melrose, he speaks of "timber in the forest of Selkirk and Traquair, and between the Gala and Leader water."

This Melrose which David I. founded was not the old "Mailross" of Aidan's time, and of which Bede wrote: "The first Abbot was Eata, about the seventh century." Melrose was one of the twelve abbeys in Scotland, which were most beautiful from, at least, an architectural point of view.

In Macpherson's historic map of Scotland (1796), adapted to the year 1400, no such place as Muirkirk is marked; this, however, is somewhat discounted by Keith's Catalogue, where he uses the term "Machline or Muirkirk."

The session records from which my extracts are taken will, keeping in view the foregoing, be doubly interesting, if not instructive, so far as they go. When I went over these records, they were not consecutive; in fact, they appeared to be composed of what had been saved, or preserved from the original session books.

The first entry was dated 1659; thus, "Present with the Minister, Hew Campbell, James Campbell and Johne Blackwood, The quhilk day it was delaited to the Sessioun that Jonat Ritchart," etc. This is a similar one to the multitudinous entries which are so common in early minutes bearing on church discipline.

Now, in the proceedings of the Commission of General Assembly (1649) the following is found: "The Commission for planting of kirks the division of *Machlein* parish." How is this to read along with the previous quotation, where it is stated that the Kirk of Muir was built in 1631? But is it not also worth notice that in the Scottish History Society's publication of the General Assembly records, 1646-49, not a word, so far as I can trace, is mentioned of Muirkirk Church? From the same authority we learn that in 1650 Mr Thomas Wyllie was minister at Mauchline, and, being "called" to Edinburgh, the

Commission refused to allow his "transportation," and he was "appointed to remain at Mauchline."

Connected with my first note, Paterson states the Campbells were the principal families in the parish; these were "Campbells of Auldhouseburn, Wellwood, Eshawburn, Over Wellwood, Middle Wellwood, the Browns of Waterhead, Tardors, Riccart (Richards) of Burnfoot, and land called Netherwood." John and William Campbell of Over Wellwood suffered very much in the troublesome times of 1684. These two were scarcely men when both were seized by Lord Ross's troop, at Wellwood Hill, and taken to their home, where their father was searched for and the house pillaged, the only charge against these young fellows being that they had two Bibles in their possession. They were carried prisoners, and ultimately lodged in "the Dean" at Kilmarnock, then the property of the Earl of that Ilk.¹

In the first year from which my previous extract is made, on 8th June: "Present with the Minister, Hew Campbell, Terdoes, Johne Blackwood, and the rest of the Elders: the case of Jonat Ritchart was continued." The arbitrary manner in which sessions used their power is illustrated by a decision on 6th July 1659: "The qlk day it was appoynted by the Sessioun that non of ye parischouneris should receive in famillis Jonat Ritchart, in respect of her disobediences in not bringing her testimoneal from the last place of abode."

On the 6th July 1659, "Present with the Minister all the Elders, The qlk day the parischouneres of Straven presented a supplicatioun subscrybed by those heritors and Sessioun in reference to ane contribution from us for repaireing certain Bredges, qlk was condesendit unto and tenn poundes Scotis given to them." At the meeting "27 februy 1661, Present with the Minister all ye Elders. The Mr hew Campbell became cationne for Johne Mitchell Turnourhill," etc. This Campbell figures often, being for many years an elder and an active worker in the session.

In the last-mentioned year we find the name "lerpryke." Whether

¹ See Wodrow's *History* (1722), vol. ii. p. 361.

this is the original form of the name is a question; certainly it is variously spelt in other minutes. There is, however, little doubt but that from this family sprang John Lapraik, the erstwhile farmer and poet friend of Burns. From the work of Mr Hugh Paton of Edinburgh (1840), Lapraik was born in 1727, at the farm of Laigh Dalquhram (Dalfram). Dalquhram is mentioned by Wodrow in his list of fugitives, against whom Charles's proclamation of 5th May 1684 was issued.

The minute of "II Juñ 1661" contains the following: "The said day Johne lerkpryke presentit a bill of complint againest William browñ his wyfe and her daughter for the slandering him," etc. The session, which met on the 29th of the next month, agreed that the "bill" was proved. Here the name was spelt "Lepriaik."

It was common to most, if not all, kirk-sessions to fix an hour at which ale-houses were to cease the supply of drink, and also the price to be charged. It was in many instances settled by sessions that a certain number only should be invited to a marriage. Those about to be married had to deposit a named sum of money with the session.

With respect to the latter, we find that, on the 17th July, the session ordained "yt there should be no uplifting of the consignmēs for mariages for the space of three quarterres of a zeir after the mariage neither of these yt are lyeing presentlie nor of these yt are to come."

The practice, so observable to-day, of persons gathering at church doors after service (not invariably discussing the merits of the sermon), is not what may be called seemly: that such a practice existed centuries ago, and was condemned, is to be learned from the following: "The quhilk day it was appoyntit by the Sessioun and ordained to be entimate the nixt lords day, that non after sermon endit sall be founden standing in the Church yeard or upon the grein, bot sall presentlie be-take them to there homes, as also yt non sall goe away from the Church beteixt ye Sermone," etc.

In the year 1666 we are told of payments made for "glaissen" and "wyreing" the church windows; for buying iron "for repaireing the Bell." There are numerous entries of a similar kind, such as for mend-

ing the "Kirk yaird dyke : mending the Kirk style lock : the sclatter for mending the Kirk 2 lb. 18 s.s." "To ane poor man had his hous burnte 12 s.s."

The servant question has, in some way or other, forced itself upon most of us : would matters be improved if we reverted, somewhat, to the *régime* of the period, when an act of session was passed "ȳt non sall receive any servents from other congregatiounes w̃t out testimoniels"?

On the 11th May 1670 we glean information as to the name of a Baillie in Kilmarnock, and the name of a "Nottar" (elsewhere written "writter") at Muirkirk, nearly two and a half centuries ago, thus : "The qlk day William Aird, of Corsflat, and Andro hutscheðun, Nottar at Muirkirk, being appoynted to revise the comp̃t of collectiones gathered by the Minister and some of the Gentillemen of the parishe, to give with the discharge of Adam Mures, Bailzie of Kilmarnock quharin he grantes him to have receaved fiftie markes Scottis qlk is of the dait at Kilmarnock the 9 of Juñ 1669," etc.

The Bailie here named will not, I think, be found in a local history of Kilmarnock : in fact this makes the third Bailie, named by myself, from similar "records" who did not find a place in the local history referred to.

Superstition is an inheritance which, more or less, we all possess. Education has, fortunately, done much to lessen the hold it has upon human beings. The following extract of "Julli 1670" draws aside a corner of the veil which hides the so-called ignorant past, and reveals an aspect of the subject which, so far as I am at present aware, has seldom been presented from similar records : "The said day it was delated to the Sessioun that James Hutesoun, in netherwood had used ane grosse charme in cutteing of the heid of ane quick calfe wt ane ax and burreing the samen here betwixt two Lordis landis for to prevente the Sturdye from the rest of his beastiall : was appoynted to be sitit against ye nixt day."

Among the many ills flesh is heir to, the following is possibly new. It, however, probably referred to ague : "2 May 1671. The said day their was given to Jonat Bege poore quho was lyeing of the trimbling

five, two merks and ane halfe." On the 9th of August the "charme" worker agrees to "give ane public confessioun."

The custom of placing a sum of money with the session, previously referred to, gave them a spiritual and monetary power probably not originally intended. Of this is an example in 1672, "Mr Hew Campbell was desyred to speak to the Baillzie of Gilmilscroft for ane precept to arreist in the hands of Robert Blackwood, quhat money he was indow to Robert Weir, because he had forefault the Band given to the Session": the Bailie mentioned was a Farquhar.

In 1691 the sum of £5 was fixed by the session as the amount to be placed with them *before* proclamation.

From another minute we learn the name of the minister at "Symont-toun" in 1671: "The said day George Jonstoun in the parishoun of Symonttoun produced ane testamonyell subscriybed Mr John Gemmill of his sadde loss by fyre, upon the quhich the Sessioun appoynted ane collectione for him and sevarall of our awin poore." I was unable to trace how much was realised for Johnstoun.

On the 12th of February 1673 the following is interesting, but wants amplifying, with respect to the "Merble chamber." At the revising of accounts paid, among those specified is, "and to the sclatter for naills and for repaireing of the Merble chamber at the Kirk to extend to threttie four pound ten shillinge four pennyes." The minute of 24th July is most interesting: "The qlk day Mr Hew Campbell presented to the Sessioun that as ane heritour he wanted ane seat, and that there was ane seat bouldit by the herotoure of Wester Netherwood together with some others within the parish, and now seeing there is no heretoure that can pretend any right to that seat, therefore the Elders all unanimuslie together with Lishaw yonger, Shaw, Criennock Maines yonger, Crosflat, John Ritchart of Burnefoote, consented that Mr Hew should remove the fabricke of the old seate and bulde ane new for himself upon the conditioun that quhensoever the Kirk shall be devidit, he shall take qt place the divider shall appoynte him."

Laconic is the following, 17th March 1676: "We had no Sessioun
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becows it was stormy." In the days of such strict veneration for the seventh, one is a little surprised at such a plea being offered as was on "Julie 1679." James Smith was before the session, for "he did thresh corne upon the the lords day in the morning." On the 29 of October Smith was "callit" and "confessit he did it bot out of ignorance, not knowing it was the lords day." By what process of reasoning the session came to the conclusion that "his confessioun seemed to be reall" is hard to understand, yet they "did appoint him to make confessiōn."

The year 1692 was the year of Glencoe—a tragedy which sullied the character of King William, and doubtless had its outcome in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, yet it seemed to have little influence on the everyday life in such places as Muirkirk: the Session did not make any reference thereto, so far as the records are handed down.

The old-fashioned precentor has practically died out, and it is not likely that such a one as Dean Ramsay tells of (the precentor in Fettercairn) will ever appear again. We, however, have evidence of how precentors were paid at Muirkirk in 1693: "The whilk day George Allane was chosen to be presenter and to have 20 shilling of each pair of folk yt is to be proclaimed."

On the "4 of December 1692. Archibald M'Nahre being called upon did compeir and confessed," etc., "He willingly offered 40 schilling of penaltie," which: "was instantlie apointed to be given to James Wilson for bigging the Kirk yeard yeats." This was a speedy, and perhaps convenient method of paying church accounts. The defaulter might well claim to have paid for the "Kirk yeard yeats."

The 19th of March 1693, a defaulter is punished in an unusual manner—"before the Sessione and presbeterie . . . having according to ther act of the generall asemblie shoven some signs for the sorrow of his sin befor the sessione was apointed the nixt lords day to the Kirk door in sack cloath and to stand there betwixt the second and third bell." A minute of the 24th of November 1694, which is made up of accounts paid and received, has at the end: "This Book visited and approved, 6th March 1695, S. Lockhart."

The extract which follows is one of local and general historic interest, and it is very doubtful if the information here given could be easily, if at all, found in any other single source. The session meeting from which the extract is made is dated the 25th day of June 1697. "In obedience to the sd summonsds compeired the whole Elders and Heritors, William Campbell of Mid wellwood, James Campbell of Grinnock Maines, Thomas Brown of Neither wellwood, George Campbell of Neither wood, Androw brown of terdoes, John Campbell of Orlhousburne, William Aird of Westlate, John Ritchart, of burnfoote, John Aird of Eshaburne, Thomas Bryce of Glenbuick, John blackwood of Airds green, heritors; and of tennents John blackwood in Hall, John Samsone in Middelfield, James Wilsone in limburne, Alexander Wilson their, Thomas Wilsone in Watterheid, James Weir in Blacksyde, Heugh Merrie in Muirmylne, John Allan . . . haw, with the Minister and Elders did all unanimously, non gainsaying, appoint the outter Chamber at the Kirk for ane school-house, and three pound upon each hundredth pound of valuatione which will extend to seventie pounds, our valuatione being 2000 and 300 and 20 pound."

It will possibly be a little interesting to refer to some of the persons above mentioned. William of Middle Wellwood in 1685 was taken prisoner for the reset of his brother John; both were taken to Edinburgh, thence to Dunottar, and afterward banished to New Jersey. Having gained freedom, the following year William was taken by Craigy's troops and put in prison, in Canongate tolbooth, but after a considerable time was let off by the payment of a fine.¹

James Campbell of "Grinnock." The original of this place-name is a little difficult to fix. "Greenock," it has been said, is derived from Gaelic "Grianaig," sunny bay.

Greenock, or, as it was more anciently named, "Grenhok," had no existence as a separate parish before 1636, and as late as the beginning of the eighteenth century only consisted of a few thatch-covered houses; it had no harbour, and almost as little trade. In the "Grinnock"

¹ See Wodrow's *History* (1722), vol. ii. p. 572.

quoted we have the place-name existing in 1673. It was at Greenock Mains that Thomas Richard, a man of eighty, was trapped by a pretended friend, and executed by Colonel Douglas at Cumnock.

Thomas Brown of Nether Wellwood was an heritor at this date. Paterson only mentions him as having a sasine of land in Middle Third in 1705.

Andrew Brown of Tardoes was of the same stock as those of Waterhead. John Campbell of Auldhouse burn also possessed Crosflat, at least in 1646. John Richard of Burnfoot here mentioned is named by Paterson as of Burnfoot, only in 1714. Paterson admits, with regard to Eshawburn, that he has no notes respecting it. In my extract we have "John Aird, of Eshawburn, heritor in 1697," at least. "Glenbuick" (Glenbuck) is where Messrs Finlay & Co. of Glasgow formed lochs or reservoirs about the year 1802, for supplying their works at Catrine.

A new phase was introduced into Muirkirk civil and religious life by the fact that on "28th Feb̃y. 1700, The qlk day the shereffs comis-sione to Midwellwood and Terdoes to be Ses̃s baillies according to the act of parliament not only for punishing Civile scandalous persons, but also to put the act of parliament in executione for regulating the poor, was delivered to them and they excepted, and the Minister, with consent of the Ses̃s and heritors, was given to Midwel wood to be keiped."

Another remarkable lapse of memory is reported on the 19th January 1701, when Thomas Kennedy was brought before the session for "that he was weiving upon the Lords day which he declared was not willfully done, but ane mystake," etc. Among those proposed for elders, on the 25th February 1704, was John Lickprivick of Dalquhran. The next month he was objected to, on the ground that he had taken the "Test." It was stated that, for this offence, "he had given satisfaction." The session, however, withdrew his name, "that they might not give offence to anie other." With respect to Lapraik (Burns's), shortly mentioned earlier in these notes, he succeeded his father in 1754, and died in 1807, aged eighty. The John Lickprivick of Dalquhran, in the above extract, was, in all probability, his grandfather.

Very particular were sessions over the keeping of the seventh day ; so in the records being dealt with, many were the "acts" passed concerning its observance. Yet it is most strange that, with respect to the keeping of public-houses, which was so jealously guarded by kirk-sessions, we find in W. Stephen's *History of the Scottish Church*,¹ quoting from the Assembly's records, that ministers sometimes "kept open taverns," and these reverend tavern-keepers were exhorted "to keep decorum." A servant named "Margret taillour" had brought herself within the grasp of the ever-watchful session, and on "18 Jarrie 1706, the Minister and all the Elders being present, after prayer, terdies told that he had holden ane Court and had appointed her upon ane Lords day to come to the most patent Kirk door and their to be put in the *Brairlone* their to stand all the time betwixt the second and last bell ringing in the fornoon."

Perhaps the most startling and widespread disaster, financially speaking, which the county of Ayr experienced in the eighteenth century was the collapse of Messrs Douglas, Heron & Co.'s bank, when, after the debts due to the bank were taken into account, the loss by each shareholder was calculated to be £2600 per share. This bank was the cause of Lapraik's financial ruin, although he was not a shareholder. It was succeeded by Messrs Hunter & Co., and, in a minute in the session records, is "Lord Loudoun and Logans order to Mr Shepherd, authorising him to lend the £100 stg. in the Ayr Bank."

"We hereby authorise you to hand one hundred pounds sterling of money belonging to the poor of the parish of Muirkirk, at present payable by Messrs Hunters & Co., bankers, Ayr, to the Trustees upon the line of Road betwixt Sorn and Muirkirk, for the purpose of making and repairing the road in the above parish of Muirkirk."

"To the Revd. Mr Shepherd, Minister of Muirkirk.

"(Signed) LOUDOUN,

"HUGH LOGAN.

"The above is a true copy by Ben. Maull, Sess. Clk."

¹ See vol. i. p. 109 and context.

One more extract on banking : " April 22, 1792. Mr Shephard formerly mentioned to the Session that agreeable to their desire, he had lodged thirty-one pound stg. of the poors money in the Banking house of Mansfield Ramsay & Co., for which sum he produced their promissory note. The Session approve of the same and the above note is lodged in their Treasurers hands."

Concluding these notes from Muirkirk session records, I may be permitted to say that the only safe method of acquiring knowledge of the ancient history of any particular part of the country is to find whether there is any incontestable evidence obtainable from public records, or local documents or inscriptions. Certainly we possess such evidence wherever kirk-session records are found. Details of daily life as they existed in the several localities, at the same period, will, I venture to say, be found more exact, and, in certain particulars, absolutely true, in such records as we have been dealing with.

II.

THE INSCRIPTION ON THE DROSTEN STONE AT ST VIGEANS.

By DR WM. BANNERMAN, F.S.A. Scot.

"An incised inscription in Hiberno-Saxon minuscules in four lines, as follows":—



Such is the account given of it in the *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*.

Yet, in spite of the style of its lettering, the language is neither Erse nor Saxon. Neither is it Latin, nor Scandinavian, nor Welsh. And truly it is a strange thing that only by such negative evidence we are compelled to the conclusion that the writing is in the Pictish tongue. It is a unique inscription—the sole surviving sentence of what was once the language of Scotland from the Pentland Hills to the Pentland Firth.

While Pictish in literary form is quite lost to us, fortunately the writings of other nationalities have preserved the lists of Pictish kings, many names of persons and of places, and some few words of the general vocabulary. These detached words have not escaped the attention of students; and from their study has arisen an ever-growing conviction that Pictish was certainly a Celtic language, and almost as certainly its affinities were with the Brythonic rather than with the Gaelic branch of

that family. It is now, indeed, a good many years since the late Dr Alexander Macbain, in a tract upon *Ptolemy's Geography of Scotland* (p. 24), held it proved that "the Picts were, as to language, allied to the Cymric branch of the Celtic race," and that in this respect "the Pictish question is settled."

Granted that this opinion is correct, the sentence of our inscription should be found to conform in syntax with the rules of other similar tongues. Further, by analysing the individual words, by disentangling their roots, their inflections, or other component parts, it should be possible with a little thought and trouble to recognise forms cognate with them in their kindred languages, Cymric, Cornish, and Armoric. In short, the methods of comparative grammar should furnish a key to the problem of the Drosten inscription.

The initial difficulty lies in dividing the inscription into its component words. The first word, *Drosten*, is too familiar to admit of doubt; also, it is separated from the context by a quasi-punctuation of three dots in this form : . For the rest of the script, the only reliable guide to the individual words is their sense. There being at the same time no guide to the sense except the words, it may be well understood that the problem, small as it is in extent, is somewhat baffling in character. The solution finally attained is that the inscription divides itself into these words :—

"Drosten ipe uoret ettforrus."

For convenience of exposition the word *uoret* may be chosen as a starting-point. The position in logic is this. We assume that *uoret* is a word. It is then incumbent on us to find in one or more of the allied languages the word which the rules of comparative grammar point out to be its homologue. In this way its meaning and its place in the structure of the sentence are ascertained. If the outcome of the process is such as to lend itself to a fitting and rational translation of the whole inscription, there is a high degree of probability that our assumption is right. More than that it is impossible to claim.

Proceeding, therefore, on these lines, we propose to compare *uoret* with the Cornish word *wreth*, and to illustrate the latter by examples taken from the miracle-play of *The Creation of the World* (Whitley Stokes, Berlin, 1863). It is the second person singular of various tenses of a verb signifying to "make," to "do"; and being much in use as an auxiliary, after the manner of the English "do," examples of its occurrence are not hard to find. Thus:—

"Adam, Adam, pandra *wreth*." Line 867.

Adam, Adam, what dost thou?

And again,

"Pan *wreth* * * * * thithi sacrifice." Line 1107.

When thou makest thy sacrifice.

In these instances it is used as a present tense, but in other cases it implies futurity.

"Yn pyttma y *wreth* trega." Line 1722.

In this pit thou shalt dwell.

[Literally, "shalt make dwelling."]

"Na, na, ny *wreth* in della." Line 2014.

No no, thou shalt not do so.

In other instances the termination of the word is expanded, as

"Predery prage na *wreta*." Line 157.

Why dost thou not consider?

"Pra na *wreta* predery." Line 207.

Why dost thou not consider?

While there is thus exhibited a fairly close *prima facie* similarity between the two words *uoret* and *wreth*, or *wreta*, one circumstance having an important bearing on the case must not be overlooked. It is this. *Wreth* does not exhibit the root form of the word; it is deduced from it by the law of "consonantal mutation" which holds good in Cornish as in other Brythonic tongues. The primary form has an initial consonant, "g," as may be seen from the following examples:—

"Mar *gwreth* naha." Line 667.

If thou dost deny.

"Mar *gwreth* henna." Line 513.

If thou doest that.

"Ha mar *gwreta* bargain sure." Line 488.

And if thou makest thy bargain sure.

By undergoing still another variation the word becomes *whreth* :—

"Y *whreth* flattrā." Line 635.

Thou dost flatter.

There are thus exhibited three variations of the initial consonant of this Cornish word: *gwreth*, the radical form; *wreth*, the form known as the "middle mutation"; and *whreth*, the "aspirate mutation." In the Gaelic branch of the Celtic tongues such mutations are by no means quite unknown; probably, indeed, most of the "mutations" of Welsh grammarians can be paralleled by the changes of initial consonants in Gaelic under the influence of "aspiration" and "eclipsis." But in Gaelic their place is subsidiary, occasionally obscure. In the Brythonic languages, on the other hand, they are an outstanding and essential feature.

It becomes necessary, therefore, to have a clear understanding of the position occupied by the Pictish language in regard to this matter; for the assumption that the Pictish *uoret* is cognate with the Cornish *wreth*, presupposes that both languages were subject to the same rule of consonantal mutation. It may, of course, be urged that competent scholars have satisfied themselves that Pictish was a Brythonic language, in which case it was bound to conform to the usages of those languages in this as in all other essential matters. That it did so conform is more than inference, however; it is a fact.

In the *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*, p. 26, is found the name of a Pictish king, Brude Pont; on p. 397 his name is spelt Bont. Now, B is the middle mutation of the letter P. Again, the name of Cait, son of Cruithne, which appears in this form on pp. 25, 323, 324, is

spelt Got on p. 4, and Gatt on p. 396; G being the middle mutation of C. In the story of the landing in Ireland of the six sons of Cruithne, the name of one of their number is spelt Drostan on p. 30, and on p. 325, Trostan; D being the middle mutation of T. Another of the kings that bore the name of Brude is called the son of Bili on p. 7, and on p. 399 the son of Fle; F being the middle mutation of B.

The corresponding mutation of G is effected by dropping the letter altogether. Thus the Welsh word *gŵr*, "man," becomes *ŵr*, as in Cornish *gwreth* becomes *wreth*. So also in the Pictish chronicle many names are found that appear to be formed by dropping the initial G of the Brythonic prefix *Guor-*; such are *Urpant*, *Urgnith*, *Urcant*. On the other hand, the appellations of *Drest* *Gurthinmoch*, *Gest* *Gurcich*, exhibit the prefix in its radical form.

A series of instances like this cannot be explained away as the outcome of casual mis-spelling. It must be due to the influence of grammatical rule, and demonstrates that upon this point of grammar the comparison of *uoret* with *wreth* is a legitimate operation.

The questions that are raised by the further collation of these two words concern themselves with the interchangeability of the vowels *uo* and *w*, and of the final inflections *-et* and *-eth*. The first of these two points, indeed, hardly calls for discussion; it is sufficient to cite the variant spelling of the well-known name *Guorthigern*, *Gwrthigern*.

The relation between the respective suffixes *-et* and *-eth*, though in no way obscure, is not devoid of interest. A particle of this nature, whose essential characteristic is the letter *t*, or some modification of it, suffixed to the simple root of a verb, appears to have been in the original Celtic languages the distinguishing mark of the second person singular of the imperfect case active. Such was, and is, its use in the Welsh language. In Cornish, as we have seen, and also in Armoric, its use was not confined to the imperfect tense, it was extended also to the present, although not to the entire exclusion of the form more properly belonging to that situation (*cf.* Zeuss, *Grammatica Celtica*, 1856, p. 499).

Hence arises some possible ambiguity regarding the tense of *uoret*; but it is of academic rather than of practical interest.

The variations of this tense-ending in the different Celtic languages are these:—In Cornish, *-eth*; in Armoric, *-ez*; in Early Welsh, *-ut*; in old Gaelic, *-atha*. The verbal root being also subject to modification in the several languages, the ultimate forms of the complete word show a good deal of divergence among themselves; and this is rendered the more striking in consequence of the actual substitution of the letter *n* for *r* in the case of Welsh and of Gaelic.¹ Their points of similarity and difference may be readily seen in the following table:—

UORET—TABLE OF COGNATE WORDS.

Language.	Root.	Suffix.	Word in middle mutation.
Pictish	guor	et	uoret
Cornish	gwr	eth	wreth
Armoric	gr[o]	ez	rez
Welsh	gwna	ut	wnaut
Gaelic	gni	atha	...

From this point the problem presented by the inscription becomes less indeterminate in its character. For, the grammatical relations of *uoret* being determined, the quest necessary to the interpretation of the preceding word, *ipe*, becomes much narrowed and facilitated. Two guiding considerations emerge. In the first place, whatever be its meaning, it belongs to the limited class of words that govern the middle mutation of a following verb. In the second place, it occupies a position that is usually filled by one or other of the “pre-verbal particles.” These, it

¹ In Old Welsh there are survivals of the original root, *gor*. The late Professor Strachan, in his *Introduction to Early Welsh*, p. 92, records a pretty complete preterite tense derived from that root, of which the third person singular, *goruc*, may be taken as typical; and he remarks that “the *gruaceth* forms encroach at the expense of the *goruc* forms.” In Gaelic, also, the change is perhaps more apparent than real, for the word *gnìomh*, “action,” derived from this root, is commonly pronounced *gree-ov*.

may be permitted to explain, constitute a group of words peculiar to the Celtic tongues, highly idiomatic in their use, untranslatable, and now all but meaningless even in the languages of their origin. Among them is one, unrepresented in Gaelic, which in old Welsh and in Cornish takes the form of *y*, *yd*, *it*, or the like, and *ez* in Armoric. Concerning its origin the Welsh grammarian Rowland ventures the following significant speculation: "The oldest forms of these particles" (*y* and *yr* of modern Welsh) "seem to have been *yd* and *ydd* (= Lat. *id*, Eng. *it*), which are probably old pronouns standing as nominative to a suppressed inflection of *bod*, 'to be'" (*Welsh Grammar*, Wrexham, 1876, p. 207). If this surmise is well founded, *ipe* as a verbal particle finds a ready explanation. For, given an original combination of the roots, *it*—*be*, nothing is more to be expected than the coalescence of the consonants *t* and *b* to form the single letter *p*. In this way, for example, the familiar word *aper*, *aber*, the "mouth" of a stream, literally the "in-bringing" of the water, is derived from the coalescence of *at*, a preposition cognate with Latin "ad," and *ber*, a root cognate with Latin "fer-o" (Zeuss, p. 169).

It is noteworthy also, that as parts of the verb "to be" bring about middle mutation, or lenation of the following consonant (Strachan, *op. cit.*, p. 15), so too the particle *ipe* exhibits the same property—a property which the corresponding Welsh particle has long lost, but which it retained at the time when that language was first committed to writing. "There was a period in Welsh when the particle was *ydd* before vowels, and *yd* with lenation before consonants" (Strachan, p. 54).

The remaining word, *ettforcus*, occupies two lines of the inscription, but it does not fill them. The first line contains the letters *e t t f o r*, succeeded by a blank space which might contain two letters more, and the rest of the letters, *c u s*, are carried forward to the succeeding line. There arises consequently an appearance of disjunction between the two parts of the word, which seems, however, to be fallacious. It is worthy of remark that there is a similar space after the completed word *Drosten* in the opening line, which is filled in with three dots . . ., whereas in the case of the incompleted word *ettfor* these are wanting; but it would be

hard to say whether this difference of treatment is meant to have any signification or not. The real and effective reason for regarding *ettforcus* as a single word is that it makes the inscription intelligible.

Proceeding to resolve this word into its component parts, one is struck with the agreement between the first syllable, *ett*, and the Welsh prefix *et-*, *ed-*, which has the same signification as the Latin *re*, "again." This prefix is represented in all the Celtic languages. In Gaelic it is *aith*. In the Celtic names of the classic writers it is *ati-* or *ate-*, as in *Atebodu-us*.

If *ett* be thus a prefix, the next syllable, *for*, may be expected to represent the root proper. In seeking a clue to its meaning, one is again struck with the similarity between *ettfor* and the common Welsh word *edifar*, "penitent"; in old Welsh *etiuar*. The associated noun, *edifeirwch*, "repentance," connects the root with the verb *ffeirio*, "to turn," in English, "to *veer*." It will be observed that in this series of words the letter *f* varies in value as the letters *f*, *r*, and *w* do in English; but in Cornish it reaches a farther and final degree of attenuation. It undergoes complete elision; and, the vowels being concomitantly shortened, the word *edifeirwch* becomes a dissyllable, *eddrek*, *eddrag*, *yddrack*, or the like. Most frequently used as a noun, this word also serves for an adjective, as in *ny vyth eldrack*, "he will not be repentant" (*Creation of the World*, line 717). While, therefore, *eldrack* as a noun is fairly comparable with the Welsh *edifeirwch*, on the other hand, *eddrack* as an adjective may no less fairly be brought in line with the Gaelic *aidrech*, *aithreach*, "repentant." The Cornish word also exhibits a variant form, *yldrage* (*Creation*, line 2043), *edrege*, which Zeuss (*Gram. Celt.*, p. 872) considers equivalent to the old Gaelic *aithirge*, "pœnitentia." It may be doubted whether the final *e* is of quite the same value in the Cornish as in the Gaelic word; but that the two words are practically homologous is not open to dispute. In the relation of *aithirge* to other words in the Gaelic tongues is found the final solution of the Pictish word *ettforcus*. *Aithirge* in modern Irish is written *aithrighe* (*O'Reilly's Dict.*, *sub voce*); while both in Irish and in Scottish Gaelic

the usual form of the word is *aithreachas*, which etymologically is an abstract noun formed from the adjective *aithreach*. By analogy *ettforcus* may be resolved into its elements :—*Ett*, the prefix ; *for*, the root ; *ec*, adjectival suffix ; *us*, suffix converting the adjective into an abstract noun.

ETTFORCUS—TABLE OF COGNATE WORDS.

Language.	Prefix.	Root.	Suffixes.	
			1	2
Pictish	Ett	for	c	us
Old Welsh	Eti	uar
Modern {	Edi	far
Welsh {	Edi	feir	weh	...
	Edd	r	ack	...
Cornish {	Ed	r	eg	e
Old Gaelic {	Aith	ir	g	e
Modern {	Aith	r	igh	e
Gaelic {	Aith	re	ach	as

To recapitulate, the inscription consists of the words *Drosten*, *ipe uoret ettforcus*, which may be parsed and construed as follows :—

Drosten.—The vocative case of the personal name *Drosten* ; perhaps more correctly written *Trosten* in the nominative case.

Ipe.—A pre-verbal particle, synonymous with the Welsh *y/l*, followed by the root of the verb *bod*, “to be,” and governing the middle mutation of the succeeding consonant. It is capable of being rendered in English by such periphrasis as “it is the case that,” but it is best left untranslated.

Uoret.—The second person singular probably of the imperfect tense of a verb whose root is *gur*, *gor*, “to work.” Its initial consonant is in middle mutation.

Ettforcus.—Accusative case of an abstract noun meaning “repentance.”

Thus ends our investigation of this sentence of a forgotten language. Word by word, almost letter by letter, we have tested it by comparison

with the other tongues to which it is allied. It may be that we have not been able to avoid error, even grave error; but we have aimed at accuracy and believe that we are not far from truth in translating the inscription as,

DROSTEN, THOU WROUGHT'ST REPENTANCE.

III.

NOTE ON A HOARD OF SCOTTISH COINS RECENTLY FOUND AT LINLITHGOW. BY GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D., CURATOR OF COINS.

A hoard of coins was found in March 1910 in a garden at No. 354 High Street, Linlithgow, about 4 feet under the surface, and enclosed in a leather bag or purse, which was so much decayed that it fell to pieces in the handling.

The coins recovered and submitted for examination by the King's Remembrancer numbered 194 in all. Two of them were of silver, and the remainder of billon. Both of the silver pieces were fairly well preserved. Much of the billon, on the other hand, was in very poor condition, a natural result of the inferior quality of the metal employed. In many instances it proved impossible to determine the precise variety to which a given "plack" or "bawbee" belonged. Only a general classification could, therefore, be attempted. The result is shown in the list which is appended. As will be seen, it is clear that the coins must have been withdrawn from circulation in the second half of the sixteenth century. Probably the hoard was buried not long after 1559, the date of the latest of the pieces it contained.

The following is the composition of the find:—

SILVER (GROATS).

HENRY VIII: Second Issue (1526-1543)	1
JAMES V. (1513-1542): Burns, Nos. 3f.	1

BILLON.

JAMES IV. (1488-1513):

Placks: Second Variety:

(a) Old English Lettering 26

(b) Roman Lettering 3

JAMES V. (1513-1542):

Placks 9

Bawbees 17

MARY (1542-1567):

Bawbees:

(a) With plain Saltire Cross on Rev.:

(α) With D · G · REGINA 48

(β) With D · G · R 13

(b) With fluted Saltire Cross on Rev.:

(α) With D · G · R 59

(β) With DEI · G · R 4

Placks: struck in 1557 12

FRANCIS AND MARY (1558-1559):

“*Nonsunt*”: dated 1559 1

194

Summaries.—2 Groats + 50 Placks + 141 Bawbees + 1 Nonsunt = 194.

1 Henry VIII. + 29 Jas. IV. + 27 Jas. V. + 136 Mary + 1 F. and M. = 194

IV.

UNDESCRIBED SCULPTURED STONES AND CROSSES AT OLD LUCE, FARNELL, EDZELL, LOCHLEE, AND KIRKMICHAEL (BANFFSHIRE), WITH SOME LATE MEDIEVAL MONUMENTS AT PARTON (KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE), MARYTON, AND WICK. BY F. C. EELES, F.S.A.Scot., F.R.Hist.S.

FRAGMENTS OF THREE EARLY CROSSES AT OLD LUCE, WIGTOWNSHIRE.

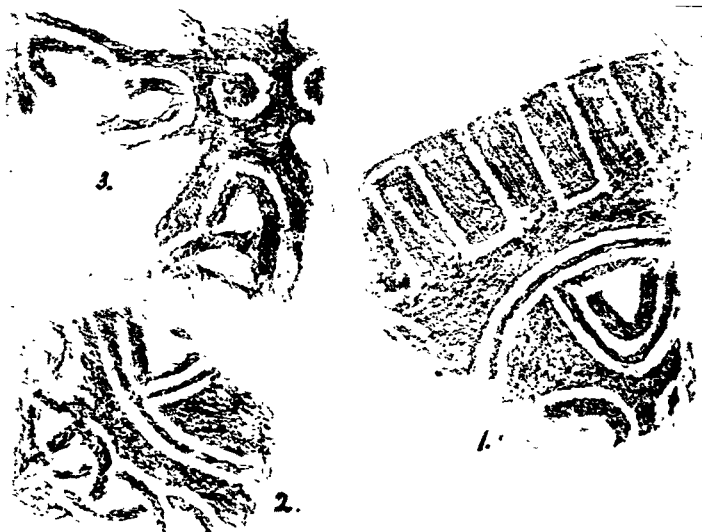
The parish church of Old Luce, near the north-east corner of Luce Bay, in Wigtownshire, was rebuilt about 1821, according to the *New Statistical Account*. Three fragments (figs. 1-3) of early sculptured crosses have been built into the north wall, a little distance to the east of the north transept. Much broken, partly overflowed by cement, and covered with whitewash, they are not easily seen, and it is almost impossible to get satisfactory rubbings of them. Each seems to be part of a separate cross.

No. 1.—A fragment of a slab (fig. 1), with part of an incised cross and incised border ornament. The cross is surrounded by a circle, and the spaces between the arms are filled with a simple incised key pattern, leaving between the ornaments a cross with parabolic hollow angles. The cross would have been 1 foot wide, including the surrounding circle. The key pattern between the arms is not unlike that on the slab of Conaing M'Conghail at Clonmacnoise, Ireland, No. 1014, on p. 360 of *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*. The key pattern border consists of two facing rectangular turns alternating, the simplest form, very like No. 886 in *Early Christian Monuments*.

No. 2.—A fragment of a slab (fig. 2), showing part of a cross within a circle. Outside the circle there is a triangular corner space filled by interlaced work of a common type. The cross appears to have been very similar to that on No. 1.

No. 3.—A fragment (fig. 3) of the head of a free-standing cross (?), with expanded ends to the arms. The stone is too far embedded in the wall, and too much broken, to enable one to decide the exact nature of

the cross, and whether or not the arms were connected by a circular ring. In the centre of the cross a small boss is formed within a circular incised line, and each arm is ornamented with an interlaced knot, somewhat after the manner of that on the single arm of a cross found at Cairn, New Cumnock, fig. 505 in *Early Christian Monuments*, p. 474. The knots are disconnected, like those on Whithorn, No. 9, fig. 528 in *E.C.M.*,

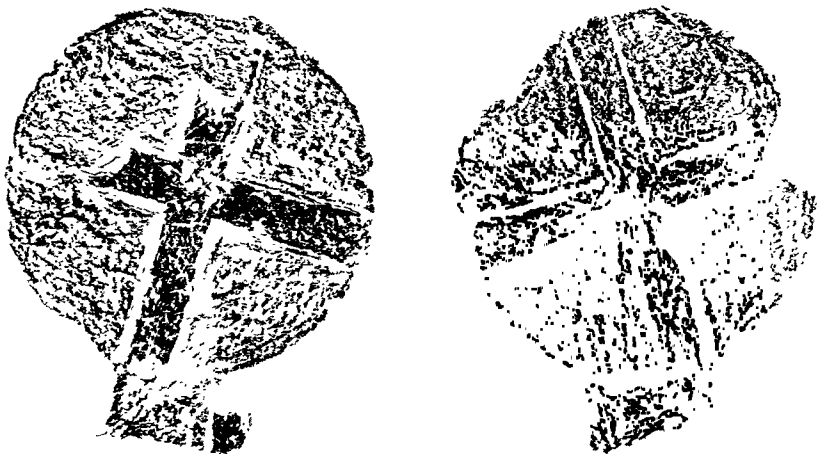


Figs. 1-3. Fragments of Three Early Crosses at Old Luce.

p. 492, but the central ring is smaller and there is a larger space round it. The stone is very much broken. Cf. portion of cross head at Glencairn, near Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, fig. 460 in *E.C.M.*, p. 438. Cf. also a group of crosses in Cornwall, which have heads of the wheel type with the connecting ring, but with the arms ornamented in a similar manner, each with a separate kind of interlacing, e.g. the "Four-Hole Cross" at St Neot, in *Old Cornish Crosses*, Langdon, Truro, 1896, p. 388 : St Teath, *ibid.*, p. 393 : Quethiock, p. 399.

TWO HEADS OF CROSSES AT FARNELL, FORFARSHIRE.

These two fragments of crosses are lying on the north side of the parish church of Farnell, in Forfarshire. The present church was built in 1806, upon, or close to, the site of the old parish church, which was probably dedicated to St Ninian, and about 7 miles south of Brechin, not far from the landward end of Montrose basin.



Figs. 4 and 5. Obverse and reverse of the Head of a wheel-headed Cross at Farnell.

No. 1 is a wheel-headed cross (fig. 4), of a type which seems to be exceedingly rare in the north east of Scotland. Wheel-headed crosses are found in Galloway, but they are chiefly characteristic of Man, Cumbria, Wales, and Cornwall. This particular cross is peculiarly like certain Cornish crosses. It does not seem easy to find other examples of this type in Scotland, although there is a small cross head recently unearthed at Tullich, in West Aberdeenshire, which is not dissimilar.

The head is circular, 16 inches across, and from $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 4 inches thick. The remaining portion (about $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches) of the shaft shows

that it was very narrow, only some 4 inches wide. The head is a plain, unpierced disc, and the cross stands out in low relief upon each side of it. The arms of the cross are thin (about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide), and the sides are parallel. The cross is tilted or inclined in a peculiar manner, and not the upper part only, but the whole cross, which on one side leans over to the spectator's right, the top of the cross being about 2 inches to the right of an imaginary vertical line drawn through the middle of the disc, and the foot of the cross a corresponding distance to the left. On the other side of the monument (fig. 5) the cross is tilted in an



Figs. 6 and 7. Obverse and reverse of the Head of a Cross at Farnell.

exactly similar manner, but in the opposite direction. The arms of the cross are of equal length, extending to the edge of the head, the lowest, on the stem of the cross, dying into the flat surface of the stone at the top of the shaft. The raised cross is made more distinct by an incised line at its edge; this is more prominent on one side than on the other.

Crosses with unpierced, disc-like wheel heads are common all over Cornwall, and are ornamented in various ways, sometimes with a Greek, sometimes with a Latin cross, and sometimes with a figure of our Lord. They seem to be of various dates. There are several very like the example under discussion, having the plain cross in low relief; in at least one case the cross being tilted on one side in somewhat the same way, *e.g.*, at Trevalga, in *Old Cornish Crosses*, Langdon, p. 50.

No. 2 consists of the upper part of what seems to have been a free-standing cross with a connecting ring, the opposite faces of which are shown in figs. 6 and 7. Nothing of the cross remains below the arms, so that it is impossible to say definitely that the head was not engaged with a slab, but this seems unlikely. The arms do not project beyond the circumference of the ring, and they only expand very slightly; they are slightly raised above the circular ring. There seems to have been no central boss, and there are remains of interlaced work at the intersection. The whole fragment is much worn. It is about $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide across the arms of the cross, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

SCULPTURED SLAB AT EDZELL, FORFARSHIRE.¹

This is a rough slab of rather soft red sandstone, 4 feet 4 inches long by 2 feet 3 inches wide. It is preserved in the only remaining portion of the old parish church of Edzell, the interesting late fifteenth-century south transept, which still stands, intact and roofed, in the churchyard a short distance above Edzell Castle.

The stone (fig. 8) is carved with interlaced work of an extremely irregular and debased kind. At one end the pattern runs across the slab, at the other end the pattern runs down one side, in both cases in a more or less confused mass. On the side of the stone opposite the interlacing work which runs lengthways, is a spreading design of indeterminate character, something like a long, ragged leaf. Between the two patches of interlacing, two circles may be distinguished, one about 9 inches wide, the other about 8 inches. They appear to be connected, and to have been a kind of late imitation of the double disc ornament of the earlier monuments of the district. The discs are divided and partly surrounded by some rather tangled interlaced ornament, the position of which may have been suggested by the

¹ This stone is illustrated, very inaccurately, on p. 71 of *The History and Traditions of the Land of the Lindsays in Angus and Mearns*, by Andrew Jervise, 2nd ed., edited by Jas. Gammack, Edinburgh, 1882.

Z-shaped rod which accompanies the discs on the early stones. The ornament within the smaller circle takes the form of a cross made of four triangles. The material being very soft, the design is much worn in places.

This monument is of interest from its unusual character. Bearing a superficial resemblance to the elaborately carved stones of the best period of Celtic art, it is evidently a later imitation of them, probably



Fig. 8. Monumental Slab with interlaced work at Edzell.

not earlier than the early part of the twelfth century, before the introduction of the mediæval type of monument and before the older art had been forgotten. Degraded survivals of interlaced work, and other early forms, are common in the West Highlands, and are to be found of as late date as the seventeenth century. In the West, the Celtic forms were absorbed and adapted, and not displaced, by the art of Gothic times. But it was otherwise in the district east of Drumalban. There the Celtic or Pictish forms disappeared both earlier and at once. Such degraded survivals of the older forms as this Edzell stone are almost non-existent in the East of Scotland, and it is therefore

suggested that this monument is of much earlier date than the similar survivals in the West.

INCISED CROSS NEAR TARFSIDE, LOCHLEE, FORFARSHIRE.

On the moorland in the middle of Glen Esk, beside a track leading westwards from near the Episcopal Church at Tarfside, some 4 miles

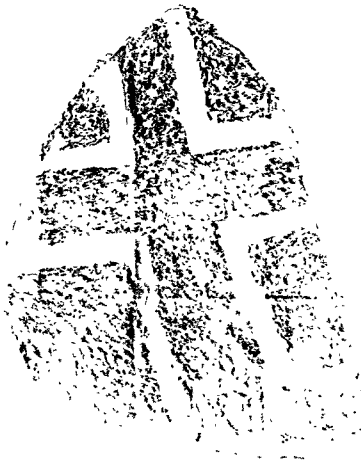


Fig. 9. Boulder with incised cross near Tarfside, Lochlee.

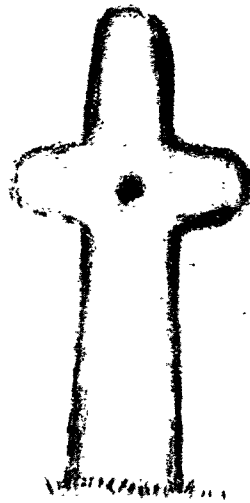


Fig. 10. Free-standing Cross in the Churchyard of Kirkmichael, Banffshire. (From a rough sketch.)

from Lochlee and on the side of the hill called the Rowan, stands a rugged boulder (fig. 9), one side of which has been flattened, and upon it a Latin cross roughly indicated by parallel incised lines, or rather shallow grooves, for they are from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and enclose a cross about 5 inches wide. The stone itself is about 1 foot 8 inches broad and about 2 feet 6 inches in height. It is in a leaning position, and both in situation and appearance reminds one of the later type of

wayside cross very common in Cornwall. It is probably of late date, and may have been set up as a boundary stone, or to indicate the position of a track leading to Lochlee Church.

FREE-STANDING LATIN CROSS IN THE CHURCHYARD OF
KIRKMICHAEL, BANFFSHIRE.

This (fig. 10) is perhaps a churchyard cross. It is known as St Michael's Cross, and stands on the south side of the church, about opposite the place where the principal entrance would have been in ancient times. The height is about 4 feet 7 inches, the breadth across the arms 2 feet 2 inches, the centre of the arms 1 foot $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the top of the cross. The shaft and arms are slightly flattened and taper. The edges are rounded, and the top of the cross and the ends of the arms are also somewhat rounded. The shaft is about 1 foot \times 9 inches at the base, about 7 inches thick at the top, and the arms are about 6 inches thick. In the middle, at the intersection of the arms, there is a circular depression, like a cup mark, on each side. On one side the depression measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and, on the other, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by 2 inches deep. The material is rough granite from near the surface.

The cross is mentioned by Jervise, in *Epitaphs and Inscriptions of the North-east of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 71, where he says: "It is said to have been used by the natives for resting their spears and lances upon when they came to Divine Service; and a story is told of some of the more sacrilegious of the Highlanders having killed a priest by the side of the stone, for his being too strict in demanding attendance at church!"

FRAGMENT OF RECUMBENT EFFIGY (?) IN THE CHURCHYARD
OF KIRKMICHAEL, BANFFSHIRE.

In Kirkmichael Churchyard, not far from St Michael's Cross, is a peculiar sculptured stone (fig. 11) set upright in the ground, above which it rises to a height of 15 inches, about 6 inches being below the surface. One side of the stone is plain; the other side bears

some curious heavy carving in high relief, and one edge of this side is chamfered. The stone is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. It does not seem to be complete, and the carving seems at first sight unintelligible. Beginning from below, there is a kind of curved and flattened stem, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, which swells into a circular mass, 11 inches across, flattened on the surface, and with a slight depression. At the top this circular mass

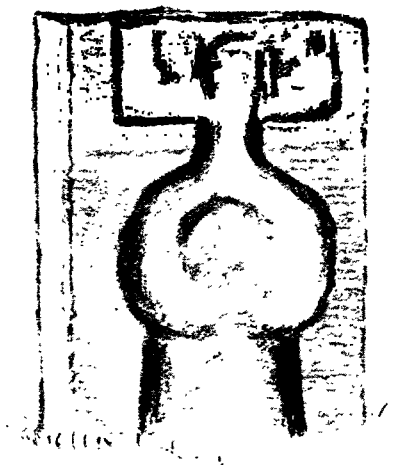
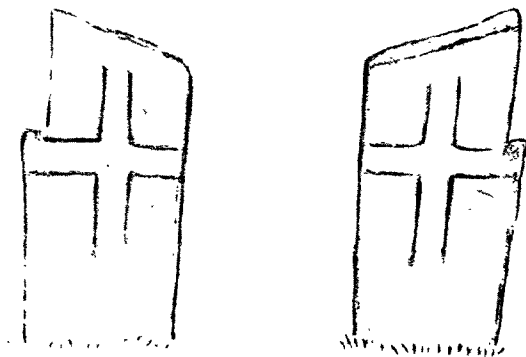


Fig. 11. Sculptured Stone in the Churchyard of Kirkmichael, Banffshire.

tapers with ogee curves into a neck-like connection 3 inches wide, which joins it to a rectangular mass 13 inches by 7 inches, which is cut short by the top of the stone. This is an inadequate description, but the shapeless and indeterminate character of the carving makes it difficult to describe it more accurately. Close examination suggests that it is part of a small, ill-proportioned recumbent effigy with the head lying upon a square cushion and the hands joined upon the breast. Even before it was mutilated the whole monument must have been clumsy and rude in the extreme. It is impossible even to guess the sex or calling of the person represented.

INCISED LATIN CROSS ON UPRIGHT SLAB IN THE CHURCHYARD OF
DOUNAN CHAPEL, KIRKMICHAEL, BANFFSHIRE.

On the right side of the main road from Ballindalloch and Inveravon to Tomintoul through Glenlivet is the churchyard which once contained the chapel of Dounan, in the parish of Kirkmichael. The site is near the village of Dounan, and on the right bank of the Livet. Only one stone is of special interest. It is near the middle of the churchyard, and



Figs. 12 and 13. Obverse and reverse of upright slab at Dounan Chapel, Kirkmichael, Banffshire. (From a rough sketch.)

probably stood close to the south side of the chapel. It is an upright slab of sandstone (figs. 12-13), the top and sides of which have only been roughly dressed, if at all. In height it is about 3 feet 6 inches on one side, 3 feet 3 inches on the other. The breadth at the base is 1 foot $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on one side, 1 foot $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches on the other. One side slopes outwards towards the top, and the greatest breadth of the slab is 1 foot $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Upon each side a Latin cross is roughly indicated by parallel incised lines about 4 inches apart on the stem, or a little less on the arms. The total height of the cross is about 1 foot 6 inches. The monument is most likely a mediæval gravestone of not very early date.

FRAGMENT OF A LATE MEDIEVAL EFFIGY OF A PRIEST, IN LOW
RELIEF, AT PARTON, KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

Parton is situated on the left bank of the Kirkcudbrightshire Dee, just below Loch Ken and a few miles above Castle Douglas.

The present parish church is modern, having been built in 1834, and



Fig. 14. Fragment of an Effigy of a Priest at Parton, Kirkcudbrightshire.

it stands on the west side of the ruins of the old church, which was built in 1592.

Just inside the door of the modern church is preserved a small fragment of an effigy of a priest carved in low relief. The fragment (fig. 14) includes portions of the lower part of the effigy with a few inches of the surrounding band, which contained the inscription, the remaining words being "qui 2 obiit 2." The lettering is ordinary black letter, the band being sunk and the letters raised. The stops

separating the words are of a common type, somewhat like the letter "S" reversed. The date is probably the first half of the sixteenth century, if one can judge from this scrap of the inscription. What is left of the effigy itself shows a few inches of the end of the chasuble, the two ends of the stole, and the skirt of the albe. The figure must have been of exceptional interest, as the vestments represented are very rich. The chasuble shows the base of an orphrey about 3 inches wide running up the middle, and on each side a little over 2 inches of what appears to have been a border round the edge of the vestment. This border must have been of unusual width, and, like the orphrey, is embroidered with a rich design consisting of a twisted stem breaking into leaves or flowers on alternate sides. A similar design is represented on the stole, and, compared with the character of embroidery generally shown in representations of Gothic vestments, is unusually free, and very heavy and rich. But this richness of embroidery and freedom of design seem to have been combined, at this late period, with a very massive and heavy style, not at all suitable for vestments. It was the introduction of such embroidery which led to the cutting down of the large and graceful Gothic chasuble into the stiff and ugly vestment which grew fashionable on the Continent after the Renaissance. We have here only a mere scrap of the chasuble, and it is therefore impossible to say what the shape must have been; but if one may judge from the character of the embroidery as well as the very late type of stole-end, it was more probably somewhat reduced in size than of the full mediæval shape. The effigy incised on the slab at Oathlaw, described in our *Proceedings*, vol. xliii. p. 312, has a chasuble smaller and less full than the majority of Gothic chasubles, and in the West Highlands a curious and perhaps unique form of a chasuble exists, the sides of which are very much cut away.¹ The embroidery shown on the richer examples of this West Highland group is of a heavy type, and there is a consequent lack of folds in the vestments.

The heaviness and richness of the embroidery, although not dissimilar

¹ See *The Book of Arran*, Glasgow, 1910, p. 233.

in character, is not of itself sufficient to justify the assumption that the chasuble of this Parton effigy was of the same type as those of the West Highland figures. The West Highland chasubles have narrow, plain orphreys, even when the rest of the vestment is covered with ornament: the chasuble seldom, if ever, falls so low in front, and is generally more acutely pointed. And the West Highland maniples¹ are invariably of the very narrow type almost universal in mediæval times, unlike the stole shown here.

The stole is perhaps the most remarkable feature shown in this fragment. Fortunately both ends are left. The width is unusual, nearly 3 inches above the splayed ends, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the ends themselves. The stole and maniple in Gothic times were generally very narrow, in England sometimes extremely so. On the Continent, after the Reformation, they began to be made wider and shorter and the ends were more splayed, indeed the modern French stole has been called "spade-ended." Continental effigies, even in Gothic times, sometimes show wider stoles than we find in British examples, and in the present case it would not be unreasonable to look for Continental influence. Across the end of the stole which hangs on the right side of the figure is the holy name "ihesus" followed by an ornamental stop, and across the end on the left side the first two letters of "maria," the rest being broken away. There is a short fringe of the usual kind, 1 inch in depth. This is the only case known to the writer of the two ends of a stole being treated in a different manner, and the whole treatment is unlike anything that is at all usual in England, or in the effigies of the ordinary or English type in Scotland.²

¹ The maniple or fanon is nearly always exactly like the stole, except, of course, as regards length. West Highland effigies rarely show the stole.

² The width of the stole and maniple on the effigy of Bishop Sinclair (?) in Dunkeld Cathedral is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in each case. The thirteenth-century episcopal effigy in the crypt of Glasgow Cathedral shows a stole of about the same width and a maniple very little wider. A fifteenth-century effigy of a priest at Luton, Bedfordshire, has the maniple the same width and the stole $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The effigy of a bishop in St Margaret's, Leicester, has a maniple only 1 inch broad, widening to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches at the end.

No apparel is shown on the skirt of the albe. The absence of an apparel would indicate a late date and perhaps Continental influence, but it is not possible to say that the makers of the effigy did not intend to show one, as effigies of this kind were generally painted, and the apparel may have been painted on the albe without being carved.

SLABS AT MARYTON, FORFARSHIRE.

In the vestry of the parish church of Maryton, Forfarshire, on the south side of Montrose basin, are preserved two mediæval sepulchral slabs, both unfortunately imperfect.

No. 1, which is shown in fig. 15, has a cross incised upon it, and a sword laid upon the cross. The head of the cross is formed by four circles set close together, and the top of the handle of the sword is immediately below the head of the cross.

There is an inscription in bold, incised black letter along each side of the slab near the edge ; it reads :—

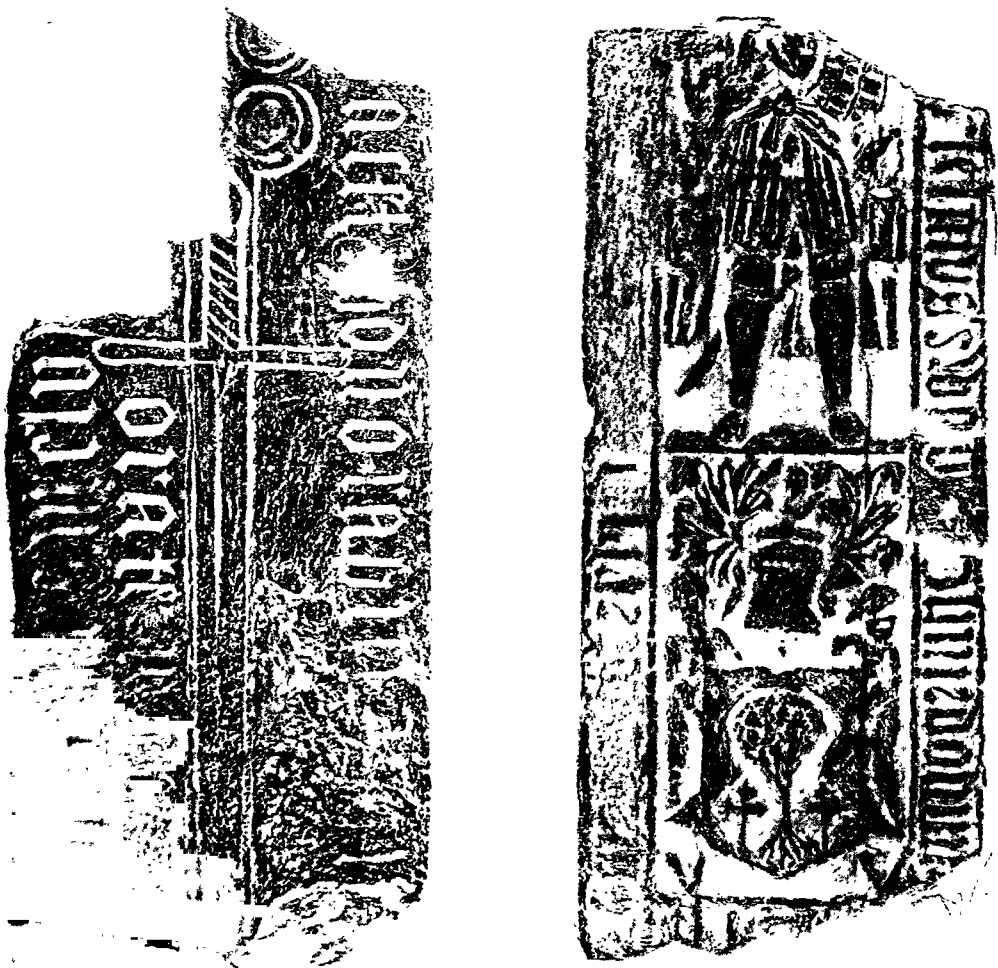
[hic i]acet 2 honorabil[is 2 v]ir

[i]ahannes¹ melvi[lle ?]

orate : pro : eo

No. 2, shown in fig. 16, is in low relief. It has a sunk border 4 inches wide, with a raised black-letter inscription and an interesting effigy, the legs of which are in armour and the body apparently in the ordinary dress of the period. The sleeves are puffed and pleated, a cloak hangs on the figure's back, and a sword from the waist. The hands appear to be folded in prayer. The slab is broken off above the hands of the figure. The effigy occupies only the upper part of the slab ; the lower part is filled by an elaborate coat of arms, with the initials V V in the bottom corners outside the shield. The arms are those of Wood of Bonytoun, an oak tree growing out of a mount in base between two crosses-crosslet fitchée, with two savages for supporters.

¹ The person commemorated was no doubt one of the Melvilles of Dysart.



Figs. 15 and 16. Monumental Slabs at Maryton.

The shield is represented as hanging from the helm by what seem to be intended for three links of a chain.

The inscription runs :—

. . . . [Wi]llemus 2 wod Olim 2 domin[us]
 t 2 xlii [?]

The slab is about $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and appears to have been about 5 feet 6 inches long.

MEDIEVAL RECUMBENT EFFIGY AND SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY SLABS AT WICK.

In the burial aisle of the Sinclairs of Stirkoke, a short distance eastward of the present parish church of Wick, is preserved a curious recumbent monumental effigy (fig. 17) of probably the fifteenth or early part of the sixteenth century. The figure is that of an ecclesiastic : it is vested in a long, loose, cassock-like garment with narrow, but loose sleeves, and a kind of large collar at the neck. The head has a large tonsure, round which is a fringe of fairly long hair. The hands are clasped in prayer. On the breast lies a cross with notched ends at the arms ; small round bosses are shown on the arms of the cross and on the top of a small lozenge-shaped addition at the intersection. These seem to be intended to represent jewels.

The feet of the figure rest upon a lion ; the head rests on a flat cushion with small tassels.

Tradition has it that this is a figure of St Fergus, the patron saint of Wick, and a few years ago Mr John Nicolson, Nybster, made an elaborate framework of stone to support the effigy, which was then placed outside the Court House. This erection was afterwards demolished, and the stones which formed it, together with the effigy, were placed in the Stirkoke aisle in the churchyard. Unfortunately, Mr Nicolson refaced nearly the whole of the effigy, so that it is difficult to know how much of the existing detail is original. That it is not an image of St Fergus is clear, and it is also clear that it is a recumbent



Fig. 17. Recumbent Effigy at Wick, Caithness. (With the exception of the much-weathered armorial slab in the top right-hand corner, the other carvings shown in the photographs are apparently modern.)

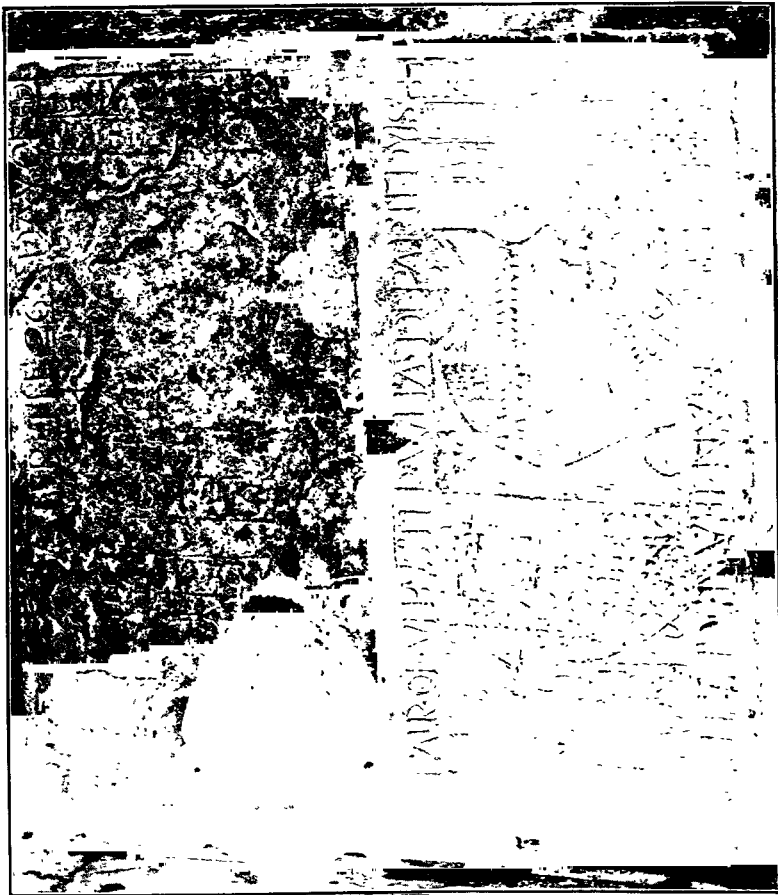


Fig. 18. Two Monumental Slabs at Wick, Caithness.

monumental effigy of an ecclesiastic, taken no doubt from the old church. It may be that the figure was originally represented in albe and appavelled amice and that the details have been obscured in the recent "restoration." But this is by no means certain.

The two upright slabs (fig. 15) on the east wall of the Stirkoke aisle are of a very common seventeenth-century type, and need little remark. One is inscribed :—

HEIR * LYES * ANE * HO
 NORABLE * WOMAN * IEANE * CHISHOLME
 SPOVS * TO * M * IOHNE
 SINCLAER * OF * VLBSTER * WHA * DEPARTED * YIS

[in middle]

LYIF * THE * 23 * NOVE
 MBER * 1614

[Shield]

DECIPIMVR * VOTIS
 ET * TEMPORE * FA
 LLIMVR * ET * MORS
 DERIDET * CURAS
 ANXIA * VILA * NIHIL

MEMEN TO MORI

[Skull]

The other is more worn, and all that can be read is :—

HEIR * LY HON MAN S VLBUSTER
 TED THIS LVII * THE * 26 * DAY OF NOVEMBER 16

V.

NOTES OF SCULPTURED MONUMENTAL SLABS, AN UNDESCRIBED SYMBOL STONE, STANDING STONES, BROCHS, AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES IN SKYE. BY FRED. T. MACLEOD, F.S.A. Scot.

In the spring of the present year, while on a visit to the Isle of Skye, I took the opportunity of inspecting four burial-grounds within a radius of 16 miles of Dunvegan Castle—at Skeabost, Kilmuir (Dunvegan), Trumpan, and Glendale. In each case my search was rewarded by the discovery of several stones of considerable interest, and further, in the cases of Glendale, Trumpan, and Skeabost, by the discovery of an ancient *copan-baistilh*, or baptismal font.

In general characteristics the Skye burial-grounds do not differ from those in other Highland parishes. Unkempt and neglected places, situated in the midst of barren moorland, or upon some rocky headland, they form a striking contrast to our city cemeteries.

SKEABOST BURIAL-GROUND.

Skeabost burial-ground is situated within a stone's-throw of Skeabost Bridge post office, about 6 miles from Portree. Adjacent to it there are ruins which indicate the existence in early times of a church of considerable size and importance. The site of the burial-ground itself is upon land which, under normal conditions, is a small peninsula, but which in times of heavy floods and severe weather is quickly converted into an island. The absence of access in times of flood involves great self-sacrifice, when the coffins have, of necessity, to be borne by the followers through water many feet deep.

The first stone of interest I found here was a monumental slab with a full-length effigy in relief, resting in a recumbent position in a little square building, which at one time, obviously, formed part of the church. The stone was of such a size and the effigy stood out in such strong relief that it was impossible to procure a rubbing of it; and

the building was so confined and dark that a satisfactory photograph could not be obtained. The sculptured figure is that of a man in armour, both hands grasping a sword of considerable size.

Just outside this little building was another monumental slab, so much broken that it was impossible to recognise anything except that it contained a similar figure of a warrior grasping a sword.

About twenty yards to the south-west was a third monument of similar design, by far the best specimen of the three. The stone was in a

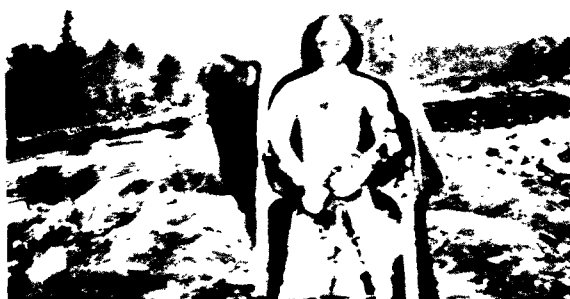


Fig. 1. Slab with Effigy at Skeabost.

recumbent position, but I had it lifted on end and photographed (fig. 1).

The figure of the man in armour is enclosed in a Gothic niche, and is excellently carved in the usual style of the West Highland effigies. This monument (as doubtless also the other two) was doing duty to mark a not very ancient burial, and on it there were comparatively modern initials, which, I was informed, refer to a family of MacSweens.

There is also another stone carved in a primitive and curious manner, to which an interesting tradition is attached. It is a recumbent monument in memory of a woman who was killed by a bull. The carved figure is that of the skeleton of a woman, the sex being indicated by the

presence of what appears to be a "mutch" round the skull. On either side of the skeleton two hoof-marks are carved to indicate the manner of death.

Having been informed that an ancient *copan-baistidh* or baptismal font had been seen in this burial-ground, I made inquiries, and located the place where it lay. Until comparatively recently it was entire, but now, owing to the effect of the weather and neglect, it is gradually breaking up. It is simply a rough-hewn hollowed-out stone, with no ornamentation.

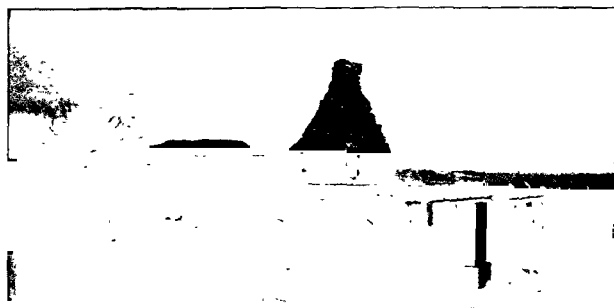


Fig. 2. Kilmuir Burying-ground.

KILMUIR BURIAL-GROUND.

This burial-ground is situated on rising land overlooking Dunvegan Loch, about three hundred yards from the hotel, on the left-hand side of the road leading to Portree. Here there are also the roofless ruins of an old church (fig. 2). Above one of the entrances is the date 1694, but, judging from the obvious age of some of the monumental stones in close proximity, there can be little doubt that there was a burial-ground long anterior to that date. Local tradition indicates that the present ruined church is not the original church erected upon the site, and that the burial-ground is much earlier in date. One portion of the old

building has been enclosed with railings, and now forms the burial-ground of the MacLeods of Dunvegan. One portion of this enclosed building bears the date 1836, at which time evidently this portion of the old church was reserved as the burial-place of the MacLeod family.

In the adjacent churchyard there is the well-known monument (fig. 3) erected by Simon Fraser of Lovat in memory of his father, who died



Fig. 3. The Lovat Monument at Kilnmuir.

in Dunvegan Castle in 1699, when on a visit to the chief of that day. The inscription (which is an interesting one) is carved on a marble slab, which unfortunately, some years ago, was broken across. The monument generally was becoming ruinous, but the present chief has renovated it and replaced the inscription. The monument, it is believed, was erected in or about 1699.

There are three interesting recumbent slabs in this churchyard. One is to the memory of the Rev. Norman Macleod, who was minister of

Durinish about 150 years ago. Another (fig. 4) is to the memory of a member of the MacLeod family, on which the various emblems are well indicated. The third is a recumbent stone, of which I took a rubbing (fig. 5, p. 379). It is finely sculptured in relief, having a long sword with lobated pommel and reversed quillons in the centre, surrounded by foliage ornament, designed more naturalistically than usual, for the stem, from one side of which the branches proceed, goes up the left-hand side of the slab, quite close to the margin, bends sharply across the top, and

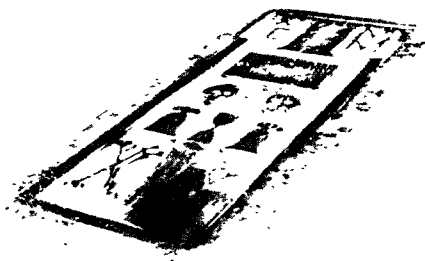


Fig. 4. Recumbent Slab with Emblems at Kilmuir.

proceeds reversely down the right-hand side, as shown by the angle at which the branches on that side meet the stem.

There are one or two other old stones of interest which I had not time to examine, one in particular being, I am informed, the oldest in the churchyard, and representing, among other things, an angel holding an open book. In examining the old stones, I was surprised to find that a good many of the ornamental portions of the church have been utilised to form the bases upon which rest many of the recumbent stones.

Burials from the surrounding districts, embracing a radius of ten or twelve miles, are still common in this churchyard. A somewhat

striking feature in connection with burials in this place, as also in connection with burials in other churchyards in Skye, is the fact that there are no recognised gravediggers, nor is a grave prepared prior to the arrival of the funeral party. The custom to this day is for members of the deceased's family and friends themselves to dig the grave after the arrival of the body at the churchyard, and to do all the necessary offices which are performed by recognised officials in districts on the mainland. It may be mentioned that Boswell records the fact that during the visit of Dr Johnson and himself to Dunvegan in 1773 he was a witness to the identical practice to which I have just referred. Upwards of 100 years prior thereto, the kirk-session of Rothesay recognised the inconvenience of such a proceeding, and passed a minute ordaining the "hocking" of graves prior to the arrival of the corpse for burial. It is a somewhat striking circumstance that a practice which was condemned as far back as 1660 in one district of the Western Islands should remain the recognised method of procedure in the year 1910.

TRUMPAN BURIAL-GROUND.

This burial-ground, still used for interments, is situated about 13 or 14 miles north-west of Dunvegan, the nearest village to it being Stein, in the district of Waternish. In this case also there are ruins of an old church (fig. 6, p. 380). It is difficult to conceive a situation more remote and more exposed, commanding, as it does, a magnificent sea-view and a considerable portion of the coast of Skye. There are here two recumbent stones of considerable interest, of which I took rubbings.

One (fig. 7) has in the centre a two-handed sword with straight quillons, terminating in rosettes. The top of the stone above the sword has a square design of foliage, with eight branches radiating from a common centre. On either side of the sword-hilt are nondescript animals, whose tails are prolonged into a wavy scroll of foliage, with large leafage proceeding down each side of the blade to the bottom of the stone.



Fig. 5. Recumbent Slab at Kilmuir.



Fig. 7. Recumbent Slab at Trumpan.

The other stone (fig. 8) is a more elaborate monument, evidently commemorating an ecclesiastic, who is shown fully vested, and with



Fig. 6. Trumpan Church.

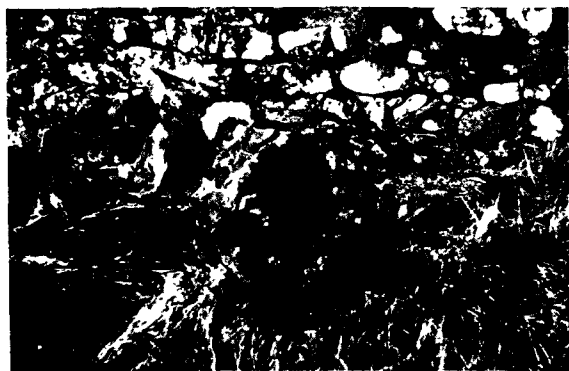


Fig. 9. "Baptismal Font" at Trumpan.

hands joined in the attitude of prayer, standing in a Gothic niche, which is surmounted by a circle of foliage ornament.

I also observed an undressed boulder or standing stone, with a hole in it, to which a certain interest attaches. The tradition of the



Fig. 8. Recumbent Slab with Figure of an Ecclesiastic at Trumpan.



Fig. 10. Recumbent Slab at Kilchoan, Skye.

country is that those people who were desirous of knowing whether or not their souls were to be saved in the future shut their eyes and advanced with outstretched finger from a distance of several feet towards this hole. If they succeeded in finding the hole with their finger, that was taken to be a sure indication of salvation. It was also used as a "swearing" stone. After searching for a considerable time I found a *copan-baistidh* or baptismal font in excellent preservation (fig. 9, p. 380). and of similar construction to that found in Skeabost.

This burial-ground possesses considerable interest because of one of the most persistent and widely known traditions current in the Island of Skye in connection with the burning of Trumpan church. The tradition is that a party of worshipping Macleods were surprised by a party of invading Macdonalds. The latter secured the building, confined the worshippers, and thereafter set fire to the building, with the result, tradition says, that only one person escaped, namely, a woman, who succeeded in forcing her way through one of the windows. It is said that she managed to crawl a certain distance, when she expired on the moor. To this day the spot where she expired bears the name of Margaret's Bog. The tradition further states that the Macdonalds, ere they had returned to their boats, were surprised by a party of Macleods, with the result that the Macdonalds were defeated with great slaughter. The successful Macleods arranged the bodies of the vanquished underneath a turf dyke, and, as a simple means of effecting burial, overturned the dyke upon the corpses. The site where the Macdonalds lie buried bears the name to this day of "Milleadh Garaidh," which means the destruction of the wall. Quite recently I was informed by a native of the district that on one occasion when he was digging about the locality of this dyke he came across a human skull. Trumpan churchyard is also of interest because of the fact that it is the reputed burial-place of the unfortunate Lady Grange. While her body was buried by stealth in this lonely churchyard, a coffin filled with stones and sods was ostentatiously buried in Dunvegan churchyard.

KILCHOAN BURIAL-GROUND, GLENDALE.

This burial-ground is situated in Glendale, about 9 miles by road from Dunvegan. There are two items of interest here: first, an ancient font, similar to those already described; and second, an erect stone over a modern grave, which is quite evidently a recumbent monumental slab of some consequence. The slab itself (fig. 10, p. 381) is peculiar in shape, having a triangular termination at the bottom. It is bordered by a roll moulding all round, which is imperfectly shown by the rubbing. The principal figure on the slab is that of a sword in the centre, having a lobated pommel and reversed quillons. Over the hilt of the sword, in the space between it and the top of the stone, is the figure of a man seated and playing the harp. In the space above the quillon on the right-hand side of the hilt is the figure of a man, apparently in ecclesiastical vestments, and holding in his right hand what seems to be a crozier, the crook of which is faintly indicated in the rubbing. Below the quillon, on the same side, is a chalice, and below that three panels, one of square and the others of oblong shape. The space on the left-hand side of the sword is occupied by a running scroll of foliage.

There are no indications, beyond a slight accumulation of stones in the centre of the churchyard, of there having been a church, but I was informed that the stones which at present form the boundary-wall of the churchyard were taken from the churchyard itself, which, and the fact of the presence for many generations of the ancient baptismal font, point to the former existence of a church. According to the *Origines Parochiales* and Bishop Forbes' *Calendar of Scottish Saints*, Kilchoan in Glendale was dedicated to St Congan, brother of St Kentigerna, the mother of St Fillan, as was also Kilchoan in Strath, and the two Kilchoans in Ardnamurchan and Knoydart.

The local tradition as to the origin of the name is that Choan, a prince of Danish blood, while engaged upon a raid to the Western Isles, perished in Mainish Bay, on the fringe of which Kilchoan churchyard is situated. An ancient tree still remains, which, according to tradition,

marks the spot where Choan was buried. Choan is still an object of superstitious fear among the people of Glendale. The story goes that on one occasion an old man who lived close to the churchyard, being anxious to prevent his hens from doing damage to his newly-planted seed, went to the churchyard and removed some of the branches of the tree upon the site of Choan's grave. In the dead of night the poor man was awakened by the sudden entrance of a mysterious spectre, who, with uplifted hand and menacing gesture, demanded to



Fig. 11. Standing Stone near Skeabost Bridge.

know the reason why his resting-place had been so disturbed. In fear the old man explained the reason, and the story goes that he was forced to return with the spirit of Choan and replace the branches which he had removed, under the threat of dire catastrophe.

STANDING STONE WITH INCISED SYMBOLS.

Having been informed when at Skeabost that there was a standing stone known as *Clach Ard* in the moor not far distant, upon which there were traces of circles, I went and examined the stone (fig. 11). It is situated about 2 miles north-east of Skeabost Bridge, and stands on slightly rising ground, entirely by itself. It is a rough, undressed boulder stone, bearing upon one face distinct indications of what appeared to me to be

the symbol known as the double-disc and zigzag floriated rod of the sculptured stones of the east coast of Scotland. The rubbing, however, showed, what was not at first apparent on the stone, that there were two symbols incised upon it (fig. 12)—the crescent, with the V-shaped



Fig. 12. Symbols on the Stone near Skeabost Bridge.

floriated rod towards the upper part of the stone, and underneath it the symbol with the two discs and zigzag floriated rod. Unfortunately the left-hand lower portion has been completely broken off, thus rendering the lower of the two discs incomplete. I understand that this is the first occasion on which these symbols have been noticed in the Isle of Skye. I could gather no local history attached to this stone.

PLAIN STANDING STONES.

I took photographs of two standing stones (figs. 13-14) a mile or two distant, each situated within a few yards of the other, facing the sea. There is no ornamentation upon either stone. The land is cultivated on all sides except between the stones and the sea, where there are distinct remains of a rampart, now turfed over.

CIST.

Having been informed that a few years ago workmen had come across a stone chamber containing bones, in the midst of a fair-sized cairn known as *Carn Glasse*, a mile or two away, I visited the spot and located the cist. Roughly taken, the measurements were 3 feet by 2 feet by 2 feet. The cist was formed of flat stones on end, with a covering-stone, which was broken by the workmen at the time of the discovery. I conversed with one of the workmen, who informed me that no implements or pottery of any kind were found.

THE BROCH AT DUNOSDALE.

This is one of many similar brochs scattered over the western mainland of Scotland and the Western Islands. So far as I have been able to ascertain, the brochs in Skye, of which there are several, have not been particularly noted. Speaking generally, those I have examined all possess similar features, being placed on rising land, more or less precipitous on three sides, and, so far as can be gathered from their present ruinous condition, all of them (or with an occasional exception) more or less of the same circumference. The broch at Dunosdale is situated on a knoll on the left-hand side of the road leading from Dunvegan to Glendale, about 3 miles from Dunvegan village. It overlooks Dunvegan Loch. I was informed by a person who had visited the broch some years ago, when in a less ruinous condition, that the entrance was at the portion of the circle at the back (treating the front as that portion facing Dunvegan Loch). The portion at the back

is the only portion which, assuming the configuration of the ground to be the same to-day as it was in the days when the broch was occupied, required protective defences, and there are distinct indications of ramparts

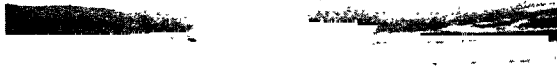


Fig. 13. Standing Stone.

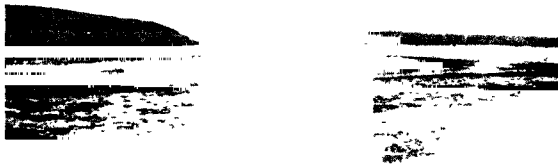


Fig. 14. Standing Stone.

at this place. I have not taken any measurements, owing to the fact that I was without assistance, but, speaking generally, the circular wall is in some places at least 6 or 7 feet high, and of considerable thickness. In what was originally the central courtyard, and also round the base of

the external wall, there are considerable numbers of tumbled-down stones. When one takes these facts into consideration, and the further fact that it has been the practice for generations past for the crofting community to construct their houses and their marches out of the material of which these brochs were built, one may fairly assume that this broch was of considerable height. There is at least one chamber which can be distinctly traced, indicative of a guard-chamber, complete in itself, and not forming a portion of a gallery. There are also certain flat stones which indicate the existence of a gallery running through the thickness of the walls. I have been more than once informed that, within the recollection of men now living, this and others of the Skye brochs were in a much better state of preservation, and that there were well-formed galleries, which the schoolboys used to delight to penetrate.

It may be of interest to note that Mr Mackenzie, factor for MacLeod of MacLeod, informed me of a broch near Struan, which he said was in excellent condition, because of the fact that there are few crofters' dwellings in the vicinity, and therefore not the same opportunity for its demolition. He further mentioned the existence of two ancient tumuli, near Roag which have not yet been investigated. Mr Mackenzie's belief is that if a proper and systematic investigation were made of these tumuli, and also of the brochs, many interesting relics would be found.

DUN HALLAN.

This broch (fig. 15) is different from others in the island, in respect of it being the smallest in diameter of any I have seen. It is situated in Waternish, and is easily recognised from the road between Dunvegan and Trumpan. I had no opportunity to take any measurements. There is one distinct chamber on the right-hand side of the entrance, and indications of one corresponding on the left-hand side. The entrance to the broch, as in the case of the broch at Dunosdale, is on the side furthest from the road. The broch occupies the top of a knoll, which is pretty steep on three sides. Another difference is that, so far as I could gather, there was but one single wall, 8 or 9 feet in thickness.

As in the case of the other brochs, the internal courtyard is filled with a great mass of debris. The masonry of this broch, as will be seen from the photograph, is at least 14 feet in height, and the stones are symmetrically placed one on the top of each other, without any cementing substance. One is at once struck by the size and weight of individual stones.



Fig. 15. Broch of Dun Hallan, Skye.

While on the subject of brochs, I may mention that I also visited Dun Borreraig, situated about 3 miles due west from Dunvegan Castle, and Dun Colbost, about 4 miles from Dunosdale, on the same side of the same road, but further from the road, which possess characteristics closely resembling those brochs I have noted. I also saw in the distance Dun Skirinish, in the district of Borve, about 5 or 6 miles west of Portree, and heard of others in the island.

SECOND AND FINAL SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF TRAVELS AND TOURS
RELATING TO SCOTLAND, WITH AN INDEX. BY THE LATE SIR
ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B. (Being an Addition to the Lists printed in
Vols. XXXV. and XXXIX. of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of
Scotland.*)

PREFATORY NOTE.

Eleven Travels, which were given as *Additional Items* in the First Supplementary List, but were not included in the Index, are entered in the Index of this List.

This Second Supplementary List does not contain many items that are of much importance, and it may be regarded as the Final Supplement so far as I am concerned ; but no doubt there are still Travels in Scotland not a few that have escaped me. The List, however, as it now stands, consisting of 1116 items, is believed to be as full a List as has been made for any country, and it is hoped that it may prove useful occasionally to writers about Scotland.

There are no items in this third List to which I have particularly to direct attention, but there are some that are little known, and that have features of interest. Many persons write accounts of Travel who have little or no fitness for the task, and, on the other hand, many persons are known to have travelled much in Scotland, and to have been painstaking and capable observers, who have left no record of what they saw and heard. The history of the country would have been richer and fuller if these travellers, especially those of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, had left us narratives of what came under their observation.

I have appended a list of additions to the items in the main List and in the First Supplementary List, and also a list of the corrigenda in the two Lists that I have as yet discovered. No doubt other desirable changes will come to my notice. It is satisfactory that distinct errata

are few in number. But I have indicated a considerable number of amplifications, making the information as to some of the items fuller and better. Of course none of the additions or corrections I have made can refer to the items in the Second accompanying Supplementary List, which is itself as full and correct as I can at present make it, but which, after a time, may also be bettered by some changes, not now apparent.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS IN THE TWO DIVISIONS OF THE LIST :—*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries for Scotland*, Vol. XXXV. and Vol. XXXIX.

- No. 43. The following addition to be made to the note:—In 1903 Charles Hughes published a book entitled—*Shakespeare's Europe: unpublished Chapters of Fynes Moryson's Itinerary, being a Survey of the Condition of Europe at the End of the 16th Century*. From a MS. at Oxford, with an introduction and an account of Fynes Moryson's career. 4°, Lond., 1903.
- No. 53. *Manson* should be *Manson*.
- No. 74. *Insert* after M. P. B. [Briot.].
- No. 106. *Insert* at end of note :—Second ed., 1716, Lond., 8vo.
- No. 110. *Insert* at end of note :—Lond. Editions in 1711, 1718, 1731, 1748, and Amsterdam edition, 2 vols. 8vo, 1708.
- No. 120. *Insert* after note :—I have now seen this book, and find that I should not have included it in my List.
- No. 124. In 17th line of note, *read* viij. for xiiij., and at the end of the note, on p. 498, *insert* :—The first edition is said to have contained a plan of Colchester and two maps.
- No. 149. After 1758, in the 10th line, *insert* :—There was also a translation into German, with plates, 1760, but without giving a place of publication. And at the end of the note *insert* :—The 1758 Dutch translation was by J. J. D. It was in 2 vols. Only four of the illustrations were given.
- No. 158. Between the two paragraphs forming the note *insert* :—He began his tour in 1766 with his wife, son, and daughter, and Mr Allan. The first place he visited was Hatfield, of which he speaks as "totally neglected."
- No. 168. In the first line of the note *1807* should be *1806*. Add to the note :—The second edition appeared in 1807.
- No. 173. After *subject*, in the 8th line of the note, *insert* :—In 1782 J. Callander of Craigforth wrote a book entitled *Deformities of Dr Johnson*, 8vo, 1782.
- No. 174. After *Skinner*, at the end of the note, *insert* :—An 8vo edition was published by Thos. Brown, Edinburgh, pp. 178, n.d.
- No. 177. Add to the note :—A second edition appeared in 1792.
- No. 181. Give the date of William Hutchinson's Tour as 1776.
- No. 195. In the 11th line of the note, delete *Qu.*, and after *Wolcot*, within the parenthesis, insert *or Wolcott*.
- No. 206. In the first line of the note substitute *vij.* for *vij.*
- No. 239. *Insert* as a note :—6th ed., 2 vols., 12mo, Edin., 1814 ; 7th ed., 1818 ; 9th ed., 1829.

- No. 244. In 6th line from top of page, substitute *1* for *2*, and delete *s* after *vol.*
In the second line of the note, after 1805, insert ? 1803. And add
after *Scalpa* in the 5th line of the note :—A third edition in 2 vols.
in 1810.
- No. 248. Before *plates* in the 3rd line, insert *8*. And add this note :—This is
the second edition. The first edition was published in 1798, and it
contained no plates.
- No. 254. At the end of the note *insert* :—Published, 8vo, Edin., 1903. James
Sinton, Editor.
- No. 297. At the end of the note *insert* :—An 8vo edition was published in
Philadelphia in 1809, pp. 317 and xvi, without plates.
- No. 301. Allibone gives *Ryan* for *Regan* as the author's name.
- No. 320. Add to the note :—Another edition with coloured plates in 1819.
- No. 324. Add to the note :—as early as 1802–10.
- No. 355. Add as a note :—Query 3rd edition.
- No. 356. After *Laing*, in first line, *insert*, born in Aberdeen in 1778.
- No. 357. *Durson* in first line is sometimes given as *Damson*. Add as a note :—
There appears to have been a 4to edition in 1742, which bears to have
been reprinted from an edition of 1655, of which last, Arthur Forbes
of Brux is given as the reputed author. Great liberties seem to have
been taken with the book. It is often said to have been first
published in 1805.
- No. 379. This book is attributed to Robert Mudie. See No. 907.
- No. 429. This book is attributed to Graham Stuart.
- No. 454. Add to note :—An edition in 1853.
- No. 470. "A cosmopolite" is said to be *John Dir*, who added to his name that
of *Ross*.
- No. 491. Add note as follows :—Sec. ed., 12mo, Lond., 1851.
- No. 518. Add to note :—*Arran* : a *Poem* appeared, 8vo, Edin., 1828.
- No. 564. *Russell* in first line should be *Russel*.
- No. 604. This should have been entered as 1851–2.
- No. 659. *Gourrie* is said to be W. Anderson Smith.
- No. 671. *Benjie* is said to be Jas. B. Gillies.
- No. 672. For *Islands* read *Highlands*.
- No. 696. Add as note :—A second series in 1877.
- No. 703. This book is attributed to John Sinclair, a Shetlander.
- No. 720. This book is attributed to the Rev. Dr J. Cameron Lees.
- No. 749. Add to note :—1st ed. in 1883.
- No. 820. Attributed to the Rev. Mr Brown, Kirkintilloch.
- No. 827. Attributed to C. H. Cook.
- Index. After Bain, John, 10 should be in italics.
" After Faujas de St Fond, for 326 read 245.
" *Insert* after Grose, *G.* (5.) 148.
" After Lauder, Sir Thos. Dick, for 491 read 485.
" For *Mortyn*, *Fynes* read *Moryson*, *Fynes*.
" For *Russell*, *Alex.* read *Russel*.
- No. 931. *Insert* Ellen M. Reade in square brackets. *Insert* as note :—Appeared
in Cat. No. 17, 1907, of John Orr, bookseller, Edinburgh. The
book contains a sketch of Kinloch Rannoch from the Inn, and
another.
- No. 955. The first edition appeared in 1869.
- No. 994. It is doubtful whether this Tour did not take place in 1871, and not in
1891 as given in the List.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

1688. John Adair. Account of a Voyage round the Isles of Scotland by King James V. Charts. Fol., Edin., 1688. **1022**

Not seen.

1697. The Roman Wall. [Graham's Dike.] Anonymous. Pp. 4, 1697. **1023**

Hist. MSS. Com. 13th Rep., App., Part ii. p. 54. (MSS. of Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey, vol. ii.)

This is the account of a short journey to inspect the Wall, and the traveller notices other things and places which came under observation.

1724. William Stukeley, *Itinerarium curiosum*; or, an account of the antiquities and curiosities in nature and art observed in travels through Great Britain. Fol., Lond., 1724. Also Fol., Lond., 1776. **1024**

- 1745–1746. Captain James Stuart. March of the Highland Army. (Old) Spalding Club, *Miscellany*, 1841, vol. i. p. 275. **1025**

- 1747–1760. D. W. Kemp. Tour of Bishop Pococke through Sutherland and Caithness, with Notes. 8vo, 1888. **1026**

This seems to be a portion of the General Book of Tours in Scotland, appearing as No. 139 of List, and constituting in a sense a separate book, but it has not been seen.

1749. A Description of a Chart, wherein are marked out all the Different Routes of Prince Edward in Great Britain, and the Marches of his Army and the English. Chart and 2 Plates. 8vo, Edin., 1749. **1027**

Not seen.

1765. Narrative of the Several Passages of the Young Chevalier from the Battle of Culloden to his Embarkation for France, 1765. **1028**

Not seen.

1774. M. G. Jars. Voyages Métallurgiques ou Recherches sur les Mines et Forges de Fer, etc., en Allemagne, Suède, Norwege, Angleterre, et Écosse. Plates. 3 vols., 4to, Lyons, 1774. 1029

1775. Robert Beatson of Vicarsgrange. Memoranda of a Tour in Scotland. 1030

This Tour is given as an Appendix in a 4to book printed for private circulation in Edinburgh in 1860, with the title *Genealogical Account of the Families of Beatson. Compiled by Alexander John Beatson of Rossend, Fifehire.* It is said to be taken from "the original MSS., entitled *Beatson's Collections*, in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh." It is short and evidently incomplete. It begins on 9th Aug. 1775 at North Queensferry, and goes from that to Hopetoun House, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Stirling, and ends abruptly on 13th Aug. on leaving Stirling.

1780. Observations made during a Tour through parts of England, Scotland, and Wales. 4to, Lond., 1780. 1031

Not seen.

1788. Angiolini. Letters written during a Tour through Scotland in 1788. From the Italian. *The Scots Magazine and Edinburgh Literary Miscellany*, vol. lxxii., 1810, pp. 339, 416, 494, 575, 652, 730.

1032

1789. Sir John Thomas Stanley. Voyage to the Orkneys. 4to, 1789.

1033

- 1795-6. Shaw. Journal of a nine months' Tour in Scotland from 1795 to 1796. 1034

MS. in Advocates' Library, 16.2.15. Shaw was Dr Blair's nephew, and his brother was minister at Craigie.

1795. J. H. Meister. Souvenirs de mes Voyages en Angleterre. 2 vols., 8vo., Zurich, 1795. 1035

Not seen, and cannot say what references to Scotland occur.

1798. Sir Patrick Walker. Journals of Tours through Scotland, with notes descriptive and historical. 3 vols., 4to. By Sir Patrick Walker, 1798. 1036

MS. in Advocates' Library, 20.5.1-3.

A LIST OF TRAVELS AND TOURS RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 395

1800. Notes of a Tour through the Shires of Fife, Forfar, Perth, and Stirling in 1800. 8vo, Privately Printed, 1898. **1037**
1800. John Leyden. Journal of a Tour to Gilsland and the Cumberland Lakes, June 1800. **1038**
MS. in possession of Thomas Morton, M.D., London.
1800. John Leyden. Journal of a Tour in the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland in 1800. 8vo, Edin., 1903. **1039**
This is a Tour given already (No. 254) as being still in manuscript. It is now in print, edited by James Sinton, with a Bibliography.
1800. John Leyden. Visit to Staffa, Inveraray, etc. MS.—in a Letter of 25th July 1800. Probably this is part of the matter contained in the Journal of a Tour in the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland in 1800, which was published in 1903 (Nos. 254 and 1039). **1040**
- 1800, 1823. John Leyden. Journal of a Tour to Gilsland and the Cumberland Lakes, June 1800. By Dr John Leyden. And Journal of a Tour to the Eastern Borders, Sept. 1823. By J. L. [John Leyden]. With Introduction and Notes by James Sinton. 4to, Hawick, 1906. **1041**
1804. Account of a Pedestrian Journey. [From Edin. to Queensferry, Inverkeithing, Lochleven, Perth, Dunkeld, Crieff, Dunblane, Stirling, Culross, and Dunfermline.] *North British Magazine and Review*, vol. i., Edin., 1804, pp. 93–104. **1042**
- 1809–1810. Milo. A Tour from Arbroath to Montrose, principally with a view to its remote antiquities. *The Scots Magazine and Edinburgh Literary Miscellany*, vol. lxxii., 1810, pp. 10, 89, 164, 248, 260, 342, 501, 643. **1043**
1811. Malise [Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd]. Tour through the Trossacks and Mountains of Bredalbine. In *The Spy, a Periodical Paper of Literary Amusement and Instruction*, No. xl. p. 313, and No. xlv. p. 345. 4to, Edin., 1810 and 1811. **1044**

- 1810-1811. Picturesque Tour to Loch Erne, Loch Catherine, and Loch Lomond. *The Scots Magazine and Edinburgh Literary Miscellany*, vol. lxxii., 1810, p. 901, and vol. lxxiii., 1811, p. 14. **1045**
1816. Elizabeth Isabella Spence. Letters from the North Highlands during the Summer 1816. 8vo, Lond., 1817. **1046**
1816. Alexander Campbell. Journal of a Tour in the Scottish Border in 1816. With sketch of Author's Life by James Sinton. 4to, Hawick, 1904. **1047**
1816. William Smith, accompanied by John Smith, The Red House, Great Barr, Staffordshire. A Tour to the North of England and Scotland, with VII. Appendices. In manuscript, with other tours by the same author, in possession of William Brown, Bookseller, Edinburgh. 4to volume, pp. 636. **1048**
 Visited seven counties. From Gretna to Dumfries, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and back to England. Gives much attention to Burial Grounds. The appendices consist largely of quotations.
- 1816, 1817, and 1818. Scott, William. Tours (from Stourbridge) through parts of England and Scotland in 1816, 1817, and 1818. MS. of 630 pages, of which 154 pages are given to Scotland. A 4to volume. With small 4to volume of drawings and plans of buildings by John Scott. In possession of Mr W. Brown, Bookseller, Edinburgh. **1049**
- 1822-26. John Watson. MS. Note-book found near the Lug, Thornhill, Stirling. Printed, in part, in the *Stirling Observer* in 1897. **1050**

The Wanderings of a Tramp—1822 to 1826. A man of some culture. Perhaps the same man as wrote No. 902. He was undoubtedly insane. Had hallucinations of sight and hearing, and was guided largely in his conduct by them, but sometimes was able to refuse obedience. He had an interview with Sir Walter Scott, who gave him a dollar in parting, after feeding and housing him well at Abbotsford. He was also most hospitably entertained by the Ettrick Shepherd. By Gretna he reached the north and centre of England, and from that went to London, in which he had no luck, and lived a very hard life. His desire was to *wander* in Ireland, but he failed to

get money enough to pay for the crossing, and he *tramped* again through England till he reached Berwick. Here the notes end. They do not refer largely to Scotland, but what they contain about Scotland is curious and interesting. And the whole is a singular account of the *wanderings* of a well-educated man in extreme poverty, with all the usual consequent hardships and sufferings. He does not fill his story with whinings or moanings, but he often longs for "a trifle of cash to invoke the spirit of good ale or joy-giving whisky." (MS. in possession of Rev. George Williams, of Thornhill, near Stirling.)

1822. A Complete Historical Account of the Visit of His Majesty King George IV. to Scotland, August 1822, with appendix, containing Notices of the Highland Clans of the period, etc. Portrait. 12mo, Edinburgh, 1822. **1051**

This does not appear to be the same as No. 379, which is attributed to Robert Mudie. See also 906.

1822. W. M. Wade. History of Glasgow. Being a Tour of Modern and a Peep into Ancient Glasgow. Map. 1822. **1052**

1823. John Leyden. Tour to the Eastern Borders. 4to, Hawick, 1906. (See No. 1041.) **1053**

1826. Ernst Moritz Arndt. Nebenstunden, eine Beschreibung der Schottlandischen Inseln und der Orcaden. Leipsig, 1826. **1054**

1826. David Webster. Ode to the Memory of Tannahill, and the Highlandman's Account of His Majesty's Visit to Scotland. Pp. 16, 12mo, Paisley, 1826. **1055**

1826. [John Mason.] The Border Tour—Northumberland, Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk. By a Tourist. 12mo, Edin., 1826. **1056**

1829. Journey to the West, by an Edinburgh Barber. Engraving of arrival at Belfast. 1829. **1057**

1829. Journal of a Tour made from Tottenham in the County of Middlesex to Scotland, the Lakes, and Derbyshire. In manuscript, now in the possession of Mr James Sinton. The travel began on 13th June 1829, and lasted till 31st August 1829.

Pp. 252. By much the larger part relates to Scotland—the Central Highlands. In a well-bound 8vo volume. **1058**

The writer speaks of "the beautiful ruins of Campbell Castle, formerly called the Castle of Gloom, situated on the Lawn of Darkness, in the Glen of Care, through which runs the Bourne of Sorrow," p. 93 of MS.

1830. The Log Book, or Journal of a Voyage betwixt Leith and London, and London and Leith, in the Smack ———, Wm. Trip, Commander, sketches typographical and topographical, poetical and lithographic, etc. 12mo, 1830. **1059**

1861. Jas. A. H. Murray. A Week among the Antiquities of Orkney. 8vo, Hawick, 1861. **1060**

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[This List was intended for the previous volume of the *Proceedings*, and the proofs had been sent to Sir Arthur Mitchell for his revision, which was prevented by his lamented death. They have now been revised by Mr C. G. Cash, Corr. Mem. S. A. Scot., who collaborated with him in much of his later topographical work.]

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